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THESAURUS

...OF...

# PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS

...AND...

## PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES.

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INCLUDING "PATENT" MEDICINES, PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS, OPEN-FORMULA SPECIALTIES, SYNTHETIC REMEDIES, ETC.

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"MANUAL OF BEVERAGES," ETC.

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## INTRODUCTORY.

In the preparation of this volume it has been the aim of the editor to include all preparations, proprietary or otherwise, which for any reason fail of definition in the United States pharmacopeia, the dispensatories or other authoritative works of reference. Accordingly, the volume includes Patent Medicines, Proprietary Pharmaceuticals, Non-proprietary Pharmaceutical Specialties, "Synthetic" Remedies, and other manufactures in which physicians and pharmacists have a more or less direct interest. To define individually all of the many thousands of medical proprietary preparations in the market would of course have been impossible within the limits of a convenient manual even were the information available, but it is believed the same result in a better form has been attained in the typical formulas given under the divisions by class titles as in "Balsams," "Cures," "Pills," and under the divisions by therapeutic properties or claims as in "Asthma Cures," "Rheumatism Remedies," etc. If reference to any particular remedy be found wanting, its type will in most instances be readily found in its titular or therapeutic division. These typical formulas have been freely reproduced from the Standard Formulary—an allied work by Prof. Albert E. Ebert and the present writer.

The editor holds it to be the bounden duty of every physician and pharmacist to know everything possible concerning the constituents of everything he may prescribe or dispense. In this way only can he discharge his obligations to the physical welfare of his patrons. Secrecy and monopoly have, by the humane command of the professions, no legitimate place in medical practice.

The formulas in this department are, therefore, primarily designed, not to furnish information for duplicating the various preparations, but to give physicians and pharmacists an approximate idea of their composition and properties. Absolute fidelity to the originals in all details was for this reason not deemed vital, and it should, therefore, be understood that *the formulas*, unless otherwise specified in each case, *are for similar and not for identical preparations.*

It should be borne in mind that the titles of preparations in this work are, in nearly every instance, presumptively the property of the respec-

tive manufacturers, and can be legally used (until a court decision may otherwise decree) only to designate the original compounds. Competing preparations made by the retail druggist or others have no right in law or morals to valid trade-marked names; no self-respecting druggist will fraudulently substitute his own products when another's is clearly indicated by its specific title. It is, however, the unquestioned right of every pharmacist to encourage the use of his own products on their own merits, and in accordance with the recognized principles of honest and open competition.

The source of our information is given in most cases and is believed to be reliable, but should any formula, by reason of any incorrect statement or inference, be regarded as unjust to the original preparation or as impairing its reputation, the correction will be cheerfully made on receipt of the requisite information.

It was originally intended to classify the preparations according to their obvious divisions as noted in the opening chapter, but as this would have unavoidably impaired the value of the book as a work of ready reference, it was deemed advisable to adhere to a rigid alphabetic system of arrangement throughout.

It was also suggested that the names of the manufacturers should in all cases be made a part of the claimed proprietary titles, but inasmuch as the validity of many of these titles as trade-marks is seriously questioned and since many of them have become generic, while in the case of other titles no proprietary right has ever been asserted, it was deemed proper to add the maker's name only when it was essential for the clear identification of the preparation and then only in a form as abbreviated as would suffice for such identification.

The editor acknowledges his indebtedness to the numerous manufacturers who have contributed information respecting their products for use in this work. These products represent in many instances originality, skill and fidelity of the highest order and have served as an important stimulus to modern pharmacial progress. Such products have a right to a verdict on their intrinsic merits free from the usual prejudice arising from their proprietary classification and thus from the assumption of partnership in the imposture and iniquity of the host of nostrums which thrive by systematic misrepresentation and fraud.

Credit is given every preparation for information communicated by its manufacturers; this credit being followed by such comment or such formulas as the constituents or character of the compound may suggest. Since no person can justly lay claim to a monopoly in the formula of a remedy, the editor has felt under no obligations to withhold any information respecting any preparation in which physicians or pharmacists might be interested: he has respected no "secret" in mere constituents. He holds there should be no secret, and the claim for one on behalf of any remedy is presumptive

evidence that its author fears the remedy could not live in the open light; that he relies for the success of his product not on what he reveals but on what he conceals; that he relies not on perfection of manufacture, but on deceptive and elusive claims. The maker of the best product is alone entitled to protection and reward, but no product can possibly be adjudged the best unless its constituents be known, for by these only can its proper uses be determined.

THE EDITOR.



## TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS.

American Druggist.....	A. Dr.	National Druggist.....	Nat. Dr.
American Journal of Pharmacy....	A. J. P.	National Formulary.....	N. F.
Apotheker Zeitung.....	Apoth. Ztg.	New Idea.....	N. I.
British and Colonial Druggist..	B. & C. Dr.	Pharmacist.....	Pharm.
Canadian Druggist.....	Can. Dr.	Pharmaceutische Centralhalle..	Ph. Central.
Chemist and Druggist.....	Ch. & Dr.	Pharmaceutical Era.....	Ph. Era
Cooley's Cyclopedia of Receipts....	Cooley	Pharmaceutische Post.....	Ph. Post
Dieterich's Manual.....	D.	Parrish's Pharmacy.....	Parrish
Droguisten Zeitung.....	Drog. Ztg.	Pharmaceutical Record.....	Ph. Rec.
Druggists' Circular.....	D. C.	Pharmaceutische Rundschau..	Ph. Rundsch.
Era Formulary.....	Era Form.	Pharmaceutische Zeitung.....	Ph. Ztg.
Fenner's Formulary.....	Fenner's Form.	Registered Pharmacist.....	Reg. Ph.
Indiana Pharmacist.....	Ind. Ph.	Rundschau (Prague).....	Rdsch.
Kilner's Formulary.....	Kilner's Form.	United States Pharmacopeia.....	U. S. P.
Monthly Magazine Pharmacy..	Mo. Mag. Phar.	Western Druggist.....	W. D

## CHAPTER I.

### PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS.—THEIR CLASSIFICATION.

The vast extent of the trade in proprietary preparations—in medicines, foods, toilet compounds and similar articles—is a sufficient justification for a work devoted to their approximate classification with such definitions as may especially respond to the demands of physicians and pharmacists.

This work is undertaken in no hostile spirit toward proprietary preparations as such. The proprietary feature is not necessarily a bar to merit or distinction. It is frequently the insignia of quality and the guarantee of purity and uniformity. Its proper use is often the sole protection of the people and the professions against illiteracy, recklessness or knavery in medical and food manufactures, and such use cannot therefore be too generously encouraged or too strongly defended. Its beneficent use applies to patents on inventions creative of absolutely new products, to processes representing the discovery of new applications of mechanical or chemical principles, and to trade-marks on original devices for the differentiation of manufacturers' brands. Makers of remedies like the synthetics, which are new chemical creations and not mere medical mixtures, have an obvious right to protection in their inventions by patent. If the exercise of inventive genius should anywhere have all encouragement and protection it is in machinery and devices protective of human health and comfort.

Manufacturers of medicines and of foods of all kinds have also an unquestioned ethical right to adopt such descriptive marks or symbols as may be essential, in addition to their own names, to designate clearly to all concerned their respective products. In this way only can honest products be distinguished from the dishonest, the meritorious from the inferior or worthless, the genuine from the counterfeit. By such means only can the physician secure compliance with his preferences in regard to specific "makes" of the same preparation, or the pharmacist be assured that he receives what he has ordered and paid for. Trade-marks in their literal sense as *marks* are in fact the great bulwark of honesty and safety in commercial transactions, and to the extent that they are associated with proprietary rights which attempt no usurpation of a public right they will doubtless in the future as in the past have the unfaltering support of legislatures, the courts and the people.

Proprietary preparations may be classified, with reference to their relations to medical and phar-ma-cal practice, as follows.

1. Patent medicines, preparations of secret composition advertised direct to the general public, the claimed proprietary right being in an arbitrary trade-marked title or in a copyrighted label, but rarely in a patent.

2. Proprietary Pharmaceuticals, preparations of secret or semi-secret composition usually employing trade-marked arbitrary titles and advertised to physicians for specification in prescriptions.

3. Pharmaceutical Specialties, those of published composition, the proprietary feature being in a descriptive title prefixed by a possessive or by an arbitrary title, in copyrighted labels, or in other legitimate devices.

4. Food, surgical and miscellaneous manufactures of open composition or character having properly descriptive titles.

5. The so-called "synthetic" remedies which, being chemically new products, are properly protected by patent.

We have referred to the important service rendered by the proprietary privilege in medicines and foods. The abuse of the privilege has, however, been so widespread and so prolific of evil that the exercise of the right frequently gives rise to a presumption of ethical impropriety if not of deliberate defiance of established professional principles. These abuses have reached a point where they menace the public health, insult medical science, bribe the public press, corrupt legislatures, outrage public morals and bring reproach upon our civilization. Against these abuses physicians and pharmacists cannot enter too vigorous protest.



## CHAPTER II.

### PATENT MEDICINES.

The abuses of the proprietary privilege are exemplified in their extreme form in Patent Medicines as seen in the mendacious nostrums whose advertisements deface the columns of the public press. Originally, as a rule, made after some medical prescription of local celebrity for a special ailment, the virtues of the nostrum, under the stimulus of limitless cupidity, frequently expand into the miraculous with properties embracing every human ill. Modern exploitation methods require the services of experts in the art whose sole essential qualifications consist in the ability to attract the public eye, to impose upon popular credulity—in short, to force the largest possible demand for the remedy regardless of truth or honesty. Other nations prohibit under severe penalties the publication of false claims in advertisements. Why the crime against obtaining money under false pretenses should not be attached to and the penalty directed against the authors of nostrum misrepresentation and falsehood, is a question which cannot be permanently ignored in this country.

The solution of the question is greatly complicated and retarded by the many millions of dollars annually expended for advertising by the patent medicine manufacturers in city and country newspapers, on the strength of which the latter are relied upon to aid in defeating all attempts at remedial legislation, and rarely are they found wanting, as the history of such attempts in every state bear conclusive evidence. At a recent convention of patent medicine makers, this unnatural alliance was the subject of open boasts, and plans were formulated to bring the press more completely under subjection to the nostrum cause through the inducement of exclusive advertising favors.

The volume of the traffic in patent medicines is startling to contemplate. At the time of the repeal, in 1883, of the stamp taxes on proprietary preparations, the national internal revenue receipts from this source aggregated \$2,000,000 annually, of which sum probably not less than \$1,600,000 was from patent medicines. This would represent a retail value, at one cent tax for each twenty-five cents' value, of \$40,000,000 in annual sales. The present annual sales, if proportioned, as may safely be assumed, to the larger present population, would now reach the enormous sum of \$60,000,000 annually—equivalent to an average of fifteen hundred dollars a year for forty thousand physicians, or about one-half the total number in the United States!

This enormous drain upon the substance of the people, attended with the infliction of injury incalculable, presents an economic problem no less pressing and vital to the people in general than are the particular problems it presents to medical men and to druggists.

The strength of patent medicines is largely in the mystery associated with secrecy of composition. Strip them of this mystery and their power will have been reduced to a minimum. It is not always, however, an easy task to determine, even approximately, the constituents of organic compounds. Partial analyses may be made, the senses may determine the presence of volatile oils and other pronounced constituents, and a knowledge thus gained may enable one to make a mixture approximating the original in odor, taste, and otherwise, but an exact duplicate is scarcely ever possible, and no pretense of exactitude in information concerning secret compounds is therefore made for this work.

It should be borne in mind that patent medicines, as before stated, are, as a rule, not patented. The number protected by patent at this time is so small as practically to count for nothing. Two conclusive reasons may be assigned for this fact: First, the essential condition of a patent is the disclosure of the full working formula, and thus the extinction of the all-potent secret; second, no patent can be obtained on a mere mixture such as might be produced from "the expected skill of a competent physician." Patent medicines, as secret remedies, have therefore no rights which our patent laws are disposed to respect. Anybody has the unquestioned right to employ identical or similar formulas, or to duplicate the remedies for competitive sale. This right does not, of course, extend to the duplication of the essential marks of identification. Imitation or simulation of packages or titles, tending to the presumption of an intent to deceive the public into purchasing one maker's products when another's is called for, is an obvious offense against law and morals. Counterfeiting the package of a patent medicine is as clearly criminal as counterfeiting money or notes. Palming off "Smith's Pills" when "Brown's" are wanted and paid for is fraud pure and simple, but this is vastly different from selling a competing preparation of similar composition on its merits wholly without disguise and with the full knowledge of the purchaser. It is this form of clearly legitimate competition by wideawake druggists which has during recent years played havoc with the nostrum business and evoked the indiscriminate cry of "substitution," with occasional instances of intimidating, though fruitless prosecution.

The enormous consumption of patent medicines furnishes an interesting psychological study illustrating the persuasive power of assertive reiteration. Brown's Pills in the newspapers and in the magazines, Brown's Pills on the street bill boards, Brown's Pills framed in the cars, Brown's Pills staring from roofs and sides of barns, from chimneys and fences, Brown's Pills flashing from lonely rocks on the sea-shore, Brown's Pills projected everywhere and

people everywhere asking for Brown's Pills, all ailing or feeling sure the ailment is on the way—great indeed is the power of mere reiteration ! But when reinforced by grateful testimonials from thousands who have been saved by the magic pills—testimonials pulsating with life and emphasized with the portraits of the happy survivors—what wonder that speculation in patent medicine ventures has converted poor and despised itinerant nostrum venders into powerful millionaires in a decade and enabled them to establish industries so fertile in profit as to permit munificent philanthropic diversions for the benefit of suffering posterity.

There are indications, however, that the traffic in patent medicine is on the decline, and this in the face of the most desperate efforts to maintain sales at the full tide. The causes for this apparent decadence are found in the rapid multiplication of remedies which have failed to make any substantial impression in their own favor, but have succeeded in seriously damaging their competitors. The disposition of retail druggists to push their own preparations in competition with monopoly remedies has also cut so deeply into the sales of the latter as to cause grave alarm to the proprietors and give rise to heroic measures of defense, among them the creation of a literary bureau charged with the noble duty of supplying denunciatory notices of "substituting" druggists to the daily and weekly newspapers who are expected to publish them editorially in recognition of advertising favors past and prospective.

A class of remedies, known as "non-secrets," has also come into prominence during recent years. The distinctive characteristic of these non-secret remedies is that their formulas are conspicuously printed on their labels. They have served as very convenient manufactures for druggists desiring to do battle against secret compounds, but who had not the facilities to put up competitive preparations of their own. This class of remedies has enjoyed an immense sale, though as a class they have suffered serious criticism owing to the opportunities they afford for a more or less grievous discrepancy between the contents of a package and the published formula—a discrepancy not easily detected by the pharmacist. So serious had become the degradation of qualities that the industry at one time was in grave jeopardy, but integrity in the business finally reasserted itself by the resolute action of manufacturers of unquestioned repute with the result that this most aggressive and telling foe of secret remedies was never so strong as to-day. An important reason for its present prestige is its positive dissociation from the merely imitative and piratical methods which so largely characterized the days of its decline. The successful "non-secret" of to-day is not only true to its formula but is an open competitive product simulating the monopoly remedies neither in name nor in style of package, but is commended on its merits as a specific independently of secret specifics for similar ailments. "Non-secrets" are obviously subject, in one important particular, to the same objection as their secret pro-

totypes in that they minister to the same popular love for self-medication, but in their defense it may be said that they supply remedies of known composition with working formulas where otherwise only those of secret and unknown qualities would be supplied, and that they are an important ally in the cause of medical science against the common enemy.

Many of the preparations mentioned in this volume are of the class which may be termed "extinct patents." They were secret remedies largely employed years ago in England, Germany, France or elsewhere, but in the course of time their composition became public, either under the original names or under recognized synonyms, their merit when established being acknowledged by their admission to a pharmacopeia or other authoritative or semi-authoritative work. Of the character of these preparations are "Godfrey's Cordial," "Bateman's Drops," "Haarlem Oil" and "Turkington's Balsam."

Despite the evils of the patent medicine traffic and the abuses of proprietary rights which have characterized its development, much may nevertheless be said in defense of the better class of these remedies. The essential constituents of many of them are published or plainly indicated in their titles. The objections to them relate not so much to their intrinsic merits as to the methods and conditions attending their exploitation. So long as the general public demands a means of self-medication in the simpler ailments, so long will the supply in some form continue, and the more harmless the form the less the comparative injury to the public. The capacity for mischief of the more honest remedies is in their organized identification with the viler type of nostrums and with the methods employed by all degrees of medical charlatans and impostors. Dissociated from these types, they could well afford to co-operate in legislative measures for the compulsory registration, under regulations to be prescribed by boards of health or of pharmacy, of the names and essential constituents of all proprietary preparations seeking a market in the respective states. Such legislation would obviously be of direct advantage to the more innocent remedies, while it would eliminate those perilously constituted, and expose by admission the sham "secret" which serves as the main citadel of the nostrum power.



### CHAPTER III.

## PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS.

The references in the previous chapter apply, as stated, exclusively to the class of secret proprietaries advertised direct to the general public and intended for use without medical prescription or advice. A class which has attained almost equal importance in its relations to the general public, and even greater importance in its relations to medicine and pharmacy, are the so-called "proprietary pharmaceuticals," preparations which are announced only to the medical profession, and of which the essential constituents are usually given, though too frequently in very vague or misleading terms. So great is the present popularity of these preparations that they are said, on the authority of an analysis of ten thousand prescriptions, to enter in some form into one-half of all prescriptions written. This great popularity, in the face of an erstwhile suspicious, if not hostile, professional sentiment, and in defiance of the fundamental ethical principle against secrecy and monopoly in medicine, is a significant and startling feature of modern medical conditions. Precept and practice jostle and denounce each other in a very shocking manner. Hate of the abstract and love of the concrete unite happily in the same honest judgment. The flames of war rise high and appalling in association resolutions, but fade into a soothing sunset glow ere they touch the weary practitioner. These contradictions are a natural incident of the proprietary pharmaceutical problem. Secrecy and monopoly in medicinal products are notoriously in direct antagonism to intelligence and humanity in medical practice; but if, on the other hand, they are productive of meritorious new combinations of drugs, or of more palatable, efficient or stable preparations, they have at least an excuse for living and thriving. The principle may be bad; it may encourage indolence and illiteracy; it may permit imposture and sanction extortion; it may corrupt and degrade the medical press; but if it supplies anything of value to the profession, the good will be accepted, though it may involve recognition of the bad. The demand for these preparations may be accounted for in various ways:

First.—The meritorious features which characterize many of the more popular proprietary pharmaceuticals. These merits may include uniformity of composition, originality in combination of drugs presenting them in their highest therapeutic efficiency with the ingenious elimination of objectionable

qualities; the use of materials in a form best adapted to excellence of results, as in the manufacture of preparations best made from green drugs or from other materials convenient or accessible only to large manufacturers; or the employment of new or improved processes available only in manufacturing on an industrial scale.

Second.—The overpowering emphasis and directness with which the claims of certain manufacturers are set forth. Where all else is uncertainty or inquiring experiment we here find avowed infallibility and big-lettered facts fortified by overwhelming testimony.

Third.—The unfamiliarity of many medical practitioners with the pharmacy and chemistry of drugs, and hence their inability to detect and refute false claims by manufacturers and their disposition to rely on ready-made proprietaries with alleged specific virtues rather than on extemporaneous preparations requiring some knowledge of pharmacy with incidental expertness in the calculation of proportions and doses, and in the formulation of compatible, presentable and palatable mixtures.

Fourth.—The inertia of therapeutics. While medical science as a whole has made immense strides within the past decade, the division dealing with therapeutics or the application of remedies for curative purposes, has apparently made but little progress. Careful and critical examination of the patient aided by logical reasoning may yield an accurate diagnosis, but skill in diagnosis does not necessarily imply success in treating the disease, and this because the practitioner is perhaps deficient in his knowledge of the action of remedies; his hopes instead are in prevention, hygiene, diet and in the recuperative powers of nature. He may prescribe medicines as placebos or as palliatives to act upon the particular symptom or set of symptoms most manifest in the patient, but he will do so at his peril, for his patient will ere long come to know that he need not pay a physician's fee when he can buy direct a "head-ache" powder for headache, Emulsion of cod-liver oil for lung affections, kola wine for a strengthener, pepsin or one of its preparations for stomach troubles or a sleeping potion for insomnia. It is this lack of confidence in medicines by so many of our practitioners and their dependence upon hygiene, diet, and the patient's recuperative powers, that enables quacks and charlatans to impress people with their marvelous skill. In view of the fact that the action of but very few drugs has been studied in their relation to the human system, there is great need of renewed activity in this branch of medical investigation. Uncertainty as to the curative properties of medicine has prepared many a loyal practitioner for surrender to seductive secret remedies with their positive literature and their captivating samples. The ease with which the mixture may be prescribed,—the plausible claims, the splendid array of testimonials from eminent practitioners, the longing for something as yet undiscovered in the problem of treatment, all appeal with quite overwhelming force for at least a trial of the new specific.

Fifth.—The incompetency and slovenliness of many retail pharmacists and frequently, quantity considered, their higher prices. The uncertain and unsightly mixtures of slatternly pharmacists as contrasted with the stable, elegant and palatable corresponding preparations of the up-to-date manufacturers, inevitably minister to the prosperity of the latter.

Sixth.—The convenience, in prescribing, of writing a short, single proprietary title, standing for a certain definite compound, as compared with writing a long pharmacopeial title or a formula furnishing, in the hands of an unknown dispenser, an uncertain compound.

Seventh.—The skill and daring with which these secret preparations are advertised through alluring circulars and samples and in the reading and advertising columns of medical journals.

Eighth.—The readiness with which certain physicians of standing lend their names to the exploitation of secret compounds by personal endorsements based on real or alleged experiments or by apparently disinterested scientific articles contributed on the order of the manufacturers for publication in books, circulars or periodicals.

Ninth.—The creation, through medical indorsements and prescriptions of proprietary compounds, of an extensive direct demand by the general public without the intervention of medical advice.

These reasons for the existing remarkable popularity of proprietary pharmaceuticals sufficiently indicate that indiscriminate denunciation of such preparations is unwarranted and must prove ineffective, as their growth during recent years, in the face of fierce ethical protests, conclusively proves. Some are unquestionably valuable, and serve as important aids in modern medical practice. The legitimate ethical objection is not in the proprietary feature, but, as in the case of patent medicines before referred to, in the abuse of the privilege.

Proprietary preparations, like all other medicines, are good or bad according to their respective intrinsic merits as medicinal agents and the conditions under which they are announced to the profession. The reproach of proprietary pharmaceuticals as a class consists primarily in the atmosphere of secrecy and mystery with which many manufacturers attempt to surround their preparations and in the viciously monopolistic spirit evidenced in the selection of trade-marked titles for their products. An open proprietary medicine with a clear descriptive name is entitled to full consideration without prejudice, but a secret compound with a meaningless title is presumptively a fraud, and it is to this latter type that very many of the proprietary pharmaceuticals of the day belong. Why conceal the composition of a remedy unless it be to impose upon the physician's credulity or to maintain a monopoly not based on the excellence of the product? Why a "secret" if not to permit extravagant or fraudulent claims as to therapeutic merit, or to captivate the profession with

stories of wonderful virtues due to marvelous discoveries in sources, methods, combinations or chemical affinities?

Ordinary mixtures of well-known drugs are masquerading in magnificent livery under fanciful titles, and are being received and feted by the profession in a manner to fill intelligent practitioners with shame. Plain every-day remedies become, under the magic touch of the nostrum promoters, royal elixirs bearing mysterious "active principles" sufficient for any human ill. The evident design of these promoters is to lead the profession from the known to the unknown; to undermine professional allegiance to recognized medicinal agents described under their right names and convert it into lasting bondage to nostrum imposture. If only physicians can be induced to put faith in secret compounds and to prescribe them under names owned and controlled by the manufacturers, the triumph of the secret and the rule of the monopoly will be perpetual. It is safe to assume that the secret remedy list contains not a single genuine discovery in therapeutics, not a medical fact of importance which cannot be found in the accepted authorities. The makers of these remedies, therefore, offer nothing distinctively new or valuable. But a secret or discovery of some sort is so indispensable to any successful scheme of exploitation that one must be found, if only to prevent an intelligent verdict on the real merits of the remedy, with the fatal effect of neutralizing its unwarranted claims. The ruling motive of the secret being essentially false and dishonest, its employment in the interest of any remedy is clearly a sufficient cause for its condemnation and ostracism.

It is defensively urged, however, in behalf of the majority of these compounds, that their formulas are freely given and that therefore they are not open to the criticism of being secret preparations. While this is partially true, the fact remains that the correct formula, as shown by tests following directions, is rarely given. Ingredients are mentioned which, if they exist at all, are present only in veiled or ambiguous form, while proportions, if given, are such that an unmanageable or immiscible product would result. One preparation is claimed to contain quinine in tasteless form but contains quindin instead; another is stated to contain quinine so combined as not to cause ringing in the ears, but it contains acetanilid instead; another is stated to be a definite chemical compound derived from coal tar, but it is demonstrably a mixture; another is stated to contain the "essential antiseptic constituents" of certain drugs, but just what these constituents are would be a revelation to chemistry; another is claimed to contain drugs or chemicals which are not known to exist or which are so rare or so difficult to obtain as to be practically non-existent; another is stated to contain certain constituents, the cost of which would be greater than the price of the preparation itself; a cod-liver oil emulsion is stated to consist of cod-liver oil and glycerin, nothing more, but no emulsion can be produced from these ingredients whatever the skill or the equipment of the manufacturer; others contain morphine or other seductive

agents unrevealed in the pretended formula or deliberately concealed, giving results apparently benign and calculated to inspire great confidence in the efficacy of the remedy, but which inflict irreparable injury instead. This is the sort of buncombe and villainy with which physicians are cajoled and duped. Verily, who are deeper in the mire of superstition and nostrum deceit, the people with their worshipful patent medicines or medical practitioners with their august secret pharmaceuticals?

The unsupported claims of the secret pharmaceutical makers would not, however, receive much credence by the profession, even with the influence of the most plausible "discoveries," were it not for their blindly generous endorsement by medical journals and by practitioners of repute. The scheme of publicity and promotion comprises, first, a plausible preparation with a "taking" title; then the formulation of claims followed by the distribution of samples to medical men whose testimonials are particularly desired; then the insertion of advertisements in the medical journals on the usual condition that the journals so favored shall publish, as pure reading matter, certain notices or "original articles" laudatory of the preparation. In other words, a systematic attempt is made to bribe medical editors to publish pure advertising matter in the disguise of impartial information, and thus to perpetrate deception and fraud on their unsuspecting readers. The extent to which our medical journals lend themselves to this atrocious form of recreancy and corruption is seen in the advertising and reading columns of many of the most influential journals, while the main if not sole dependence of those less influential is frequently in these rewards of journalistic perfidy. The manufacturers, in the earlier days of their industry, operated independently and purchased advertising space without attempting the purchase also of the editors and publishers, but at the present time, grown strong and insolent with increasing power, they are wont to demand absolute surrender of all principle and honor by the medical press as a condition of their continued favors. They are in effect an organized conspiracy against legitimate medical practice and against all agencies dedicated to the welfare of the profession. Their avowed policy is one of subjugation or extermination, a policy all too convincing with journals to whom the loss of this patronage would mean early extinction. The overshadowing outrage of this nostrum conspiracy is in this widespread corruption of medical periodical literature by which the voice of honesty and independence is stifled, the sentiment of the profession perverted and the practice of medicine degraded to the level of the traffic in popular nostrums.

## CHAPTER IV.

### “PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES” AND “SYNTHETICS.”

Since the baneful features of secret proprietary pharmaceuticals are in their concealed constituents and their monopoly titles, it follows that no serious objection can be urged against the proprietary feature in the classes comprising open-formula preparations, and food, surgical and miscellaneous manufactures having properly descriptive titles with a possessive prefix, usually the name of the manufacturer, or having arbitrary titles with descriptive sub-titles. Since the possessive prefix or the arbitrary title, when followed by a full descriptive sub-title, merely serves as a brand designation, and since it furnishes a sharper distinction and a stronger guarantee that the brand desired will be supplied, thus guarding the interests of manufacturer, physician, pharmacist and patient, it is no doubt commercially and ethically defensible, though the more punctilious manufacturing pharmacists avoid even this conceded innocent relationship to the proprietary system.

The so-called synthetic remedies are a host in themselves. Though with a few exceptions of German origin, they find their richest rewards on American soil. Not being mere mixtures but original chemical creations, they are admitted to all the privileges and emoluments accruing from patent protection in this country. To the extent that our patent laws are more liberal to inventors than those of Germany, these German products enjoy advantages here which are wholly denied them at home. Their manufacturers are not averse, however, to making the most out of our astounding American liberality, and as a result the bargains they remorselessly drive with their American licensees impose prices as a rule extortionate in the extreme as compared with the cost of the same products in other countries. Synthetics which sell for thirty or forty cents per ounce in Canada, for instance, are mercilessly held in this country at one dollar and over per ounce despite the protests of physicians and pharmacists. Imports from Canada are held to be infringements and numerous have been the prosecutions of pharmacists for this offense. The validity of the extra-reciprocal rights enjoyed in this country by alien inventors is being fiercely contested in the courts with the decisions thus far decid-

edly adverse to the foreign assumption. A consoling thought, in any event, is that this foreign monopoly is at the worst an infliction for a period limited to the life of the respective patents. With the expiration of the patents will expire also (if the court decision in the noted "Castoria" case be followed, as it doubtless will) all exclusive ownership in the name. It may therefore be expected that these products will at no distant day be wholly free from all proprietary restrictions.



## CHAPTER V.

### THE LAW OF TRADE-MARKS.

Conceding the absence of any pretense of secrecy of composition, and conceding also that a preparation has intrinsic merit and is properly advertised—in other words, that it is intrinsically above reproach—what protection of a proprietary character is defensible in law or permissible in equity? In general terms, it may be said that any form of protection, whether by legal copyright, by trade-mark or by other means, is legitimately open to the manufacturer if the remedy be given a proper title. To give it a fanciful arbitrary name to serve as the sole means of designating it, and then to appropriate this name by trade-mark, is, in effect, to assert the exclusive right of manufacture in the compound—a right specifically denied by official interpretation of our patent laws. The name given to a new product, or the name by which the product is exclusively known, becomes of necessity the descriptive name, and hence is presumably not subject to appropriation as a trade-mark. A mark, device or name may be adopted as a trade-mark, but this mark cannot be made to cover more than the particular brand of the manufacturers; it cannot cover the article itself. If both a descriptive title and a trade-marked name be given, the latter may, no doubt, be successfully defended, but not if it is the only name. An authority in trade-mark law presents a clear elucidation of the legal principles involved in a typical case of this kind as follows:

“It is true that in some cases a name may be rightfully used and protected as a trade-mark upon medicinal preparations, but I am of the opinion that the name thus trade-marked can never be the proper name of the preparation, and that the trade-mark must always be accompanied by the specific name of the compound. It can only be used when thus accompanied to designate the origin or ownership of the preparation, and never when it is used to designate the article itself and has become by adoption and use its proper appellation. The name thus given to it, no matter when or by whom imposed, becomes by use its proper appellation, and passes as such into our common language. Hence all who have an equal right to manufacture and sell the article have an equal right to designate and sell it by its appropriate name, the name by which alone it is distinguished and known, provided each person is careful to sell the article as prepared and manufactured by himself and not by another.

“When this caution is used, there is no deception of which a rival manufacturer, not even the manufacturer by whom the distinctive name was first invented or adopted, can justly complain; and so far from there being any imposition upon the public, it is the use of the distinctive name that gives to the purchasers the very information which they are entitled to have. In short, an exclusive right to use on a label or other trade-mark the appropriate name of the manufactured article exists only in those who have an exclusive property in the article itself, and the complainants cannot have any exclusive property in the preparation or compound, as the same is not patented.

“Recognized authorities have gone even further, and hold that where certain medicines are designated by the name of the inventor, as a genuine term, descriptive of a kind and class, the inventor is not entitled to the exclusive right of compounding or vending them unless he has obtained a patent therefor; and if another person prepares such medicines of an inferior quality and sells them, and by this means all medicines of that class are brought into disrepute, such inventor can maintain no action for any loss sustained by him in consequence thereof, unless they are sold as and for the medicines prepared by him.”

This view has been repeatedly presented to the courts, but trade-mark manufacturers interested have uniformly withdrawn from the contest rather than risk a decision against them. Should this view prevail, as it doubtless will when the issue is squarely made in the courts, the great majority of proprietary medicine titles, on which the industry so largely depends, will be thrown open to public use. Any other view would be at variance with the fundamental principles of equity and public policy. A valid patent guarantees a monopoly for a limited period, and after its expiration the invention becomes the common heritage of the people. But a trade-mark on the exclusive name of an article which the law declines to recognize as an invention would guarantee a monopoly in perpetuity. In other words, an article representing a valuable invention or discovery the law offers to protect for but a few years, but an article representing neither an invention nor a discovery is to be protected by law forever! The name of an article, if the article be patented, becomes public property after the termination of the patent period; but if not patented the name can be monopolized forever! Such a conclusion does violence to all sense of justice; it places the most ignorant mixture on a higher level in law than the greatest creation of genius; it puts a legal premium on knavery and imposture; it would deny a limited right under a law designed specifically to promote invention and discovery, while conferring an unlimited right in things which the same law declares are neither inventions nor discoveries. But whether the latter right can be sustained in law or not, it is evident that its attempted exercise cannot be too sternly rebuked by the professions whose liberty it assails,



## CHAPTER VI.

# PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS, PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES, ETC.

### Abernethy's Pills.

Each pill contains:

Socotrine aloes .....gr. 2  
 Extract of henbane .....gr. 2  
 Blue mass.....gr. 1  
 Ipecac.....gr.  $\frac{5}{8}$   
 —Fenner's and Beasley's Form.

### Abrin.

This is an albuminous substance derived from jequirity seeds. It is a brownish-yellow powder, soluble in water. It is an exceedingly poisonous substance. It is very dangerous, even in the eye and nose.

### Absorbine (Young's).

According to a correspondent of the Western Druggist, this appears to consist of oils of tansy, spearmint and sassafras, with alcohol.

### Acacine.

This is a white powder, used as an emulsifying agent.

A mixture of dried casein (of milk), sodium bicarbonate and sugar, containing 10 per cent of casein, may be used in the same manner.

### Acetol. (Ethylidenediethylether.)

It is a colorless, volatile liquid, soluble in 18 parts of water and in all proportions of alcohol and ether.

It is used as a hypnotic and sedative, where chloral would be contra-indicated. The dose is 2 or 3 fluid-

drams, usually given in the form of emulsion.

### Acetanilid. (Phenylacetanide.)

This is in white, shining scales or white powder, odorless, and of a slightly burning taste.

It is used as an antipyretic, analgesic and antirheumatic, also now largely used externally as an antiseptic in place of iodoform. It is used in headache, neuralgia, and in injection mixtures for gonorrhea.

Dose: 3 to 10 grains, the maximum single dose being about 20 grains, preferably used in powders, tablets, capsules or cachets.

This substance is used now to a greater extent in proprietary preparations than any other substance. It is present in all headache remedies, and is the favorite constituent of many of the so-called "new coal-tar derivatives" which have been launched on the market during recent years; it is also present in many proprietary remedies designed to "break up" colds, etc.

### Acetanilid Compound, Dr. W. P. Bowers.

Tablets each said to contain:

Acetanilid .....gr. 3  
 Monobromated camphor...gr. 2  
 Caffeine citrate.....gr. 1

**Acetanilid Compound Powder.** (By Nelson, B. & Co.)

This is stated to contain 8 parts of acetanilid and 1 each of sodium bicarbonate and caffeine.

**Acetanilid Compound Powder.** (By Searle & H. Co.)

This is stated to be composed of acetanilid, caffeine, sodium bicarbonate and tartaric acid.

The following is of similar composition:

Acetanilid.....	parts 50
Sodium bicarbonate....	parts 45
Caffeine.....	parts 2
Tartaric acid.....	parts 3

**Acetic Cantharidal Vesicant.**

Cantharides, freshly powdered.....	av. oz. 8
Acetic ether.....	sufficient

Moisten the drug with the liquid, pack firmly in a percolator, add more menstruum, macerate for a few hours, and then percolate slowly until 16 fluidounces of liquid have been obtained.

Liquor Epispasticus or Blistering Liquid of the British pharmacopeia is one-half the strength of the above.—Pharm.

**Acetocaustin.**

This is a 50 per cent solution of trichloroacetic acid, which is used as a caustic.

**Acne Remedies.**

See Pimple Applications.

**Acodine.**

This is a dental preparation said to consist of aconite, iodine, tannic acid and glycerin.

**Actina.**

Various formulas have been offered for similar preparations, as follows:

**I.**

Menthol.....	gr. 60
Oil of mustard.....	fl. dr. 2
Alcohol.....	m. 30
Ether.....	fl. dr. 1
Sponge, enough to make..	oz. 1
—Prof. F. B. Tiffany, K. C.	

**II.**

Menthol.....	gr. 60
Oil of mustard.....	fl. dr. 2
Hydrobromic ether.....	fl. dr. 1
Sponge, enough to make..	oz. 1
—Prof. Tiffany.	

**Actol.** (Silver Lactate.)

A white, odorless, almost tasteless powder; soluble in 15 parts of water or albuminous fluids; an external and internal antiseptic in chronic and acute infectious diseases, sore throat, etc. To use as a gargle and wash. Mix a teaspoonful of 2 per cent solution with a glass of water. Dose as an injection  $\frac{1}{6}$  grain. Keep in the dark.

**Adhæsol.**

Copal.....	parts 70
Benzoin.....	parts 6
Tolu.....	parts 6
Oil of thyme.....	parts 4
Alphanaphthol.....	part $\frac{1}{2}$
Ether.....	parts 200
—Merck's Bulletin.	

This is used as a skin protective.

**Adipatum.**

Anhydrous wool fat....	parts 35
Petrolatum.....	parts 53
Ceresin, white.....	parts 7
Water.....	parts 5

This is used as an ointment vehicle.

**Adonidin.**

A glucoside from *Adonis vernalis*. A hygroscopic yellowish white, odorless, bitter powder. It is easily soluble in water and alcohol; insoluble in ether and chloroform. It is a heart-tonic

and diuretic (particularly in aortic and mitral insufficiencies).

Dose:  $\frac{1}{12}$  to  $\frac{1}{6}$  grain several times daily, in pill, or in solution in chloroform water with ammonium carbonate. The maximum dose is  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain.

**Agaricin.** (Agaric, Agaricinic, Agaricic or Laricic Acid.)

A resinous acid from *Fungus laricis* (white agaric). White, almost odorless, tasteless powder, melting at 140° C. (284° F.). Slightly soluble in water, in 130 cold parts and 10 parts boiling alcohol; slightly soluble in ether, insoluble in chloroform. Used in treatment of night sweats in consumption.

Dose:  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain to 1 grain at night in pills.

**Agathin.** (Salicylaldehydemethylphenylhydrazine.)

In white or greenish, odorless, tasteless flakes, melting at 74° C. (165.2° F.); insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether; antineuralgic in rheumatic neuralgias, sciatica, etc.

Dose: 2 to 8 grains two or three times daily.

### Ague Cures.

Remedies for the relief and cure of fever, ague and chills, or, more properly, malaria, are not of such frequent use as they were some years ago; however, there is still a demand in some sections. Most of these remedies are made to contain cinchona or one or more of its alkaloids, sometimes also arsenic and frequently some iron or a cathartic.

These preparations assume the form of liquid or pills, or even some other form, but the two mentioned are the

most common. They are entitled "Peruvian ague cure," "ague tonic," "ague tonic syrup," "ague tonic cure," "chill cure," "chill tonic," "ague pills," "anti-chill pills," "ague-killer," "cholagogue," "ague remedy," "ague bitters," "ague specific," "fever and ague tonic," "febrifuge," "malaria antidote," "miasma antidote," "fever and ague antidote," etc.

See also Begg's Ague Pills.

The following are typical formulas for preparations of this kind:

#### I.

Tincture of eucalyptus (1  
in 10. . . . . fl. oz. 2  
Tincture of serpentaria. . fl. oz. 4  
Tincture of capsicum. . . fl. dr. 5  
Tincture of myrrh. . . . fl. dr. 5  
Tincture of nux vomica. . fl. dr. 2  
Quinine sulphate. . . . . gr. 60  
Elixir of licorice, enough  
to make. . . . . fl. oz. 16

Dose: A teaspoonful 3 to 5 times daily.

#### II.

Cinchonidine sulphate . av. oz.  $2\frac{1}{2}$   
Aromatic sulphuric acid. . fl. oz. 1  
Tincture of chloride of  
iron . . . . . fl. oz. 3  
Tincture of nux vomica. . fl. oz. 2  
Fluid extract of senna . . fl. oz. 2  
Syrup of ginger, enough  
to make. . . . . fl. oz. 64

Give like the preceding.

#### III.

Quinidine sulphate . . . av. oz. 2  
Solution of arsenous acid,  
fl. dr. . . . . 4  
Fluid extract of senna. . fl. oz. 1  
Syrup of licorice, enough to  
make. . . . . fl. oz. 64

Owing to the absence from the above of the bitter taste of quinine, cinchonidine or cinchona bark this

has been known by such names as "tasteless chill cure," "tasteless ague tonic," or "tasteless chill tonic." It is to be given like No. 1.

## IV.

Tincture of valerian . . . fl. oz.  $4\frac{1}{2}$   
 Tincture of cinchona . . . fl. oz.  $4\frac{1}{2}$   
 Elixir of licorice, enough to make . . . . . fl. oz. 64

Dose: Tablespoonful 3 to 5 times daily.

## V.

Fluid extract of cinchona, fl. oz. . . . . 6  
 Aromatic sulphuric acid . fl. oz. 2  
 Tincture of ginger . . . fl. oz. 3  
 Fluid extract of cloves . fl. oz. 1  
 Fluid extract of rhubarb . fl. dr. 4  
 Fluid extract of cinnamon, fl. dr. . . . . 4  
 Fluid extract of podophyllum . . . . . fl. dr. 1  
 Alcohol . . . . . fl. oz. 16  
 Simple syrup, enough to make fl. oz. . . . . 64

This to be given like No. I.

## VI.

Cinchona, yellow, powder, av. oz. . . . . 4  
 Cream of tartar . . . . . av. oz. 4  
 Cloves, powder . . . . . av. oz.  $\frac{1}{2}$

Dose: A teaspoonful every 3 hours.

This preparation has been termed "Dutch ague remedy."

## VII.

Make pills, each containing:  
 Chinoidine . . . . . gr. 1  
 Iron ferrocyanide . . . . . gr. 1  
 Oil of black pepper . . . . . drop 1  
 Arsenous acid . . . . . gr.  $\frac{1}{20}$

## VIII.

Make pills, each containing:  
 Cinchonidine sulphate . . . gr. 3  
 Podophyllin . . . . . gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$   
 Ginger . . . . . gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$

**Aiken's Tonic Pills.**

Each is made to contain:

Quinine sulphate . . . . . gr. 1  
 Reduced iron . . . . . gr.  $\frac{2}{3}$   
 Arsenous acid . . . . . gr.  $\frac{1}{50}$   
 Strychnine . . . . . gr.  $\frac{1}{50}$

**Airol** (Bismuth Oxyiodogallate).

It forms a grayish-green, voluminous, odorless, tasteless powder. It is soluble in alkalies and diluted mineral acids; insoluble in water, alcohol, ether and chloroform. Water or moist air (but not light) decomposes it. It is a surgical antiseptic, like iodoform, and anti-gonorrheal.

**Albert's Remedy.**

Said to contain 29.5 per cent of extractive in which opium alkaloids could be detected, 7.9 per cent of potassium iodide, 14.6 per cent of potassium acetate, and 10.3 per cent of alcohol. It is used as an anti-rheumatic.—Apoth. Ztg.; analysis by Dr. H. Weller.

**Albolene.** (By McKesson & R.)

This is petrolatum, liquid albolene being a purified liquid petrolatum.

**Aletris Cordial.**

Advocated as an uterine tonic and restorative, and said to be similar to the following:

## I.

Stargrass . . . . . av. oz. 1  
 Blue cohosh . . . . . av. oz. 1  
 Cramp bark . . . . . av. oz. 1  
 Helonias or false unicorn . . . . . av. oz. 1  
 Simple syrup . . . . . fl. oz. 2  
 Alcohol . . . . . fl. oz. 2  
 Sherry wine, enough to make . . . . . fl. oz. 16

Extract the drugs with the 16 fluid-ounces of wine to which the alcohol

has been added, and obtain 14 fluid-ounces of liquid. Mix this with the syrup and filter if necessary.

## II.

The following will make a satisfactory preparation according to Fennel's Formulary:

Unicorn root (aletris) . . . . .	av. oz.	2
Catnip . . . . .	av. oz.	1
Cramp bark . . . . .	av. oz.	1
Mitchella . . . . .	av. oz.	2
Blue cohosh . . . . .	av. oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cinnamon . . . . .	av. oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$
Orange peel . . . . .	av. oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$
Caraway . . . . .	gr.	60
Sugar . . . . .	av. oz.	10
Diluted alcohol . . . . .	fl. oz.	20
Water . . . . .	sufficient	

Mix the drugs, grind to coarse powder, moisten the diluted alcohol, pack in a percolator, pass the remainder of the diluted alcohol through the drug, and then follow with water until 20 fluidounces of percolate are obtained. In this dissolve the sugar and to the solution add enough water to make 32 fluidounces.

### Aleuronate.

This is a vegetable albumen prepared by a patented process. It is a yellowish-white tasteless powder. It has been employed for alimentary purposes and to make a diabetic bread, and is also used for surgical purposes.

### Alkaline Elixir, Merrell. (Rhubarb Compound with Pancreatin.)

This excellent preparation is used in acidity of the stomach, in some forms of dyspepsia, as a laxative, etc. Each fluidounce is stated to contain:

Best E. I. rhubarb . . . . .	gr.	20
Potass. bicarb. . . . .	gr.	20
Pancreatin . . . . .	gr.	20
Hydrastis Can. (resin removed) . . . . .	gr.	10
Aromatics, brandy, etc. . . . .	q.s.	

Ceylon cinnamon is given as one of the aromatics.

A similar preparation is the following:

Aromatic tincture of rhubarb,	
U. S. P. . . . .	fl. oz. $3\frac{1}{2}$
Glycerite of hydrastis,	
U. S. P. . . . .	fl. dr. 3
Pancreatin, pure . . . . .	gr. 320
Potassium bicarbonate . . . . .	gr. 320
Brandy . . . . .	fl. oz. 4
Simple syrup . . . . .	fl. oz. 4
Water enough to make . . . . .	fl. oz. 16

Mix the potassium bicarbonate and pancreatin with 3 fluidounces of water, agitate occasionally for 24 hours or so until the pancreatin is practically all dissolved, add the other ingredients, and filter the whole.

### Alkaline Pancreatin Cordial. (By Sutliff.)

This is stated to contain pancreatin, diastase, rhubarb, golden seal, cinnamon, peppermint, and potassium bicarbonate.

A preparation containing these ingredients may be made similarly to Alkaline Elixir mentioned above; it will be necessary to add about 16 to 32 grains of diastase, which should be dissolved by itself in a small amount of water, after which the solution should be mixed with the syrup before incorporating with the other ingredients, as a strongly alcoholic liquid will precipitate diastase from its solutions. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluidounce of spirit of peppermint may be added. The brandy may be reduced or omitted if desired or else replaced by diluted alcohol.

### Alkaline Powder. (By Chapman.)

This is stated to contain sodium bicarbonate 6 parts, and sodium phos-

phate, exsiccated, 1.12 parts, which are said to be equivalent to 3 parts of sodium bicarbonate and 1 part of crystallized sodium phosphate. It is used as an acid and mild hepatic stimulant.

**Alkalithia.** (By Keasbey & M. Co.)

This is an effervescent salt, used in uric acid diathesis, of which each heaping teaspoonful is stated to contain caffeine 1 grain, lithium carbonate 5 grains, and sodium and potassium bicarbonates each 10 grains.

The following will make a satisfactory preparation containing the same ingredients:

Caffeine.....	gr.	20
Lithium carbonate....	av. oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$
Sodium bicarbonate ..	av. oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Potassium bicarbonate.	av. oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tartaric acid.....	av. oz.	1
Sugar.....	av. oz.	$1\frac{3}{4}$

Reduce all the above to fine powder and mix well.

If a granular salt is desired the above may be made into a soft paste with alcohol, pressed through a porcelain colander and then dried at a comparatively low temperature.

**Allcock's Porous Plaster.**

Hager states it contains India rubber, Burgundy pitch, olibanum, myrrh and a small amount of oil of turpentine.

The following formula is also given:

India rubber .....	av. oz.	16
Pitch.....	av. oz.	8
Gum turpentine.....	av. oz.	8
Capsicum .....	gr.	30

—Era Form.

**Allen's (Mrs.) Hair Restorer.**

Sulphur.....	gr.	160
Lead acetate.....	gr.	230
Glycerin .....	fl. oz.	4
Water (perfumed) ....	fl. oz.	10

—Wittstein.

**Allen's Lung Balsam.**

Tincture of bloodroot ..	fl. oz.	2
Tincture of lobelia.....	fl. oz.	2
Tincture of opium.....	fl. oz.	1
Tincture of capsicum....	fl. dr.	3
Essence of sassafras.....	fl. dr.	2
Essence of anise.....	fl. dr.	2
New Orleans molasses...	fl. oz.	16

—Kilner's Form.

The strength of the essences is not stated, but presumably 1 to 15 would be about the correct proportions of oil to alcohol.

**Allingham's Ointment for Hemorrhoids.**

Bismuth subnitrate.....	gr.	60
Calomel.....	gr.	40
Morphine .....	gr.	3
Glycerin .....	fl. dr.	2
Petrolatum .....	av. oz.	1

—Columbus Medical Journal.

**Alodonna Pills.** (By U. S. Pharm. Co.)

Each pill is stated to contain:

Alolin.....	gr.	$\frac{1}{4}$
Extract of belladonna....	gr.	$\frac{1}{8}$
Ipecac.....	gr.	$\frac{1}{16}$
Strychnine .....	gr.	$\frac{1}{60}$

See Lapactic and Peristaltic Pills.

**Alphol.** (Alphanaphthol Salicylate.)

It corresponds to Betol (which see), the latter being the betanaphthol compound, the former the alphanaphthol compound.

It is employed in the treatment of articular rheumatism and gonorrhea in doses of 8 to 15 grains.

**Anozol.**

This is said to be a mixture of thymol and iodoform.

**Antiarthritin.**

This is a remedy for rheumatism and gout; it is said to consist chiefly of salicin.

**Antifebrin.**

This is the same as acetanilid, which see.

**Alteratives.**

The patent medicines known as "alteratives" are commonly called "blood purifiers." For similar preparations see Blood Purifiers, Alterative Tonic Syrup, Elixir Six Iodides, Elixir Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Compound, Hematysin, Henry's Tri-Iodides, Iodia, Mistura Quinqui Iodidorum, Succus Alterans, and Syrup Trifolium Compound.

**Alterative Tonic Syrup.** (By Searle & H.)

Each fluidounce is said to represent 40 grains of Alexandria senna, 10 grains each of red clover, burdock and stillingia, 4 grains each of berberis aquifolium, sarsaparilla and poke root, and 8 grains of potassium iodid.

The following contains the same ingredients in the same proportions:

Aqueous deodorized fl.ex.

Alex. senna.....fl.dr.	11
Fl. ext. of red clover...fl.dr.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fl. ext. of burdock....fl.dr.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fl. ext. of stillingia...fl.dr.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fl. ext. of berberis aquifolium.....fl.dr.	1
Fl. ext. of sarsaparilla .fl.dr.	1
Fl. ext. of poke root...fl.dr.	1
Potassium iodid.....gr.	128
Water.....fl.dr.	4
Simple syrup, enough to make.....fl.oz.	16

Dissolve the potassium iodid in the water, add the remaining ingredients, and filter.

**Alumol.** (Aluminium Naphtolsulphonate.)

This is a colorless or slightly reddish nonhygroscopic powder. It is readily soluble in water; also soluble

in alcohol, ether and glycerin; insoluble in ether. It is an antiseptic and astringent (purulent wounds, endometritis, gonorrhea, etc.). It is used in  $\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 per cent solution.

**Aminol.**

A liquid disinfectant, one liter of which is stated to contain 1.52 grams of calcium hydrate, 3.516 grams of sodium chlorid, and 0.29 gram of trimethylamine.—Coblentz.

**Ammonamide, Milhau.** (Ammoniated Phenylacetamid.)

Probably similar to Ammonol, which see.

**Ammonol.** (Ammoniated Phenylacetamid.) (By the Ammonol Chem. Co.)

This is advertised as an antipyretic and analgesic of the formula  $C_6H_5NH_2$ .

Dr. Eccles says the following mixture will give like medical results:

Acetanilid .....	parts 4
Sodium bicarbonate .....	parts 2
Ammonium carbonate....	part 1

Beringer, in a more recent analysis, gives the following:

Acetanilid .....	parts 2
Sodium bicarbonate.....	part 1
Ammonium carbonate....	part 1
Metanil yellow.....	part $\frac{1}{1000}$

The last ingredient is added for coloring purposes.

**Amylocarbol.**

Carbolic acid.....	parts 9
Green soap.....	parts 150
Amyl alcohol.....	parts 160
Water, enough to make.	parts 1000

—Coblentz.

**Anesthetics, Local.**

See Dental Anesthetics and Parson's Local Anesthetic.

**Anestheto Obtundent.**

A dental anesthetic containing about 1 part of cocaine hydrochlorate in 30 of mixture, also carbolic acid, camphor, glycerin, oils of cinnamon and citronella, and probably alcohol.—Sadler.

**Anakesis.**

The preparations known by this name are pile cures, which see.

**Analeptic Pills.** (Warner, Phil'a.)

Each is made to contain:

Antimonial powder .....gr. 1  
Extract of henbane.....gr. 1  
Morphine acetate.....gr.  $\frac{1}{20}$   
Oleoresin of capsicum.....gr.  $\frac{1}{20}$

**Analgene.** (Quinalgene.)

This is in white, tasteless crystals, melting at 208° C. (406° F.) insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol.

It is employed as an antineuralgic in doses of 8 to 15 grains.

**Analgesics.**

See Antipyretics, which are also usually called analgesics.

**Analgesic Powder.** (Lilly.)

This is stated to be composed of:

Acetanilid.....parts 6  
Sodium bicarbonate.....parts 4  
Caffeine citrate.....part 1

**Analgesics.**

This is said to contain ammonium chloride, caffeine, sodium bicarbonate and acetanilid.

It should not be confounded with analgesine, which is the French name for antipyrine.

**Analgia.** (Merrell)

This is recommended by the manufacturers as a satisfactory substitute

for the many high-priced proprietary antipyretics and analgesics.

The following is probably similar in character:

Acetanilid .....parts 7  
Sodium bicarbonate.....parts 2  
Caffeine.....gr. 1

**Analgie Saline.** (Warner, Phil'a.)

This is a granular effervescent salt, each dessertspoonful of which is stated to contain 4 grains each of antipyrin and sodium salicylate.

The following makes a preparation of similar description:

Antipyrin .....gr. 80  
Sodium salicylate.....gr. 80  
Sodium bicarbonate.....gr. 600  
Tartaric acid.....av.oz.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
Sugar, powder.....av.ov. 1

Mix thoroughly, make into a soft paste with alcohol, rub through a porcelain colander, and dry the product.

This is used in place of antipyrine; it is claimed to be almost a specific in neuralgic headache.

**Anaphrodisiac Pills.**

The following pills are used as anaphrodisiacs or to repress sexual excitement. Each pill should contain:

Camphor.....gr. 3  
Lactucarium .....gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
Guarana .....gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Extract of belladonna.....gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
Denarcotized opium.....gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$

**Anasalpin.**

A name for purified wool fat.

**Anaspaline.**

Petrolatum .....part 1  
Wool fat.....parts 3  
—A. D.

**Anazyme.**

This is stated to be a chemical product of boracic acid and phenol.

A preparation possibly similar is made by mixing the following:

Boric acid, fine powder. av. oz. 1  
Carbolic acid . . . . . fl. dr. ½  
Mix well, reducing to fine powder.

**Anderson's Scot's Pills.** (Grana Angelica.)

Dr. Paris declared some years ago that these consisted of Barbadoes aloes, jalap and oil of anise. The following is probably the formula used at present (Cooley).

I.  
Barbadoes aloes. . . . . av. oz. 14  
Jalap, fine powder. . . . . av. oz. 4½  
Treacle. . . . . av. oz. 1  
Soap. . . . . av. oz. ¾  
Oil of anise. . . . . fl. dr. 1

Melt together on a water bath the first four ingredients; when partly cold incorporate the oil and divide into 3½-grain pills.

II. The original formula from a copy of the original document in the Chapel of the Rolls:

Socotrine aloes . . . . . av. oz. 4  
Myrrh, best. . . . . av. oz. 1  
Saffron . . . . . av. oz. ½

Reduce each separately to fine powder; mix them well, in an earthen pipkin, with a spoonful each of water and sweet oil, by the heat of a slow fire, and form the mass into "common-sized pills."

III. Formula of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy:

Barbadoes aloes, powder  
. . . . . av. oz. 3  
Castile soap. . . . . av. oz. 1  
Colocynth, fine powder. . gr. 120  
Gamboge, fine powder. . gr. 120  
Oil of anise. . . . . fl. dr. 1  
Water, enough to make a mass.  
Divide into 3-grain pills.

**Andrews' Tonic, Hematic Pills.**

Each is made to contain:

Reduced iron. . . . . gr. 1½  
Quinine sulphate . . . . . gr. 1  
Ipecac. . . . . gr. ⅓  
Arsenous acid. . . . . gr. ¼  
Strychnine sulphate. . . . . gr. ¼

**Anemonin.**

This is the active principle of Anemone Pulsatilla. It is in colorless aciculate crystals, melting at 152° C. (305.6° F.). It is easily soluble in hot alcohol and oils; very sparingly in water and ether. It is an antispasmodic and sedative (asthma, whooping-cough, bronchitis, etc.) anodyne (dysmenorrhea, epididymitis, etc.).

Dose: ⅛-¾ grain twice daily, in wafers, pills or powders. The maximum single dose is 1½ grains; the maximum daily dose, 3 grains.

**Anesthyl.** (Chloryl.)

Ethyl chlorid. . . . . parts 5  
Methyl chlorid. . . . . part 1

**Angier's Petroleum Emulsion, with Hypophosphites.**

This is said to contain in each ounce 33⅓ per cent of purified petroleum and 12 grains of the salts of lime and soda. The following will yield a preparation with these essential ingredients in like proportions:

Liquid petrolatum. . . . . fl. oz. 16  
Acacia, powder. . . . . av. oz. 8  
Glycerin. . . . . fl. oz. 4  
Calcium hypophosphite. . gr. 288  
Sodium hypophosphite. . gr. 288  
Water, q. s. to make. . . fl. oz. 48

Add the acacia to the petrolatum and mix thoroughly in a large mortar, then add 16 fluidounces of water (all at once) and rub briskly until the

emulsion is formed. Dissolve the hypophosphites in 8 fluidounces of water, to which add the glycerin; then add all to the emulsion and rub well together, adding any water necessary to make up the measure of 3 pints of finished product.

### **Angostura Bitters.**

Very many formulas have been given for preparations of this class. The following furnishes a good bitters:

Angostura bark.....av.oz.	1 1/2
Chamomile, German...av.oz.	1/4
Orange peel, bitter....av.oz.	1/4
Cardamom seed.....gr.	30
Cinnamon.....gr.	30
Cochineal or red saunders.gr.	15
Raisins.....av.oz.	4
Diluted alcohol.....pints	5

Reduce the first five ingredients to coarse powder, add the raisins (bruised) and the diluted alcohol, macerate for a month, express and filter.

### **Annihilators.**

The "patent medicines" known by this title may be either "worm annihilators" (for similar preparations, see Vermifuges), "cough annihilators" (see Cough and Cold Remedies), "pain annihilators" and "insect annihilators." The "pain annihilators" are either penetrating liniments (see Liniments) or of the same nature as the "pain expellers" (see Expellers).

One of the insect annihilators is said to be composed of:

Benzin, deodorized....fl.oz.	16
Oil of cedar.....fl.oz.	1
Oil of wintergreen....fl.oz.	1

This is used for destroying all the common non-flying insects like bed-bugs, cockroaches, ants, fleas, etc.

See also "Kern's Insect Annihilator."

### **Anodynes.**

The patent medicines known as "anodynes" vary greatly; they may include anything designed to alleviate pain. Some are "catarrh anodynes" (see Catarrh and Cold-in-the-Head Remedies for similar preparations), some are "toothache anodynes" (see Toothache Remedies), "neuralgia anodynes" (see Neuralgia Remedies), etc.

See also the Antipyretics, which usually possess anodyne properties.

### **Antacidines.** (Antacidine.)

These are recommended for the rapid, extemporaneous preparation of lime water. Their probable composition is a mixture of 1 part of lime with about 2 parts of sugar. The latter facilitates the solution of lime in water.

### **Anthrarobin.**

A yellowish-brown powder, soluble in 10 parts of glycerin and 10 of cold and 5 of hot alcohol. It is employed medicinally instead of chrysarobin.

### **Antibrule.**

This is stated to be chemically pure "picro-carbolic acid" united with "nascent formaldehyde" in a "definite and uniform combination." It has the appearance of a saturated aqueous solution of picric acid.

The remedy is advertised as a keratoplastic, to be used in the treatment of burns and scalds.

### **Antidiabetin.**

This is said to be a mixture of saccharin and mannite. It is marketed in three strengths—Nos. 70, 10 and 1

—these numbers indicating the ratio in sweetening power to cane sugar.—  
Ph. Ztg.

### Antidiphtherin-Klebs.

This is diphtheria-antitoxin, obtained from cultures of diphtheria bacilli.

It is a local specific against diphtheria. It is applied two or three times daily to the palate and throat as long as there are false membranes; after this, in diluted form for several days. When the larynx and trachea are attacked, 8 min. of antidiphtherin are injected into the parts three or four times daily.

### Antidiphtherikon.

Oil of birch.....	parts 5
Oil of beech.....	parts 3
Alcohol.....	parts 90
Potassium carbonate.....	part 1
Potassium sulphid.....	parts 5

—Coblentz.

### Antidotes.

The "patent medicines" known as "antidotes" are various in character. They may include almost any kind of a remedy. There are malarial, anti-malarial or miasma antidotes (see Ague Cures for similar preparations), "dyspepsia antidotes" (see Dyspepsia Remedies), "headache antidotes" (see Headache Remedies), "fever and ague antidotes" (see Ague Cures), "nervous antidotes" (see Nervous Debility Remedies), "scrofula antidotes" (see Blood Purifiers), etc.

### Anti-Fat Remedies.

A remedy of this kind formerly sold largely has been said to be an extract of bladder wrack (*fucus vesiculosus*).

### Anti-Fermentine.

A preparation of this name is described as a white powder, used as a preservative for fruit juices, cider and other dietetic articles. Presumably it is salicylic acid which is sold largely under various fanciful names for preservative purposes.

### Anti-Fermentive No. 3. (By Killgore.)

Tablets each said to contain 2 gr. sodium-salicylate combined with charcoal, ginger and aromatics.

### Antifugin.

Calcined Magnesia.....	part 1
Boric acid.....	parts 15
Water.....	parts 75

Heat the magnesia with the water on a water bath, add the boric acid, heat until about dissolved, evaporate to dryness and powder.

### Antikamnia.

This is claimed to be a "combination of coal-tar derivatives of the series  $C_N H_{2N-6}$ ."

F. W. Hausmann has reported the following arrived at by analysis of samples:

Acetanilid.....	parts 47
Sodium bicarbonate.....	parts 50
Tartaric acid.....	parts 3

—A. J. P.

Another chemist, Goldman, however, gives the following as the composition:

Acetanilid.....	parts 7
Sodium bicarbonate.....	parts 2
Caffeine.....	part 1

—Ph. Ztg.

The first analyses of samples by Ford and by Hall described it as approximately a mixture of 17 parts of

acetanilid and 3 of sodium bicarbonate.

Another analysis by two chemists reported it to be a mixture of acetanilid, caffeine, sodium bicarbonate, and tartaric acid, proportions not given. While these analyses all differ as to proportions they all agree in declaring it a mixture and not a new chemical result.

#### **Antikol (Anti-Calor).**

The manufacturers state that it contains acetanilid, caffeine citrate, quinine bisulphate and sodium bicarbonate, each 10 grains containing 1 gr. of caffeine citrate and  $\frac{1}{10}$  gr. quinine bisulphate.

Goldman gives the following from an analysis of a sample:

Acetanilid .....	parts 30
Sodium bicarbonate....	parts 7
Tartaric acid.....	parts 3

#### **Antikrinin.**

See Perl's Antikrinin.

#### **Antinervin.**

##### **I.**

Ammonium bromide.....	part 1
Salicylic acid.....	part 1
Acetanilid .....	parts 2
—Ritsert and Goldman.	

##### **II.**

This formula has also been given:	
Acetanilid .....	part 1
Sodium salicylate.....	part 1

#### **Antinosin.** (Tetraiodophenolphthalein.)

This is the sodium salt of nosophen. It is a greenish-blue powder, having a faint odor of iodine.

It is an antiseptic (chiefly in vesical catarrh), and is soluble in water. It is used in  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  solution.

#### **Anti-Pathic Powders.**

Sample powders were found to consist of magnesium carbonate and bis-muth subnitrate, the former predominating.—N. I.

#### **Antiplug.**

According to W. D. this appears to consist of contused gentian and licorice roots bound together into plugs with tobacco leaves by means of pressure.

#### **Antipyonin.**

This is tetraborate or polyborate of sodium.

#### **Antipyretics.**

The antipyretics mentioned in this work include Acetanilid Compound, Ammonamide, Ammonol, Analgesic Powder, Analgesin, Analgia, Antikamnia, Antikol, Cafféotanilid, Exodyne, Phenatol, Phenolid and Zomakyne.

**Antipyryne.** (Phenyldimethylpyrazol.—Phenazone.—Analgesine.—Parodyne.—Phenylone.—Sedatine.)

This is in fine, white scales or powder, soluble in 1 part of water and 2 parts of alcohol.

It is used as an antipyretic, analgesic, antirheumatic, etc., being used in headaches, to reduce fever, chorea, whooping cough, influenza, etc. Doses, 5 to 15 grains, 4 or 5 times daily. It attained a great popularity at one time but is now in comparatively little demand.

#### **Antirheumatin.**

Said to be a combination of sodium salicylate and methylene blue.—Merck's Bulletin.

**Antiseptic Compound Pills.** (Warner, Phil'a.)

These are stated to contain:

Sodium sulphite.....	gr. 1
Concent. pepsin.....	gr. 1
Salicylic acid.....	gr. 1
Extract of nux vomica.....	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
Capsicum.....	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$

They are recommended for cases of dyspepsia, indigestion and malassimilation of food.

**Antiseptic Liquid.**

This very elastic term is applied to a number of preparations. For example, it is frequently applied to a preparation resembling listerine; it has been applied to a crude carbolic acid preparation resembling creolin and its congeners, and has also been applied to an antiseptic like Platt's chlorides.

For various antiseptics see Antiseptic Spray, Antiseptic Solution, Antiseptine, Benzoglycine, Benzothymol, Bromo-Chloralum, Bor-Formalin, Borolyptol, Campho-Phenique, Euformol, Euthymol, Formaseptol, Lepine, Listerine, Menthylseptic, Pasteurine, Phenol Sodique, Rotterine, Thymenthol, Tyree's Antiseptic Powder, and Wampole's Antiseptic Solution.

**Antiseptic Spray.** (By Metcalf.)

This is stated to be a neutral solution of methyl salicylate, eucalyptol, benzoic acid, thymol, menthol and boric acid combined to produce a safe, agreeable antiseptic solution. The preparation is therefore similar to Lister's Antiseptic Solution, which see.

**Antiseptic Solution**—Eucalyptol Compound.—Micrazotol. (By Truax.)

This is stated to be 5 per cent solution of boroglyceride associated with

eucalyptol, thymol, resorcin, menthol, and benzoic acid.

A preparation containing the same ingredients may be made as follows:

Glycerite of boroglycerin,

N. F.....	fl.oz. $1\frac{1}{2}$
Eucalyptol.....	drops, 15
Thymol.....	gr. 10
Resorcin.....	gr. 30
Menthol.....	gr. 10
Benzoic acid.....	gr. 30
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 4
Water enough to make..	fl.oz. 16

Dissolve the eucalyptol, thymol and menthol in the alcohol, add the remaining ingredients, mix well, set aside for 24 hours and filter clear.

**Antiseptin.**

Samples under this name analyzed by Goldman gave the following:

Zinc sulphate.....	parts 34
Boric acid.....	parts 4
Zinc iodide.....	part 1
Thymol.....	part 1

Also according to Coblenz, a mixture of 80 parts of zinc sulphate, 2 of thymol and 1 of boric acid.

**Antiseptine.**

This is described as combining the antiseptic principles of baptisia, eucalyptus, gaultheria, mentha arvensis, thyme, and benzoic and boracic acids. This description is therefore like that of Lister's Antiseptic Solution, which see.

**Antiseptol.** (Cinchonine Iodosulphate.)

This is made by interaction of cinchonine sulphate, iodine and potassium iodide. It is a red-brown powder, insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and chloroform. It contains 50 per cent of iodine, and is used as a substitute for iodoform.

**Antispasmin.** (Narceine-Sodium and Sodium Salicylate.)

A white, slightly hygroscopic powder, containing about 50 per cent pure narceine. It is readily soluble in water; keep from air and moisture.

Its medical properties are antispasmodic, sedative and hypnotic (whooping-cough, laryngitis stridulus, irritating coughs, etc.).

Dose:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains three times daily.

**Antistreptococcin.**

This is a serum preparation, used as a remedy against erysipelas.

**Antitoxin.**

This is a proprietary antipyretic, not to be confounded with antitoxin derived from immunized animals.

**Aperients.**

There are a number of patent medicines known as saline, saratoga, seltzer or seidlitz aperients, which are presumably all of the character of Tarrant's Aperient or Eno's Fruit Salt, which is said (N. I.) to be similar to the following:

Sodium bicarbonate . . . .	parts 17
Tartaric acid . . . . .	parts 15
Rochelle salt . . . . .	parts 5
Magnesium sulphate . . . .	parts 6

**Aphrodisiacs.**

See Nervous Debility Remedies; also Elixir Aphrodisiac and Wayne's Tonic Aphrodisiac.

**Apiol.**

A green fluid: Emmenagogue, antiperiodic, etc.

Dose: Emmen,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  minims, two or three times daily, in capsules; Antip., 15 to 45 minims.

**Apolysin.** (Monoparaphenetidin - Citric Acid)

This resembles phenacetin very closely in composition. It is a yellowish-white crystalline powder of acid taste. It melts at  $72^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It is soluble in 55 parts of cold water, 1 part of hot water; also soluble in alcohol and glycerin. It is an analgesic and antipyretic (hemisrania, sciatica, pneumonia, typhoid fever, etc.).

Dose: 8 to 20 grains.

**Arabian Balsam.**

Cottonseed oil . . . . .	fl.oz. 15
Origanum oil . . . . .	fl.oz. 1
Oil of turpentine . . . . .	fl.dr. 4
	—N. I.

**Arabin.**

This is believed to be the same as Acacin, which see. It is used as an emulsifier.

**Arecoline.**

This is a liquid alkaloid derived from the areca nut. It is miscible with water, alcohol and ether.

It is used as an anthelmintic in doses of from  $\frac{1}{20}$  to  $\frac{1}{16}$  grain. It is a powerful heart poison and hence care should be taken in administration.

The hydrochlorate of arecoline is a colorless soluble crystalline salt which has the same properties.

**Argentamine.** (Ethylenediamine-Silver-Phosphate Solution.)

This is an 8 per cent solution of silver phosphate in a 15 per cent aqueous solution of ethylenediamine. It is a colorless, alkaline liquid, turning yellow on exposure.

It is an antiseptic and astringent like corrosive sublimate, but does not coagulate albumen. It is used in

gonorrhea as an injection in a 1:4000 solution.

**Argonin.**

A soluble silver salt containing casein. It is in fine white powder and does not coagulate albumen. It is an antiseptic like argentamine, and is used in a 1 to 2 per cent solution. It is readily soluble in hot water, ammonia increasing its solubility. Light decomposes the solution.

**Armenian Pills.**

Balsam of copaiba.....	parts 14
Magnesia, calcined light.....	parts 2
Cubebs, powder.....	parts 7
Armenian bole, powder.....	parts 7

Heat the copaiba until it acquires the consistence of a plaster, that is, until most of the volatile oil has been dissipated, then mix it with the magnesia and set it aside that the mass may set. Next add the powdered cubebs and Armenian bole and mix intimately. Make the mass into pills of 8 gr. each, and roll them in Armenian bole.—Schacht.

**Armour's Pepsin Phosphate.**

This is described as liquid pepsin with phosphoric acid.

**Armour's Vigoral.**

This is described as a combination of Armour's extract of beef and powdered beef fibre.

**Arnold's Anti-Bilious Pills.**

These are stated by the manufacturers to contain aloes, jalap, "pодоф.," extract of belladonna, croton oil and oleoresin of ginger.

**Arnold's (Seth) Cough Killer.**

The manufacturers state that it contains squills, ipecac, wild cherry, nitre, morphine and chloroform.

**Arolax.** (Aromatic Laxative.)

This is stated to be an agreeable laxative, cathartic and stomachic tonic for infants, children and adults, each fluidram containing cascara 1 grain, succus rhei (Sinense) 5 drops, sodium phosphate 10 grains, and aromatic cordial, q.s.

The circular issued by the manufacturers mentions the Sinense rhubarb or rheum officinale, which is the Chinese or East India rhubarb. Reference is also made to combining cascara sagrada with rhubarb. The bottle is directed to be shaken before use. The following furnishes a similar preparation:

Aromatic fluid extract of	
cascara sagrada, N. F. . . . .	fl. oz. 2
Syrup of rhubarb, U. S. P. . . . .	fl. oz. 4
Sodium phosphate, dried	
.....av. oz.	1 1/4
Water.....	fl. oz. 2
Adjuvant elixir, N. F.,	
enough to make.....	fl. oz. 16

Triturate the sodium phosphate with the water until well mixed, and add the remaining ingredients.

The amount of dried sodium phosphate corresponds to 10 grains of c. p. crystals.

**Arrophene.**

This contains about 1 1/2 per cent of cocaine hydrochlorate, also carbolic acid, chloral, glycerin, oil of rose and probably alcohol. It is used as a dental anesthetic.

**Arsenauro.** (Solution of Bromid of Gold and Arsenic.)

This, the manufacturers state, contains in every 10 drops 1/8 grain each of gold and arsenic bromids and is said to be a potent reconstructive.

**Arsenic and Gold Bromids Solution.**

Arsenous acid . . . . . gr. 10  
 Tribromid gold . . . . . gr. 24  
 Bromin water,  
 Distilled water . o. each, sufficient.

Introduce the arsenous acid and about 9 fluidrams of bromin water into a flask and heat gently until all free bromin has disappeared. Then add bromin water, 5 to 10 drops at a time, until it will be present in slight excess, or until the solution does not become colorless after some time. Transfer the solution to a porcelain capsule, expel the excess of bromin with the aid of gentle heat, dilute it with water to about 14 fluidounces, and dissolve in this the gold tribromid, adding enough water to make 16 fluidounces.

The bromin water to be used for this preparation is a saturated solution of bromin in distilled water.

A preparation of this kind may also be made according to this formula:

Gold bromid (tribromid) . . gr. 6  
 Arsenic tribromid . . . . . gr. 6  
 Water, distilled . . . . . fl. oz. 4  
 Bromin . . . . . drops 3

Mix the bromin with the water, add the arsenic tribromid, and when the latter is dissolved add the gold tribromid.

The National Formulary also recognizes a solution of gold and arsenic bromids, of which 10 minims represent  $\frac{1}{32}$  grain of gold tribromid and  $\frac{1}{16}$  grain of arsenic tribromid.

**Arsenhemol.**

It is a brown powder, compound of hemol with 1 per cent of arsenous oxide.

This is an alterative and hematinic, a substitute for arsenic without untoward effect on stomach.

Dose:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains, in pills, three times daily, increased every fourth day by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains, until 15 grains are taken per day.

**Arthrosia Pills.** (Warner, Phila.)

These are stated to contain salicylic acid, extracts of colchicum and poke root, podophyllin, quinine and capsicum.

**Asaprol.** (Calcium Betanaphtholalphamono-sulphonate.)

A whitish, odorless powder, decomposing near  $50^{\circ}$  C. ( $122^{\circ}$  F.). It is soluble in 1 part of water, 2 of alcohol, but insoluble in ether.

It is an antiseptic, antirheumatic, antithermic, etc. (diphtheria, rheumatism, gout, typhoid fever, influenza, etc.). It is used as an antiseptic in 5 per cent solution.

Dose: 15 to 60 grains daily.

**Aseptic or Aseptinic Acid.**

An aqueous solution of 5 parts of boric acid in 1,000 parts of hydrogen peroxid (5 per cent), with or without 3 parts of salicylic acid.—Thoms.

**Aseptin.**

This is a meat and milk preservative said to be composed of:

Borax . . . . . parts 2  
 Alum . . . . . part 1  
 —Nat. Dr.

**Aseptolin-Edson.**

This is stated to be a solution of 0.02 Gm. pilocarpine carbolate in 100 Cc.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent carbolic acid. It is an antitubercular and antiperiodic which is used only hypodermically. In phthisis 5 Cc. is used once a day, the dose being increased

daily by 0.5 Cc. until 7 Cc. are reached. In malaria 6 Cc. are injected over the abdomen on each side of median line twice the first day, and for 6 days following half this dose is injected daily, and for 2 weeks thereafter every third day.

### Asthma Remedies.

The number of titles employed to designate asthma remedies is comparatively small; the following are used: "Asthma remedy," "asthma elixir," "antasthmatic powder," "antasthmatic remedy," "antasthmatic elixir," "asthma cure," "asthma mixture," "asthma relief," etc.

Asthma remedies are of about four kinds, one for internal administration, one for inhalation, one to be ignited, the vapor to be inhaled, the fourth form being cigarettes. Favorite ingredients of the first kind are the alkali iodids, ammonium salts, grindelia, wild cherry, lobelia, belladonna, Hoffman's anodyne, etc.

The liquid preparations for inhalation contain amyl nitrite and oil of mustard. Asthma remedies to be used by ignition are usually composed of stramonium, potassium nitrate, belladonna, etc.

Asthma cigarettes are made of material similar to the remedies used by ignition. See No. XVI, also Espic Cigarettes and Plant's Asthma Cigarettes.

See also Cleary's Asthma Powder and Boerhave's Anti-Asthmatic Elixir, Himrod's Asthma Cure, Hair's Asthma Cure and Upham's Asthma Remedy.

The following are typical formulas:

- I.  
Ammonium iodid.....gr. 120  
Tincture of lobelia....fl.dr. 2  
Tincture of belladonna.fl.dr. 2  
Fluid extract of grindelia  
robusta .....fl.dr. 4  
Fluid extract of licorice.fl.dr. 4  
Syrup of tolu, enough to  
make .....fl.oz. 4  
Directions: A teaspoonful three  
times a day. Extra doses to be given  
during a paroxysm.
- II.  
Potassium iodid.....gr. 160  
Fluid extract of grindelia  
.....fl.dr. 2½  
Fluid extract of bella-  
donna .....fl.dr. ½  
Tincture of gelsemium.fl.dr. 1  
Water .....fl.oz. 1  
Simple elixir, enough to  
make.....fl.oz. 4  
Give 1½ teaspoonfuls every 2 or  
3 hours. After about three doses are  
taken the difficulty of breathing will  
have disappeared.
- III.  
Ammonium bromid.....gr. 120  
Ammonium chlorid.....gr. 120  
Tincture of lobelia....fl.dr. 3  
Fluid extract of grin-  
delia.....fl.oz. 1  
Compound spirit of  
ether.....fl.oz, 1  
Water .....fl.oz. 1  
Syrup of licorice, enough  
to make.....fl.oz. 4  
This is to be used like No. I.
- IV.  
Potassium iodid.....gr. 60  
Sodium nitrite .....gr. 60  
Fluid extract of que-  
bracho .....fl.dr. 3  
Fluid extract of coffee..fl.dr. 3  
Fluid extract of sangui-  
naria.....drops 15  
Syrup of ipecac.....fl.dr. 8  
Chloroform water.....fl.oz. 4

This is to be used like Nos. I, III or V.

## V.

Tincture of stramonium.....	fl.dr. 2
Tincture of lobelia, ethe-	
real.....	fl.dr. 1
Potassium nitrate.....	fl.dr. 1
Spirit of nitrous ether.....	fl.dr. 4
Aromatic tincture.....	fl.dr. 4
Chloroform water.....	fl.oz. 2

Directions: Two tablespoonfuls at bed time, and when difficult breathing comes on.

## VI.

Ammonium iodid.....	gr. 120
Ammonium bromid.....	gr. 180
Syrup of tolu.....	fl.oz. 3
Tincture of lobelia.....	fl.oz. 5
Teaspoonful every 1, 2, 3 or 4	

hours.

This is known as "Fothergill's Asthma Mixture."

## VII.

Hoffman's anodyne.....	fl.oz. 1
Syrup of tar.....	fl.oz. 1
Syrup of wild cherry.....	fl.oz. 2
Syrup of lactucarium.....	fl.oz. 2

Dose: A teaspoonful every 2 or 3 hours as needed.

## VIII.

Fuid extract of grindelia	
robusta.....	fl.dr. 2
Potassium iodid.....	gr. 60
Tincture of opium.....	fl.dr. 2
Hoffman's anodyne.....	fl.dr. 4
Syrup of wild cherry, enough	
to make.....	fl.oz. 4

Dose: Two teaspoonfuls 3 to 4 times daily.

## IX.

Amyl nitrite.....	fl.dr. 2
Oil of mustard (essen-	
tial).....	drops 10
Ether.....	fl.dr. 4
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 4

Put a few drops of the liquid upon some cotton or sponge and inhale from the latter

## X.

Stramonium.....	av.oz. 2
Cannabis indica.....	av.oz. 1
Lobelia.....	av.oz. 1
Eucalyptus.....	av.oz. 1
Tea.....	av.oz. 1
Aniseed.....	gr. 60
Potassium nitrate.....	av.oz. 1¼

Reduce all to powder and pass through a No. 30 sieve; then dry thoroughly. If the potassium nitrate be mixed with 3 ounces of water, and the vegetable powder be moistened with the solution and then thoroughly dried, it burns better; but if all the ingredients are well dried and the niter is thoroughly mixed, this is not necessary.

## XI.

Stramonium leaves.....	av.oz. 1
Belladonna leaves.....	av.oz. 1
Saltpetre.....	gr. 72

Mix the drugs in powder. This is to be burned and the vapors inhaled.

## XII.

Cubeb.....	av.oz. ½
Digitalis.....	av.oz. ½
Jaborandi.....	av.oz. 1
Stramonium.....	av.oz. 2
Potassium nitrate.....	av.oz. 1½
Grindelia.....	av.oz. 1
Eucalyptus.....	av.oz. ½
Cascarilla.....	gr. 60

Mix perfectly dry, and burn from 1 to 2 drams, inhaling the fumes.

## XIII.

Potassium nitrate.....	av.oz. ½
Aniseed.....	av.oz. ½
Stramonium.....	av.oz. 1

Mix all in powder, and use like the preceding.

XIV.

Stramonium, cut.....av.oz.	10
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	2
Potassium nitrate.....av.oz.	1½
Sodium nitrate.....gr.	60
Potassium carbonate.....gr.	8
Water.....fl.oz.	16

Moisten the stramonium leaves with the alcohol, allow it to remain tightly packed in a well-covered vessel for 24 hours; dissolve the salts in the water and impregnate the solution; again pack them tightly as before, and allow to remain for 24 hours, then remove them and dry carefully.

XV. The papers of Potassium Nitrate of the U. S. P. are used. They are prepared by immersing strips of white unsized paper in a solution of potassium nitrate in 4 parts of water, and then drying them.

In using they are to be ignited and the vapor inhaled.

XVI. Cigarettes are prepared from a mixture of equal parts of stramonium, lobelia and belladonna herbs. These are cut to a very fine condition, then rolled in suitable paper, and sealing the ends to prevent the drug from falling out by turning up the ends of the paper.

**Aubergier's Paste of Lactucarium.**

The following formula for a lactucarium paste, presumably Aubergier's formula, is taken from Bouchardat's Formulary:

Jujube paste.....gm.	100
Alcoholic extract of lactucarium (see Aubergier's Syrup).....gm.	1
Tincture of tolu.....gm.	2

In making the original, undoubtedly the paste prepared from jujube fruit is used in the above.

**Aubergier's Syrup.**

The opiated syrup of lactucarium is intended to replace it. It is prepared as follows:

Alcoholic extract of French lactucarium.....gr.	12
Extract of opium.....gr.	6
Citric acid.....gr.	6
Orange flower water....fl.oz.	1½
Water, hot.....fl.oz.	17
Sugar, white.....av.oz.	32

Mix the two extracts, the citric acid and 2 av.oz. of sugar with the boiling water, macerate with frequent stirring until all is dissolved; filter; in the filtrate dissolve the remainder of the sugar, clarify the mixture by adding white of egg, heating to boiling and straining, and finally add the orange flower water.

The extract of lactucarium is made by mixing 1 av.oz. of coarsely powdered French lactucarium with 4 fl.oz. of alcohol and 2 of water for three days, straining with expression, macerating the residue with 2 fl.oz. of alcohol and 1 of water for two days, straining as before, mixing the two liquids, and evaporating to a dry extract.

**August Flower.**

The following produces a similar preparation (Coblentz):

Rhubarb.....gr.	360
Golden seal.....gr.	90
Cape aloes.....gr.	16
Potassium carbonate....gr.	120
Peppermint.....gr.	120
Capsicum.....gr.	5
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	3
Sugar.....av.oz.	8
Water.....fl.oz.	10

Macerate the drugs and the potassium carbonate in the alcohol and

water for several days, agitating occasionally, then filter, add sufficient alcohol through the filter to make the filtrate measure 16 fluidounces, and in the latter dissolve the sugar.

#### **Ayer's (J. C.) Cathartic Pills.**

Composed chiefly of pepper, colocynth, gamboge and aloes.—Hager.

#### **Ayer's (J. C.) Cherry Pectoral.**

N. I. gives this as similar:

Syrup of wild cherry....fl.dr.	6
Syrup of squill.....fl.dr.	3
Tincture of bloodroot...fl.dr.	2
Sweet spirit of nitre....fl.dr.	2
Wine of antimony.....fl.dr.	3
Wine of ipecac.....fl.dr.	3
Simple syrup.....fl.oz.	1½
Morphine acetate.....gr.	2
Spirit of bitter almond...fl.dr.	1

#### **Ayer's (J. C.) Hair Vigor.**

The Popular Hygienic Journal gives the following as ingredients:

Lead acetate.....parts	3
Sulphur.....parts	2
Glycerin.....parts	14
Water.....parts	80

#### **Ayer's (J. C.) Sarsaparilla.**

The following has similar properties:

Fl. ext. of sarsaparilla..fl.oz.	3
Fl. ext. of stillingia....fl.oz.	3
Fl. ext. of yellow dock..fl.oz.	2
Fl. ext. of podophyllum.fl.oz.	2
Sugar.....av.oz.	1
Potassium iodid.....gr.	90
Iron iodid.....gr.	10

#### **Ayer's Recamier Preparations.**

See Recamier preparations.

#### **Baby Powders.**

The so-called "baby powders" are intended for dusting on the skin, not only of infants, but of adult persons, for the purpose of preventing or curing

chafing. They should consequently be in the form of very fine powders. See Fehr's Compound Talcum or Menen's Borated Talcum.

The following is also a satisfactory "baby powder":

Carbolic acid.....drops	20
Salicylic acid.....gr.	60
Starch.....gr.	200
Talcum.....av.oz.	3¾

Mix intimately, reducing all to a very fine powder, and pass through a very fine sieve.

This mixture, without the carbolic acid, is recognized in the German pharmacopeia under the title, Pulvis Salicylicus cum Talco (Salicylated Powder with Talc). The starch of the latter, replaced by boric acid, forms the Pulvis Talci Salicylicus (Salicylated Powder of Talcum) of the N. F.

Talcum is essentially silicate of magnesium; it forms a very fine, soft powder, hence its use in "baby powders."

#### **Baldness and Falling Out of Hair. Remedies for.**

While the formulas given below are intended for alopecia or baldness and loss of hair, it should also be understood that the formulas given under Dandruff Remedies may usually also be employed to strengthen or tone the hair follicles, and thus cure or prevent alopecia.

I. Baldness is frequently an infectious disease, caused by the promiscuous use of combs and brushes, more especially in careless barber shops. Cure is possible when treatment is commenced reasonably early, and carried out with systematic energy. The scalp should be, daily for six to eight

weeks, later on less frequently, thoroughly rubbed for ten minutes with a lather of good tar soap, then washed with lukewarm water, and finally with cold water, and partially dried; then with a mixture of:

Mercuric chloride.....gr.	7
Water.....fl.oz.	5
Cologne water.....fl.oz.	2
Glycerin.....fl.oz.	2

The scalp should then be rubbed with alcohol containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of betanaphthol; completely dried, and then thoroughly saturated with a mixture of purified lard or lard oil having 2 per cent of salicylic acid and 3 per cent of tincture of benzoin. After a short time the hair will begin to appear, and will, in most cases, soon resume its former vigor and growth. Mercuric chlorid (corrosive sublimate) appears to promote the growth of the hair, as has been observed where it has been used as an antiseptic dressing.

With reference to the use of pomade on the hair, it is recommended that all pomade be carefully removed by a washing before it becomes rancid, but that the scalp be not washed without applying pomade afterward. For pomade, animal is preferable to vegetable or mineral fats. The following is recommended:

II.

Pilocarpine hydrochlorate.gr.	1
Petrolatum.....gr.	100
Lanolin.....gr.	400
Oil of lavender flowers.drops	8

III.

Carbolic acid.....drops	30
Tincture of nux vomica.fl.dr.	2
Tincture of cantharides.fl.dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tincture of cinchona compound.....fl.dr.	8
Cocoanut oil, enough to make.....fl.oz.	4

To be rubbed in the scalp with a small sponge twice daily.

IV.

Cantharidin.....gr.	1
Acetic ether.....fl.dr.	2
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	3
Castor oil.....fl.oz.	1
Oil of lavender flowers.drops	15

The preparation is to be applied with a small sponge every third day.

This should be washed off frequently, as otherwise it may cause too great irritation of the scalp.

**Ballard's Hoarhound Syrup.**

The following are satisfactory hoarhound syrups of similar character:

I.

Ammonium chlorid.....av.oz.	1
Syrup of tolu.....fl.oz.	5
Syrup of ipecac.....fl.oz.	4
Compound syrup of squill.fl.oz.	4
Glycerin.....fl.oz.	4
Paregoric.....fl.oz.	6
Tincture of lobelia.....fl.oz.	4
Fl. ext. of jaborandi.....fl.oz.	1
Fl. ext. of hoarhound...fl.oz.	4
Mix and filter clear.	

II.

Syrup of tolu.....fl.oz.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Syrup of ipecac.....fl.oz.	2
Syrup of wild cherry...fl.oz.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paregoric.....fl.oz.	4
Fl. ext. of hoarhound...fl.oz.	2

**Ballou's Pills.** (M'f'rs., C. S. Baker & Co., Chicago, Ill.)

These are made to contain each:

Comp. ext. of colocynth...gr.	1
Extract of jalap.....gr.	1
Calomel.....gr.	1
Ipecac, powdered.....gr.	$\frac{1}{8}$

**Balms.**

A very large number of "patent medicines" are known as "balms." There are "Persian balms," "pile balms" (see Pile Remedies for preparations of similar character), "blood

balm" (see Blood Purifiers), "dyspepsia balms" (see Dyspepsia Remedies), "pain balms" (these are similar to the Liniments or Expellers, which see), "catarrh balms," "cream balms," "magnolia balm" (see Hagan's Magnolia Balm), "nasal balms," "lung balms," "toilet balms," "hair balms," "pectoral balms," "winter balms," "kidney and liver balms" (see Kidney Remedies for similar preparations), "rheumatic balms" (see Rheumatism and Gout Remedies for similar preparations), Recamier Balm, which see, and "balms of life."

The "Persian balms," "toilet balms" and "winter balms" are toilet creams, which may be found under Face Creams. "Catarrh balms," "cream balms" and "nasal balms" are mentioned under Catarrh Remedies. "Balm of Life" is probably the same as "Elixir of Long Life," which is mentioned under Koenig's Hamburg Drops.

#### Balsams.

The proprietary preparations known as "balsams" are even more numerous than the "balms." There are "cough balsams," "lung balsams," "bronchial balsams," "pulmonary balsams," "tar and wild cherry balsams," "throat and lung balsams," "hoarhound and tar balsams," "pectoral balsams" and "pulmonic balsams" (see Cough and Cold Remedies for similar preparations), "diarrhea balsams" and "blackberry balsams" (see Diarrhea Dysentery Remedies). "White pine balsam" is the same as white pine expectorant; see Cough and Cold Remedies, No. II. "Balsam of

Life" is probably the same as "elixir of long life," which is mentioned under Koenig's Hamburg Drops.

#### Barber's Itch Remedies.

I.

Resorcin.....	av.oz. 1
Glycerin.....	fl.oz. 1
Water.....	fl.oz. 1
Cologne.....	fl.dr. 4
Lac sulphur.....	av.oz. 1½
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 4

Apply several times daily.

II. Shave off the hairs or cut them very short; then apply, once or twice a week, an ointment composed of:

Prepared chalk.....	av.oz. 1
Coal tar.....	gr. 45 to 180
Glycerin.....	fl.dr. 4
Simple cerate.....	av.oz. 5

III. Shave the affected part closely every day and rub in this ointment twice daily:

Tannic acid.....	gr. 90
Lac sulphur.....	gr. 180
Zinc oxide.....	av.oz. 1
Starch.....	av.oz. 1
Petrolatum.....	av.oz. 2

IV. During the inflammatory stage the following may be applied:

Ichthyol.....	gr. 20
Salicylic acid.....	gr. 10
Oleate of mercury, 10	
per cent.....	gr. 120
Oil of lavender.....	drops 3
Lanolin.....	gr. 360

This to be constantly applied to the affected parts.

V.

Ichthyol.....	gr. 30
Salicylic acid.....	gr. 48
Mercury oleate.....	gr. 120
Zinc oxide.....	gr. 210
Starch.....	gr. 210
Petrolatum.....	gr. 420

VI.

Tannic acid.....gr. 15  
Sulphur, precipitated....gr. 30  
Petrolatum.....gr. 300

VII. Other remedies may be found under the head of "Eczema Remedies," "Remedies for Itch," and "Ointments or Salves."

**Barell's Indian Liniment.**

The following makes a similar preparation:

Tincture of capsicum...fl.dr. 1  
Oil of origanum.....fl.dr. 4  
Oil of sassafras.....fl.dr. 4  
Oil of pennyroyal ....fl.dr. 4  
Oil of hemlock.....fl.dr. 4  
Alcohol, enough to make.fl.oz. 32  
—N. I.

**Barker's Nerve and Bone Liniment.**

The following makes a similar preparation:

Camphor.....av. oz.  $1\frac{1}{4}$   
Oil of tar.....fl. dr. 4  
Oil of thyme .....fl. oz. 1  
Oil of turpentine.....fl. oz. 2  
Black or Franklin oil, enough to make.....fl. oz. 16  
—N. I.

**Barr's Dental Anesthetic.**

This is an alcoholic solution of oils of clove and peppermint.—Sadtler.

**Barrett's Indian Liniment.**

The following is said to make a similar preparation:

Tincture of capsicum .fl. dr. 4  
Oil of origanum.....fl. dr. 2  
Oil of sassafras.....fl. dr. 2  
Oil of pennyroyal ....fl. dr. 2  
Oil of hemlock.....fl. dr. 2  
Alcohol.....fl. oz. 16

**Barry's Tricopherous.**

According to N. I., a similar preparation is made as follows:

Castor oil.....fl. oz. 3  
Alcohol.....fl. oz. 13  
Oil of lavender.....drops 16  
Oil of bergamot.....drops 6  
Color pink.with alkanet root.

**Barton's Lotion.**

See Itch Remedies, No. VIII.

**Bates' Salve.**

Beeswax.....av. oz. 2  
Amber resin.....av. oz. 3  
Linseed oil.....fl. oz. 10  
Red lead.....av. oz. 4

Boil with constant stirring until the whole is dark brown.—B. & C. Drug.

**Bateman's Lotion.**

Corrosive sublimate.....gr. 2  
Compound spirit of lavender.....fl. oz. 1  
Water.....fl. oz. 4

Dissolve the corrosive sublimate in the spirit, and add the water.

It is used in cutaneous eruptions.—Cooley.

**Bateman's Pectoral Drops.**

Tincture of opium....fl. dr.  $5\frac{1}{2}$   
Compound tincture of catechu.....fl. dr. 4  
Spirit of camphor ....fl. dr. 5  
Oil of anise .....drops 8  
Caramel.....fl. dr. 2  
Diluted alcohol, enough to make.....fl. oz. 16

Mix and filter.—N. F.

**Battley's Sedative Liquid.** (Battley's Solution of Opium.)

Extract of opium.....gr. 525  
Alcohol.....fl. oz.  $2\frac{1}{2}$   
Water, enough to make fl. oz. 16

Dissolve the extract in the boiling water, allow to cool, add the alcohol and the cold water and filter.—Cooley.

**Baunscheidt Oil.**

Baunscheidt was a German charlatan who claimed to cure rheumatic

and other diseases by means of what he called a "lebens-wecker," i. e., "awakener" or "revulseur." This consists of a number of sharp-pointed needles set in a bed of hard rubber. By means of a spiral-spring arrangement these needles are driven into the skin over the seat of pain, not deep enough to draw blood, while into the wounds produced is rubbed the "Baunscheidt oil." This is an irritating substance and produces papular eruptions similar to those produced by croton oil. The effect is that of a powerful counter-irritant. In medicine this treatment is known as acupuncture. Formulas for the oil are given by Hager as follows:

## I.

Euphorbium, powder....gr. 160  
 Cantharides, powder....gr. 96  
 Olive Oil.....fl. oz. 8  
 Macerate for 7 days and filter.

## II.

Euphorbium, powder....gr. 140  
 Mezereum, cut fine.....gr. 280  
 Cantharides, powder....gr. 30  
 Alcohol.....fl. oz. 1  
 Ether.....fl. oz. 1½  
 Olive oil.....fl. oz. 8

Mix the two powders, alcohol and ether, in a closed vessel, macerate for 7 days, agitating occasionally; then add the oil, macerate again for 7 days, strain, heat the colature gently so as to expel the ether, and filter.

**Becker's Eye Salve.**

Calamine.....gr. 90  
 Tutty.....gr. 90  
 Red oxide of mercury....gr. 6  
 Camphor.....gr. 60  
 Sweet almond oil....fl. dr. 1  
 White wax.....av. oz. 1½  
 Butter, fresh.....av. oz. 8

—Kilner's Form.

**Beckwith's Hog Cholera Remedy.**

This, according to a patent specification, consists of equal parts of mandrake, sulphur, sodium bicarbonate, charred coffee and potassium chlorate.

**Beecham's Pills.**

An approximate formula is the following:

Aloes.....gr. 480  
 Rhubarb.....gr. 90  
 Sodium sulphate.....gr. 24  
 Saffron, true.....gr. 24  
 Make into 3 gr. pills.—Ind. Ph

**Beef Preparations.**

A large number of preparations containing beef in some form are used for medicinal purposes.

The beef extracts are made in a general way by removing the fatty, gelatinous and tendonous portions from beefs, extracting the latter with water, straining and evaporating the liquid in vacuum pans to extract consistency.

Beef, iron and wine is best made after the formula of the N. F., which is as follows:

Extract of beef.....gr. 256  
 Tincture of citrochlorid  
 of iron.....m. 256  
 Hot water.....fl.oz. 1  
 Sherry wine, enough to  
 make.....fl.oz. 16

Dissolve the extract in the water, add the remaining ingredients, and filter.

If the above were made with iron phosphate, it would be a phosphatic beef, iron and wine.

See also Cocanized Beef, Wine and Iron.

Many of the preparations of the market known by the name "beef, iron and wine" vary greatly in

quality. Some contain inferior grades of beef extract or perhaps none at all, and many are made with inferior grades of wine.

Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic is mentioned in its own alphabetical place.

A "beef malt" or "malTED beef" or extract of malt with beef may be prepared as follows:

Extract of beef.....av.oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hot water.....fl.oz.	1
Extract of malt.....fl.oz.	15

Dissolve the beef extract in the water and add the malt extract.

A "beef, malt and celery" may be made by flavoring this mixture with celery or adding an extract of celery.

#### Begg's Ague Pills.

Each pill contains:

Quinine sulphate.....gr.	1
Cinchonine sulphate.....gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rhubarb.....gr.	1

With a little flavoring.—N. I.

#### Bejean's Gout Cure.

The formula is said to be as follows:

Sodium salicylate.....gr.	60
Potassium iodid.....gr.	60
Extract of gentian.....gr.	75
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	2
Oil of wintergreen.....fl.dr.	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Water.....fl.oz.	8

#### Bennet's Pills.

See Fuller's Pills.

#### Benzacetin. (Acetoamidomethyl - salicylic Acid.)

This is in colorless crystals, which are almost insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol.

It is recommended as an antineuralgic in doses of 8 to 15 grains.

#### Benzanilid. (Phenylbenzamid.)

This is a white powder, soluble in 58 parts of cold and 7 parts of hot

water, but is almost insoluble in water. It is used as a children's antipyretic.

Dose: 2 to 10 grains for children ranging in age from 1 to 12 years.

#### Benzoglycin.

This is described as compounded from the antiseptic constituents of thyme, eucalyptus, methyl salicylate and Chinese peppermint, each fluidram also containing the equivalent of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains of pure boracic acid combined with benzoic acid.

This description is similar to that of "Lister's Antiseptic Solution," which see.

#### Benzoinol.

A similar preparation may be made by percolating colorless, purified liquid petrolatum through powdered Siam benzoin.

It is said by the proprietors to be "benzoic balsam," dissolved in a specially prepared, pure petroleum oil.

#### Benzonaphthol. (Betanaphthol Benzoate.)

This is a whitish powder, soluble in chloroform and alcohol, almost insoluble in water.

It is used as an intestinal antiseptic like betol, the dose being 3 to 8 grains several times daily.

#### Benzosol. Benzoyl - Guaiacol, Guaiacol Benzoate.)

This is a colorless, crystalline powder, inodorous, tasteless, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol. It contains 54 per cent of guaiacol. It is used as an antiseptic in the treatment of phthisis.

Dose: 4 grains, increased to 12 grains, three times daily.

**Benzothymol.** (By Sharp & D.)

According to the statement of composition by the manufacturers, this is composed of thymol, eucalyptol, menthol, baptisia, methyl salicylate and boric and benzoic acids. It is therefore of the type of preparations illustrated by Lister's Antiseptic Solution, which see.

**Benzothymol.** (By E. L. Patch.)

This is stated to be composed of benzoic acid, thymol, boric acid, eucalyptol, oil of wintergreen, sodium borate, etc.

This is presumably similar to the foregoing.

**Betol.** (Naphtalol, Naphtosalol, Salinaphtol, Betanaphtol Salicylate.)

This is a white, inodorous, insipid powder, melting at 95° C. (203° F.). It is soluble in 3 parts of boiling alcohol, also in ether, but almost insoluble in water or glycerin. It is an internal antiseptic, antizymotic, etc., in putrid processes of the intestinal tract, cystic catarrhs, etc., being used like salol.

Dose: 5 to 8 grains four times daily.

**Bibron's Rattlesnake Poison Remedy.**

Bromin ..... gr. 100  
Diluted alcohol ..... fl. oz. 8  
Potassium iodid ..... gr. 4  
Corrosive sublimate ..... gr. 2

Mix the bromin and alcohol, place the other ingredients in a mortar and add sufficient of the bromin-alcohol solution to dissolve them.

This has been recommended as an antidote to rattlesnake poisoning and is known as "Bibron's antidote."

**Big G.**

The following was contributed to the D. C. as making a preparation similar in appearance and effect:

Berberine hydrochlorate... gr. 15  
Zinc acetate ..... gr. 15  
Glycerin ..... fl. dr. 4  
Water ..... fl. oz. 7½

Analysis has shown the presence also of boric acid or borax.

**Biliousness.**

The proprietary remedies recommended for biliousness, are also recommended for other diseases. The agree cures are always recommended for biliousness; the same is true of the "bitters," the "blood purifiers," the dyspeptic remedies, the cathartics, and the liver remedies.

**Birney's Catarrhal Powder.**

Cocaine hydrochlorate.... gr. 19  
Magnesium carbonate..... gr. 18  
Powdered peppermint  
leaves ..... gr. 5  
Sugar of milk, enough to  
make..... oz. 1

Divide into 4 equal parts and put into 2-dr. vials.—Dr. Eccles.

The anti-cocaine laws of Illinois and other states have caused the makers to put on the market a powder minus the cocaine. The cocaine powder very justly cannot be sold in Ohio unless the package bear the "poison and cross-bones" label.

**Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.**

Said by Wittstein to be a mixture of sodium bicarbonate and tartaric acid.

**Bismuthal.**

Said by Coblentz to be a mixture of bismuth sodium phosphate and sodium salicylate.

**Bismal.** (Bismuth Methylenedigallate).

This is a gray-blue, bulky powder, which is soluble in alkalies, but insoluble

ble in water. It is used as an internal astringent (especially in diarrheas not benefited by opiates).

Dose:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 gr. every three hours or several times daily, in wafers or powder.

**Bismoepsin Tablets.** (By Morgan.)

These are stated to contain bismuth subnitrate, pepsin and ginger in combination with pleasant aromatics. It is recommended for many gastric complaints.

**Bismuth Oxiodid.** ("Subiodid.").

This is a brownish-red, amorphous, inodorous, insoluble powder. It is used as an external and internal antiseptic (suppurating wounds, ulcers, gonorrhea, etc., gastric ulcerations, typhoid fever, etc.)

Dose: 5 to 10 gr. daily.

**Bismuth, phosphate, soluble.**

This is a white powder containing about 20 per cent. of bismuth oxide. It is soluble in 3 parts of water, heat, alkalies and acid rendering the solution turbid.

It is used as an intestinal antiseptic and astringent (acute gastric or intestinal catarrh, etc.)

Dose: 8 gr. several times daily.

**Bismuth Salicylate.**

There are two salicylates of bismuth, one being basic, the other acid. The former should always be used when "bismuth salicylate" is specified. It is a whitish, odorless, tasteless, permanent, micro-crystalline powder which is soluble in acids and alkalies, with decomposition, insoluble in water, alcohol and ether.

It is an internal astringent, antifermentative and disinfectant, specially serviceable in gastro-intestinal affections of children, typhoid fever, phthisical diarrhea, etc.

Dose: Adult, 4 to 6 gr. every 2 hours, in wafers with milk-sugar or in "shake" mixture; children  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 gr.

**Bismuthol.**

This is believed to be a mixture of sodium phosphate and bismuth salicylate.—Ph. Era.

**Bitters.**

Names used for these preparations are "wahoo bitters," "jaundice bitters," "stomach bitters," "hop bitters," "plantation bitters," "American plant bitters," "prickly ash bitters," "tonic bitters," "iron tonic bitters," "blood bitters," "liver bitters," "German bitters," "spring bitters," "burdock bitters," "mandrake bitters," "dandelion bitters," "electric bitters," "Peruvian bitters," "botanic bitters," "blood-purifying bitters," etc.

These preparations differ greatly from one another. All are stomachics and tonics; some are cathartics, others diuretics; some are also alterative.

The usual dose is  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 wineglassful 2 or 3 times daily.

Some "bitters" of the market are simply disguised "drinks."

For the bitters mentioned in this work see Boerhave's, Boonekamp, Angostura, Brown's Iron Bitters, Edward's Alterative and Tonic Bitters, Harter's Wild Cherry Bitters, Stoughton Bitters and Walker's Vinegar Bitters.

The following are typical formulas for "bitters":

## I.

Gentian.....av.oz.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bitter orange peel.....gr.	240
Calamus.....gr.	420
Tincture of citro-chlorid of iron.....fl.dr.	6
Alcohol,	
Water.....of each, sufficient	
Glucose syrup.....fl.oz.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Extract the drug with a mixture of alcohol and water in the proportion of 1 of the former to 2 of the latter, to obtain 12 fluidounces of product, to which add the iron tincture and glucose.

This may be termed Iron Tonic Bitters.

## II.

Sassafras.....av.oz.	8
Aloes.....av.oz.	6
Gentian.....av.oz.	4
Hops.....av.oz.	2
Chamomile.....av.oz.	2
Acetic acid.....av.oz.	1
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	32
Water, enough to make...gal.	1

Mix the acid and alcohol with 2 quarts of water, also mix the drugs, reduce to coarse powder, pack and macerate in a percolator, pass the previous mixture through it, and then enough hot water to make 1 gallon.

## III.

Fluid extract of gentian.fl.oz.	1
Fluid extract of yellow cinchona.....fl.oz.	1
Quinin sulphate.....gr.	120
Iron citrate, soluble...av.oz.	2
Spirit of orange.....fl.oz.	1
Simple syrup.....fl.oz.	32
Water, hot.....fl.oz.	8
Sherry wine, enough to make.....gal.	1

Dissolve the iron salt in the water, add the other ingredients, and filter.

## IV.

Cascara sagrada.....av.oz.	4
Gentian.....av.oz.	4
Dandelion.....av.oz.	2
German chamomile...av.oz.	2
Stillingia.....av.oz.	2
Bitter orange peel...av.oz.	1
Cloves.....gr.	180
Spirit of orange.....fl.oz.	1
Sugar.....av.oz.	16
Alcohol,	
Water.....of each, sufficient	

Mix the seven drugs and reduce to moderately coarse powder, extract by percolation with a mixture of 1 part of alcohol to 3 of water so as to obtain 120 fluidounces of product. To this add the spirit of orange and the sugar; dissolve the latter by agitation.

## V.

Serpentaria.....av.oz.	7
Wahoo bark.....av.oz.	4
Golden seal.....av.oz.	3
Canella bark.....av.oz.	2
Gentian.....av.oz.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tamarac bark.....av.oz.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Frasera.....av.oz.	1
Dogwood bark.....av.oz.	1
Canada snake root...av.oz.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Angelica root.....av.oz.	2
Prickly ash berries...av.oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Podophyllum.....av.oz.	1
Buckthorn.....av.oz.	1
Sugar.....av.oz.	30
Alcohol,	
Water.....of each, sufficient	

Mix the drugs, reduce to moderately coarse powder, and extract by percolation with a menstruum consisting of 1 part of alcohol to 3 of water by measure so as to obtain 112 fluidounces of percolate; in this dissolve the sugar by agitation or percolation.

VI.

Hops .....av.oz. 4  
 Dandelion .....av.oz. 4  
 Gentian .....av.oz. 4  
 German chamomile...av.oz. 4  
 Stillingia.....av.oz. 4  
 Sugar.....av.oz. 32  
 Water,  
 Alcohol.....of each, sufficient  
 Mix the drugs, reduce to coarse powder and extract by percolation so as to obtain 110 fluidounces of percolate, using a menstruum composed of 1 part of alcohol to 3 of water, by measure; in this percolate dissolve the sugar by agitation or percolation.

VII.

Calamus root.....av.oz. 6  
 Bitter orange peel.....av.oz. 6  
 Peruvian bark.....av.oz. 6  
 Gentian .....av.oz. 6  
 Rhubarb.....av.oz. 2  
 Cinnamon .....av.oz. 1  
 Calumba.....av.oz. 1/2  
 Cloves .....av.oz. 1/2  
 Sugar.....av.oz. 6  
 Diluted alcohol.....gal. 1

Reduce all the drugs to a coarse powder and macerate two weeks with the menstruum and sugar; then strain, express and filter.

VIII.

Orange peel, ground....av.oz. 6  
 Gentian root, ground...av.oz. 4  
 Roman chamomile flowers av.oz. 2  
 Rye whiskey.....gal. 1

Macerate for 7 days, occasionally shaking the mixture; then express and filter through paper.

The whiskey may be replaced by diluted alcohol.

IX.

Gentian root, ground...av.oz. 2 1/2  
 Bitter orange peel.....av.oz. 1 1/2  
 Canella, ground .....av.oz. 1/2  
 Cochineal, bruised.....gr. 30  
 Alcohol.....fl.oz. 16  
 Water .....fl.oz. 16

Macerate for 7 days in a suitable vessel, occasionally agitating; express and filter through paper.

X.

Gentian .....av.oz. 4  
 Peruvian bark.....av.oz. 2  
 Roman chamomile flow-  
 ers.....av.oz. 1  
 Quassia.....av.oz. 1/2  
 Bitter orange peel.....av.oz. 1/2  
 Diluted alcohol.....gal. 1

Mix the drugs, reduce to coarse powder, mix with the diluted alcohol, macerate for 7 days, agitating occasionally, then express and filter.

XI.

Orange berries.....av.oz. 5  
 Orange peel, bitter.....gr. 200  
 Calamus.....gr. 100  
 Pimpinella.....gr. 100  
 Hops.....gr. 50  
 Simple syrup.....fl.oz. 16  
 Diluted alcohol.....sufficient

Mix the drugs, reduce to fine powder, extract by percolation with the diluted alcohol so as to obtain 112 fluidounces of product, and to this add the syrup.

**Blackberry Balsams or Cordials.**

See Diarrhea and Dysentery Remedies.

**Blackheads or Comedones, Applications for.**

I. Before retiring bathe the parts affected with very hot water, dry well, then rub thoroughly with a lotion consisting of:

Ether .....fl.oz. 1  
 Alcohol.....fl.dr. 6  
 Aromatic spirit of ammonia .....fl.dr. 2

The object of this is to dissolve the sebaceous deposits. To further soften and loosen the same, a paste is applied, composed of:

Acetic acid.....	dr. 2
Glycerin.....	dr. 3
China clay.....	dr. 4
Perfume.....	sufficient

This paste is removed by washing on the following morning. After a few days the comedones can be easily expressed, if necessary, with the aid of a watch key.

Friction with a Turkish towel, the use of soap containing tar, resorcin or ichthyol, rubbing with resorcin solution in spirit of ether, etc., constitute a good after treatment.

## II.

Resorcin.....	gr. 60
Zinc oxide.....	gr. 120
Starch.....	gr. 120
Petrolatum.....	gr. 240

## III.

Ammonium carbonate....	gr. 20
Ether.....	fl.oz. 1
Water.....	fl.oz. 1

Apply several times daily.

## IV.

Lanolin.....	gr. 100
Petrolatum.....	gr. 200
Hydrogen peroxide....	fl.dr. 4

Apply at night.

## V.

Petrolatum.....	av.oz. 1
Lanolin (anhydrous)....	av.oz. 1
Hydrogen peroxide.....	fl.oz. 1
Acetic acid.....	fl.dr. 1

VI. The preparation employed for the removal of pimples may usually also be used against blackheads.

**Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills.**

A correspondent of the N. I. states that they are composed of extract of colchicum and extract of henbane (proportions not given).

**Blair's Wheat Food.**

See Infants' Foods.

**Blancard's Pills.**

The following formula for similar pills is taken from Bouchardat's Formulary:

Iodin.....	gr. 63
Reduced iron.....	gr. 31
Distilled water.....	fl.dr. 2
Honey.....	gr. 75
Absorbent powder.....	gr. 125

Make into 100 pills and coat with an ethereal tincture of tolu.

The pills of iron iodid of the U.S.P. may be dispensed for the above.

**Blancoline.**

A purified liquid petrolatum.

**Blaud's Compound.** (By Killgore.)

Tablets each said to contain:

Bland's mass.....	gr. 5
Corrosive sublimate.....	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$
Strychnin sulphate.....	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$
Arsenious acid.....	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$

**Blennostasine.**

This occurs in the form of small, yellowish crystals, advertised as a remedy for influenza, colds and hay fever. It is said to be "a bromin derivative of cinchonidine, yielding, on analysis, results agreeing with the empirical formula  $C_{19}H_{24}N_2OBr_2$ ."

The formula for cinchonidin being  $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$ , the formula given would correspond to  $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O (HBr)_2$ , or, in other words, the substance may be a hydrobromate (bromid) of cinchonidine.

**Blood Purifiers.**

These preparations are put up under the names of "sarsaparilla," "sarsaparilla syrup," "compound extract of sarsaparilla," "compound sarsaparilla with burdock and iodid of potassium," "compound syrup of red

clover blossoms," "blood purifying tea," "alterative mixture," "alterative," "blood syrup," "blood balm," "blood drops," "blood elixir," "blood cleanser," "system renovator," "spring medicine," "medical discovery," or many other titles.

The ingredients of this mixture are sarsaparilla, stillingia, burdock, yellow dock, red clover, any one or more of these combined, sometimes with potassium iodid, often with some laxative. Blood-purifying mixtures are in fact usually mainly cathartics.

Formerly all blood purifiers were prepared in the liquid form; latterly some are prepared in the form of "teas," or species. Examples of both kinds are given among the recipes that follow. The "teas" may be termed "blood-purifying tea," "sarsaparilla tea," etc.

For other "blood purifiers" mentioned in this book, see Burdock Seed Compound, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Bull's Blood Syrup, Alterative Tonic Syrup, Cuticura Resolvent. Edward's Alterative and Tonic Bitters, Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Perry's Compound Sarsaparilla Blood Purifier and Schultze's Blood-Purifying Powder.

The following are typical formulas for "blood purifiers":

I.

Potassium iodid . . . . .	gr. 240
Water . . . . .	fl. oz. 2
Fluid extract of burdock . . . . .	fl. oz. 2
Compound fluid extract of sarsaparilla . . . . .	fl. oz. 8
Glucose syrup, enough to make . . . . .	fl. oz. 16

Mix. Dose: 1 to 4 teaspoonfuls, according to age.

II.

Buckthorn bark . . . . .	av. oz. 20
Rochelle salt . . . . .	av. oz. 8
Potassium bicarbonate . . . . .	gr. 240
Sugar . . . . .	av. oz. 24
Alcohol . . . . .	fl. oz. 24
Spirit of lemon . . . . .	fl. dr. 6
Tincture of ginger . . . . .	fl. dr. 6
Oil anise . . . . .	drops 15
Water . . . . .	sufficient

With sufficient water make 6 pints of decoction from the buckthorn bark, which may be deprived of bitterness by the addition of calcined magnesia, and dissolve in it the Rochelle salt, potassium bicarbonate and sugar. After allowing to stand for some time, clarify by straining through flannel. Then mix the remaining ingredients and incorporate with the decoction.

The dose is from 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls morning and evening, some time after meals.

III.

Cream of tartar . . . . .	av. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$
Potassium bicarbonate . . . . .	gr. 150
Fluid extract of podophyllum . . . . .	fl. dr. 1
Compound fluid extract of sarsaparilla . . . . .	fl. oz. $1\frac{1}{2}$
Compound tincture of cardamom . . . . .	fl. dr. 2
Glycerin . . . . .	fl. oz. 2
Water enough to make . . . . .	fl. oz. 16

Dissolve the two potassium compounds in 8 fluidounces of water by the aid of a gentle heat, add the remaining ingredients, set aside for about 12 hours and filter.

IV.

Sodium sulphovinate . . . . .	av. oz. 1
Compound syrup of sarsaparilla . . . . .	fl. oz. 4
Fluid extract of dandelion . . . . .	fl. oz. 2
Syrup of orange . . . . .	fl. oz. $1\frac{1}{2}$
Water, enough to make . . . . .	fl. oz. 16

Dissolve the sodium salt in a portion of the water, add the remaining ingredients and filter.

The sodium sulphovinate may be advantageously replaced by the cheaper and equally efficacious sodium sulphate.

## V.

Sodium sulphate.....av.oz.	1
Water.....fl.oz.	4
Fluid extract of dandelion.fl.oz.	1½
Fluid extract of senna..fl.oz.	1
Essence of sarsaparilla..fl.dr.	1
Glucose syrup, enough to make.....fl.oz.	16

Dissolve the sodium salt in the water and add the remaining ingredients.

## VI.

Rochelle salt.....av.oz.	1½
Compound fluid extract of sarsaparilla.....fl.oz.	1½
Fluid extract of dandelion.fl.oz.	1½
Glycerin.....fl.oz.	2
Syrup.....fl.oz.	2
Spirit of wintergreen...fl.dr.	1
Water, enough to make.fl.oz.	16

## VII.

Rochelle salt.....av.oz.	1½
Fluid ex. of red clover tops.fl.oz.	1
Fluid ex. of sarsaparilla.fl.oz.	1½
Fluid extract of dandelion.fl.oz.	5
Compound syrup of sarsaparilla.....fl.oz.	1¼
Simple syrup.....fl.oz.	1¼
Water, enough to make..fl.oz.	16
Mix and filter.	

## VIII.

Fluid extract of cascara-gradia.....fl.oz.	4
Glycerin.....fl.oz.	4
Syrup of ginger.....fl.oz.	4
Peppermint water.....fl.oz.	4
Sodium sulphite.....fl.dr.	1

Mix. Dose: From ½ to 1 tablespoonful as required.

This is Hutchin's Alterative Mixture.

## IX.

Stillingia.....av.oz.	8
Sarsaparilla.....av.oz.	8
Burdock.....av.oz.	3
Blue flag.....av.oz.	1½
Podophyllum.....av.oz.	1½
Senna.....av.oz.	1½
Prickly ash bark.....gr.	360
Potassium iodid.....gr.	480
Diluted alcohol.....sufficient	

Mix the drugs, except the iodid; reduce to coarse powder, extract with diluted alcohol so as to obtain 1 gallon of percolate, and in this dissolve the potassium iodid.

## X.

Sarsaparilla.....av.oz.	6
Burdock root.....av.oz.	3
Dandelion root.....av.oz.	3
Prickly ash bark.....av.oz.	3
Chamomile, Roman...av.oz.	3
Sassafras bark.....av.oz.	4
Potassium iodid.....av.oz.	1
Sodium salicylate.....av.oz.	½
Glycerin.....fl.oz.	21
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	24
Water, enough to make..gal.	1

Grind all the drugs to No. 20 powder. Mix the glycerin and alcohol with 2 quarts of water. Macerate 24 hours and percolate. When the liquid has ceased to drop, pour in hot water until a gallon altogether has been obtained. Add the potassium iodid and sodium salicylate and dissolve. If not sufficiently dark to suit the eye, add 1 fluidounce of caramel.

## XI.

Sodium sulphate.....av.oz.	1
Water.....fl.oz.	2
Fluid extract of burdock.fl.oz.	2
Fluid extract of senna..fl.oz.	1
Compound syrup of sarsaparilla.....fl.oz.	8
Glucose syrup, enough to make.....fl.oz.	16

Dissolve the sodium sulphate in the water, add the remaining ingredients.

XII.

Stillingia.....av.oz. 8  
 Sassafras bark.....av.oz. 4  
 Yellow dock.....av.oz. 4  
 Licorice.....av.oz. 3  
 Blue flag.....av.oz. 2  
 Senna.....av.oz. 2  
 Prickly ash bark.....av.oz. 2  
 Coriander seed.....av.oz. 1  
 Potassium iodid.....av.oz. 2  
 Alcohol,  
 Water.....of each, sufficient  
 Mix the ground drugs, and moisten  
 with menstruum (3 parts water and 1  
 part alcohol by measure); pack in a  
 percolator and allow to macerate for  
 48 hours, then percolate to 2½ pints;  
 in this dissolve first the potassium  
 iodid, and then, by cold percolation,  
 3 av. pounds of sugar.

XIII.

Sarsaparilla.....av.oz. 6  
 Stillingia.....av.oz. 6  
 Senna.....av.oz. 4  
 Dandelion.....av.oz. 3  
 Pipsissewa.....av.oz. 3  
 Poke root.....av.oz. 3  
 Licorice.....av.oz. 3  
 Sodium sulphate.....av.oz. 2  
 Sugar.....av.oz. 48  
 Alcohol,  
 Water, enough to make...gal. 1  
 Mix the drugs, except sodium sul-  
 phate, reduce to coarse powder, per-  
 colate with a mixture of 1 of alcohol  
 to 3 of water, until 100 fluidounces  
 are obtained. In this dissolve the  
 sugar and sodium sulphate.

XIV.

Senna.....av.oz. 20  
 Sugar.....av.oz. 20  
 Fennel seed.....av.oz. 10  
 Caraway seed.....av.oz. 2  
 Juniper berries.....av.oz. 6  
 Celery seed.....av.oz. 4  
 Couch grass.....av.oz. 4  
 Sassafras bark.....av.oz. 4  
 Rochelle salt.....av.oz. 8

All should be in coarse powder and  
 should be well mixed. The mixture  
 is a cathartic, alterative and diuretic  
 tea.

XV.

Senna.....av.oz. 10  
 Couch grass.....av.oz. 1  
 Chicory.....av.oz. 1  
 Juniper wood.....av.oz. 1  
 Rest harrow root.....av.oz. 1  
 Dandelion.....av.oz. 1  
 Guaiac wood.....av.oz. 1

Mix and make into a species.

This preparation is known as  
 "Koeller's Blood-Purifying Tea."

—H.

XVI.

Senna.....av.oz. 8  
 Coriander.....av.oz. 2  
 Manna.....av.oz. 4  
 Cream of tartar.....gr. 140

Make into a species.

XVII.

Aloes.....av.oz. 5  
 Agaric.....av.oz. ½  
 Gentian.....av.oz. ½  
 Galangal.....av.oz. ½  
 Rhubarb.....av.oz. ½  
 Zedoary.....av.oz. ½  
 Myrrh.....av.oz. ½  
 Opium.....gr. 2  
 Saffron.....gr. 5  
 Cardamom.....gr. 5  
 Cassia.....gr. 5  
 Sugar.....av.lbs. 3  
 Diluted alcohol.....sufficient

Macerate the ground drugs with 100  
 fluidounces of diluted alcohol for 7  
 days, agitating frequently, then filter,  
 and in the filtrate dissolve the sugar  
 by agitation.

This may be sold as "Blood-Puri-  
 fying Drops." It resembles "elixir  
 of long life" or "Swedish Bitters."

**Blooms.**

The patent medicines bearing the  
 name "bloom" are either "bloom

of youth" or "bloom of roses." These are toilet preparations of the kind known as liquid cosmetics. They consist of calomel, zinc oxide, bismuth subnitrate, or similar white powder, suspended in water or water containing a small amount of glycerin, the whole being suitably perfumed and put up in opal bottles. See also Laird's Bloom of Youth.

#### Boerhaave's Anti-Asthmatic Elixir.

Licorice root.....	gr. 180
Calamus.....	gr. 120
Elecampane.....	gr. 120
Orris root.....	gr. 60
Aniseed.....	gr. 60
Canada snake root.....	gr. 30
Camphor.....	gr. 10
Alcohol.....	fl. oz. 16

Some formularies give diluted alcohol as the menstruum.

#### Boerhave's Bitters.

Aloes.....	gr. 180
Cinnamon.....	av. oz. 1
Galangal.....	av. oz. 1
Zedoary.....	av. oz. 1
Angelica.....	av. oz. 1
Cloves.....	av. oz. 1
Gentian.....	av. oz. 1
Quassia, cut.....	av. oz. 1
Water.....	fl. oz. 9
Alcohol.....	fl. oz. 6
Sugar.....	av. oz. 3

—Hager.

#### Boil Remedies.

The following are typical remedies for boils or furuncles:

##### A.

Salicylic acid.....	gr. 120
Soap plaster.....	av. oz. 2
Lead plaster.....	av. oz. 1

##### B.

Ichthyol.....	gr. 60
Resin plaster.....	gr. 60
Lead plaster.....	gr. 120

These are to be applied daily on a cloth.

#### C. Furuncle Remedy:

Tincture of chlorid of iron.....	fl. oz. 1
Liquor potassii arsenitis.....	fl. dr. 1 1/2
Aqua.....	fl. oz. 3

Take a fluidram after each meal.

Use, locally, camphorated carbolic acid and a poultice of linseed meal, when there is much inflammation. Also advise small doses of epsom salts to prevent constipation.

#### Boonekamp Bitters.

Socotrine aloes.....	av. oz. 8
Myrrh.....	av. oz. 4
Galangal.....	av. oz. 4
Saffron.....	av. oz. 4
Cloves.....	av. oz. 1
Wormwood.....	av. oz. 1
Gentian.....	av. oz. 4
Rhubarb.....	av. oz. 4
Turmeric.....	av. oz. 4
Agaric.....	av. oz. 8
Cinnamon.....	av. oz. 1/2
Fennel.....	av. oz. 16
Alcohol.....	pints 12
Water.....	pints 6

In the alcohol, before it is mixed with the water, dissolve:

Oil of wormwood.....	m. 90
Oil of fennel.....	m. 90
Oil of curled mint.....	m. 50

—A. D.

#### Boracetanile. (By Wyeth.)

This is an antiseptic powder, composed, according to the manufacturers, of:

Acetanilid.....	part 1
Boric acid.....	parts 3

#### Boral. (Aluminum Boro-tartrate.)

This is in white crystals, of sweet, astringent taste, and soluble in water.

It is used as a disinfectant and astringent (in inflammations of the nose and throat chiefly). It is applied in

substance or in solution, with addition of glycerin.

**Borated Talcum Powders.**

See Baby Powders, Fehr's Talcum Powder and Mennen's Borated Talcum.

**Bordet's Hair Tonic.**

Carbolic acid.....fl.dr. 2  
Tincture of cardamom..fl.dr. 2  
Tincture of nux vomica.fl.oz. 1  
Compound tincture of  
cinchona.....fl.dr. 4  
Cologne water.....fl.dr. 4  
Cocoanut oil, enough to  
make.....fl.oz. 16

—A. D.

**Boroformalin.** (Boroformol.)

An antiseptic liquid, stated to contain "borosalicylic-glycerole," "benzo-resorcinol," menthol, thymol, eucalyptol and formalin.

Probably the following will make a similar preparation:

Glycerite of boroglycerin,  
U.S.P.....fl.oz. 1½  
Benzoic acid.....gr. 30  
Resorcin.....gr. 30  
Oil of wintergreen.....fl.dr. 2  
Menthol.....gr. 30  
Thymol.....gr. 30  
Eucalyptol.....m. 30  
Formalin.....fl.dr. 1  
Alcohol.....fl.oz. 4  
Distilled water, enough to  
make.....fl.oz. 16

Dissolve the benzoic acid and resorcin in 4 fluidounces of water, add the glycerite, dissolve the oil, menthol, thymol, eucalyptol and formalin in the alcohol, add the previous mixture and the remainder of the water, and clarify the mixture by filtering through purified talcum.

**Borol.**

This is a fused mixture of boric acid and sodium bisulphate.—Ph. Central,

**Borolyptol.** (Formolyptol.)

An antiseptic liquid stated to contain, according to the manufacturer, 5 per cent of "aceto-boro-glyceride," 0.1 per cent. of formaldehyde, and pinus pumilio, eucalyptus, myrrh, styrax and benzoin.

The following yields a preparation of somewhat similar composition:

Glycerite of boroglycerin, U. S. P.....av.oz. 1¼  
Benzoic acid.....gr. 80  
Oil of eucalyptus.....drops 15  
Oil of pinus pumilio...drops 15  
Formaldehyde solution  
40 per cent.....fl.dr. 2  
Water, distilled.....fl.oz. 16

The following formula has been contributed to W. D. as making a similar preparation:

Glyceride of boroglycerin.....av.oz. 1¼  
Formaldehyde solution,  
40 per cent.....drops 20  
Butyric ether.....drops 3  
Distilled water.....fl.oz. 16

**Borophenol.**

This is prepared by allowing dried borax to absorb carbolic acid.

**Borosol.**

This is a colorless liquid containing, according to various analyses, aluminium tartrate, boric acid, salicylic acid, and free tartaric acid in aqueous solution.—Coblentz.

**Borosalyl.**

Boric acid.....parts 25  
Salicylic acid.....parts 32  
Water.....sufficient

Triturate the acids with a small quantity of water to a smooth paste, dry and reduce to powder.

**Bor-Salicylate.**

A similar product is made by triturating together 5 parts of sodium salicylate with 4 of boric acid and a small amount of water, drying and powdering.

**Boschee's German Syrup.**

According to N. I., the following is similar:

Oil of tar.....	fl.dr.	1
Fluid extract of wild cherry.....	fl.dr.	6
Fluid extract of ipecac.....	fl.dr.	4
Tincture of opium.....	fl.dr.	4
Water.....	fl.oz.	8
Sugar.....	av.oz.	14
Magnesium carbonate.....	gr.	180

Rub the oil thoroughly with the magnesia in a mortar; mix the fluid extracts with the water, and triturate with the mixture in the mortar; filter, and dissolve in the liquid the sugar without heat, and add the tincture.

**The "Boss." (Prescription 49.)**

An anti-gonorrheal remedy, an injection and pills being put up in one package.

A fluidounce of the injection is stated to consist of:

Hydrastine (white alkaloid).....	gr.	1¼
Berberin (yellow alkaloid).....	gr.	1½
Zinc sulphate.....	gr.	1
Boric acid.....	gr.	5
Carbolic acid.....	gr.	⅓
The pills are stated to contain each:		
Copaiba.....	gr.	1½
Oleoresin of cubeb.....	gr.	1
Ferrous sulphate, exsiccated.....	gr.	⅔
Carbolic acid.....	gr.	⅓
Extract of belladonna.....	gr.	⅓
Extract of aconite.....	gr.	10
Oil of peppermint.....	"q.s."	

**Boulton's Solution.**

This is the same as Carbolate of Iodin Inhalant.

**Bourdalle's Ethyl-Methyl Chlorid Mixture.**

This is used for producing local anesthesia, and is said to be a mixture of chemically pure ethyl chlorid and methyl oxide, proportions not being given.

**Bovinine.**

This is described as condensed beef juice prepared by a cold process.

**Bradycrotine.**

According to N. I., the following furnishes a preparation approximating the original:

Caffeine, alkaloid.....	gr.	6
Potassium bromid.....	gr.	20
Sodium bromid.....	gr.	20
Simple syrup.....	fl.dr.	3
Alcohol.....	fl.dr.	2
Port wine, enough to make.....	fl.dr.	13
Caramel.....	enough to color	

**Brandreth's Pills.**

According to Hager, these consist of gamboge, podophyllin, evaporated pokeberry juice, saffron, cloves and peppermint oil.

According to Dr. D. S. Clark, in A. D., the following is an approximate formula:

Extract of colocynth.....	gr.	20
Socotrine aloes.....	gr.	120
Gamboge.....	gr.	60
Castile soap.....	gr.	30
Oil of peppermint.....	drops	2
Oil of cinnamon.....	drop	1
Acacia and alcohol.....		
.....of each, sufficient		

Make 80 pills.

**Brandt's Swiss Pills.**

The following formula has been given by Brandt:

Extract of aloes . . . . .	gr. 30
Extract of wormwood . . . .	gr. 30
Extract of buckbean. . . . .	gr. 30
Extract of achillea moschata (very closely allied to yarrow) . . . . .	gr. 30
Extract of speedwell root or mountain parsley (berg- petersilienkraut) . . . . .	gr. 45
Gentian, powder . . . . .	sufficient

Make 100 pills.

Feldhaus has examined the pills, and found 37 per cent aloes (not extract) and 50 per cent gentian powder made into pills with gentian, buckbean or wormwood extract.

**Brassicon.**

Oil of peppermint. . . . .	f. dr. 1
Camphor. . . . .	gr. 180
Ether. . . . .	f. dr. 2
Alcohol. . . . .	f. dr. 6
Essential oil of mustard. . . .	drops 12
—Suddeutsche Apoth. Ztg.	

**British Oil.** (Betton's British Oil.)

<b>I.</b>	
Oil of juniper. . . . .	f. dr. 1
Oil of turpentine. . . . .	f. oz. 1
Oil of amber. . . . .	f. oz. 4
Linseed oil. . . . .	f. oz. 12
Barbadoes petroleum . . . .	f. dr. 4
American petroleum. . . . .	f. dr. 4
—Parrish.	

<b>II.</b>	
Oil of turpentine. . . . .	f. oz. 5
Barbadoes tar. . . . .	av. oz. 2
Oil of rosemary . . . . .	f. dr. 2
—Cooley.	

**Brocotan.** (By Stearns.)

This is stated to be a liquid preparation containing acetanilid and guarana, designed to replace "Preston's Hed-Ake Remedy," which see.

**Bromalin.** (Bromethylformin.)

It is in colorless laminae or white crystalline powder, which is freely soluble in water.

It is used as an antiepileptic.

Dose: 30 to 120 grains per day, in wafers, or in mixture with syrup of orange-peel.

**Bromamid.** (Tribromanilin Hydrobromid.)

This is in colorless, tasteless crystals, and is employed as an antineuralgic in doses of 10 grains.

**Bromanodyne.**

This is a hypnotic preparation, each fluidram of which is stated to contain 15 grains each of potassium bromid and chloral hydrate, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain each of extracts of henbane and cannabis indica.

This is therefore similar to Bromid-Chloral Compound, which see.

**Bromid-Chloral Compound.**

A class of hypnotics based on the bromid-chloral combination. The following is a typical formula:

Extract of cannabis indica. . .	gr. 16
Extract of henbane. . . . .	gr. 16
Chloral hydrate. . . . .	av. oz. $4\frac{1}{2}$
Potassium bromid. . . . .	av. oz. $4\frac{1}{2}$
Saccharin. . . . .	gr. 2
Water, enough to make. . . .	f. oz. 16
Caramel,	
Pumice, powder. of each,	sufficient

Triturate the extracts with the pumice to powder, dissolve the chloral, saccharin and potassium bromid in a portion of the water, filter this solution through a filter containing the powder, pass the remainder of the water through the filter, and color the liquid with caramel.

The saccharin may be replaced by simple syrup.

**Bromidia.**

This is a hypnotic, containing, according to the manufacturers, to each

fluidram 15 grains each of pure chloral hydrate and purified "brom. pot." and  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain each of "gen. imp. ext." cannabis indica and hyoscyamus. The formula under "Bromid-Chloral Compound" furnishes a preparation containing essentially the same ingredients in about the same proportions, though Dr. A. B. Lyons states, as the result of an analysis, that the formula should specify 3 av.oz. of potassium bromid and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  av.oz. of chlorate hydrate instead of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  of each.

#### Bromidine.

A hypnotic, each fluidram of which is stated to contain  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grains each of potassium bromid, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  minim each of fluid extracts of henbane and cannabis indica. This is therefore similar to "Bromid-Chloral Compound," which see.

#### Bromo-Caffeine.

This preparation probably contains similar ingredients to the Effervescent Potassium Bromid with Caffeine of the N. F., which is prepared as follows:

Caffeine. ....	gr. 45
Potassium bromid. ....	av.oz. 1
Sodium bicarbonate. ....	av.oz. 3
Tartaric acid. ....	av.oz. $2\frac{3}{4}$
Sugar. ....	av.oz. $2\frac{1}{4}$

Reduce all to fine powder and mix well.

If a granular salt is wanted, moisten this mixture with alcohol to make a soft paste, press through a suitable colander, and carefully dry the granules obtained.

The preparation is recommended for headaches, distress due to mental fatigue, etc.

#### Bromo-Chloralum.

This is a disinfectant which is stated to be a concentrated solution of chlorin, bromin, aluminum and potassium.

Kilner gives the following formula for a similar compound:

Alum, coarse powder. . . . .	av.oz. 16
Water, boiling. . . . .	fl. oz. 32
Bromin. . . . .	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$
Ammonia water, hydrochloric acid, water, of each. . . . .	sufficient

Dissolve the alum in the boiling water, add  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of cold water, mix well, add ammonia water until the odor of ammonia is quite perceptible. Allow the precipitate to settle, decant the liquid, add more water, stir, decant the liquid as before, transfer the precipitate to a strainer, allow the liquid to drain, then put the precipitate into a closed vessel, add the bromin, agitate, then add sufficient hydrochloric acid to dissolve the precipitate, then add enough water to make  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon, and filter.

#### Bromoform.

A colorless liquid; specific gravity 2.830 at 0° C. Soluble in alcohol; used as a general anesthetic, antiperiodic, etc., principally used in whooping cough.

Dose: For children under one year of age, 1 to 3 drops; one to four years, 4 or 5 drops; five to seven years, 6 to 7 drops, etc.; 3 to 4 times daily.

#### Bromol. (Tribromphenol—Bromphenol.)

This is a white crystalline powder or soft white crystals, melting at 95° C (203 F.) It is easily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and oils, less

soluble in glycerin and diluted alcohol, almost insoluble in water. It is a surgical and intestinal disinfectant (wounds, typhoid fever, summer diarrheas, etc.) It is used in 2 to 3 per cent ointment or oily solution, or as dusting powder mixed with talcum. : Dose: Single,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grs.; daily, 8 grs.

### Bromophtharin.

This is said to be a mixture of zinc oxide, calcium oxid, calcium carbonate and sodium sulphate.—Rdsch.

### Bromopyrine.

This is a granular effervescent salt, each heaping teaspoonful of which is claimed to contain 1 grain of caffeine hydrobromate, 3 grains of antipyrin and 15 grains of sodium bromid.

The following formula, containing the same essential ingredients, is taken with slight modifications from Hager's Manual :

Caffeine, alkaloid.....	gr. 19
Antipyrin.....	gr. 57
Sodium bromid.....	gr. 285
Tartaric acid.....	gr. 300
Sodium bicarbonate.....	gr. 340
Sugar.....	av.oz. 2

Mix well, reducing all to fine powder, make into a soft paste with strong alcohol, rub through a porcelain or clean tinned-iron colander, and carefully dry the product.

The alkaloid caffeine is usually employed in these combinations because the salts of caffeine are difficult to make or procure, are expensive and offer no advantages over the alkaloid.

### Bromo-Sedative.

Each fluidram is stated to contain 15 grains each of potassium bromid and chloral hydrate and  $\frac{1}{8}$  gr. each of

extracts of henbane and cannabis indica.

See "Bromid-Chloral Compound."

### Bromo-Seltzer.

The following probably yields a similar preparation :

Acetanilid.....	av.oz. $\frac{1}{2}$
Tartaric acid.....	av.oz. $2\frac{1}{4}$
Sodium bicarbonate.....	av.oz. $2\frac{1}{2}$
Potassium bromid.....	av.oz. 1
Sugar.....	av.oz. 2

Mix well, reducing to fine powder.

### Bronchial Sedative.

This preparation, as made by one firm, is stated to contain in each fluid-ounce ammonium chlorid, 30 grains, "fluid opium camphorated," 4 minims; "fluid tolu," 8 minims; glycyrrhiza, 8 minims and aromatics.

A preparation of similar composition may be made as follows :

Ammonium chlorid....	gr. 480
Paregoric.....	fl.oz. 1
Syrup of tolu.....	fl.oz. $3\frac{1}{2}$
Pure extract of licorice.....	av.oz. $\frac{1}{2}$
Water, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

As made by another firm, this preparation is stated to contain  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain ipecac to 1 fluidounce.  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluidram of syrup of ipecac may in such case be added to the above.

### Bronchiline.

The following has like ingredients in practically the same proportions as are claimed by the manufacturers for this preparation:

Mullein.....	gr. 64
Hoarhound.....	gr. 64
Senega.....	gr. 64
Ipecac.....	gr. 64
Bloodroot.....	gr. 64
White pine bark.....	gr. 64
Wild cherry.....	gr. 256
Chloroform.....	fl.dr. 1
Sugar.....	av.oz. 14
Tar water,	
Alcohol, of each.....	sufficient

Mix the drugs, grind to coarse powder, and percolate with a mixture of 3 volumes of alcohol and 8 of tar water, until 8 fluidounces of liquid are obtained. Percolate this through the sugar, adding enough tar water through the percolator to make the percolate measure 16 fluidounces, and to the latter add the chloroform.

### **Brotanilid.**

The claim of the manufacturer is that this is a mixture of acetanilid, sodium bromid, caffeine citrate and sodium bicarbonate.

A probably similar mixture may be made from:

Acetanilid .....	parts 7
Sodium bromid.....	parts 2
Sodium bicarbonate....	parts 2
Caffeine citrate.....	part 1

### **Brotipyryne.**

An effervescent granular salt, used for headaches, nervousness, etc., containing in each heaping teaspoonful pure caffeine, 1 grain; antipyryn, 3 grains; potassium bromid, 10 grains and sodium bromid, 5 grains.

A preparation containing these ingredients in the same proportion may be prepared according to the following formula:

Caffeine, alkaloid.....	gr. 75
Antipyryn.....	av.oz. $\frac{1}{2}$
Potassium bromid....	av.oz. $1\frac{3}{4}$
Sodium bromid.....	gr. 380
Sodium bicarbonate...	av.oz. 5
Citric acid.....	av.oz. $1\frac{1}{2}$
Tartaric acid.....	av.oz. $1\frac{3}{4}$
Sugar.....	av.oz. $4\frac{1}{2}$

The various ingredients should be well mixed and reduced to fine powder. According to the N. F. process, the mixture may be granulated by

heating on a water bath to a temperature of about 65° C., stirring constantly with a wooden spatula until the whole is formed into granules. If the U. S. P. process be used the mixture should be made into a soft paste with strong alcohol and rubbed through a colander, subsequently drying the granules.

### **Brou's Injection.**

See Injection Brou.

### **Brown's Bronchial Troches.**

The following formula has been given for this type of troches:

Extract of conium.....	av.oz. $\frac{1}{2}$
Acacia, powder.....	av.oz. 2
Cubeb, powder.....	av.oz. 2
Extract of licorice, powder.....	av.oz. 8
Sugar, powder.....	av.oz. 12
Oil of peppermint .....	m. 3

Make into a mass with water. Mix thoroughly and divide into lozenges of about 30 grains each.

Some formulas do not mention the oil of peppermint.—W. D.

### **Brown's Chlorodyne.**

See Chlorodyne.

### **Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger.**

See Essence of Jamaica Ginger.

### **Brown's Hair Dye.**

Pyrogallic acid.....	gr. 225
Sodium sulphite.....	gr. 38
Alcohol .....	fl.oz. 1
Water .....	fl.oz. 3

—N. I.

### **Brown's Iron Bitters.**

According to N. I., a pint contains 6 grains of cinchonine sulphate, traces of iron, also angostura, coriander and orange peel.

**Brown's Male Fern Vermifuge.**

The following makes a similar preparation (N. I.):

Fluid extract of male fern. fl. oz. 3  
Simple syrup. . . . . fl. oz. 5  
Oil of wintergreen. . . . . drop 1

**Brown-Sequard's Antiepileptic Mixture.**

This mixture is in rather extended use, but various formulas for it have appeared. The following may be employed:

I.

Sodium bromid. . . . . gr. 180  
Potassium bromid. . . . . gr. 180  
Ammonium bromid. . . . . gr. 180  
Potassium iodid. . . . . gr. 90  
Ammonium iodid. . . . . gr. 90  
Ammonium carbonate . . . gr. 60  
Tincture of columbo. . . fl. oz. 1 1/2  
Water, enough to make. fl. oz. 8  
Mix, dissolve and filter.

II.

Potassium bromid. . . . . gr. 30  
Potassium iodid. . . . . gr. 30  
Ammonium bromid. . . . . gr. 30  
Potassium bicarbonate. . . gr. 4  
Infusion of columbo. . . fl. oz. 6  
Prepare like the preceding.

**Brown-Sequard's Neuralgic Pills.**

Each pill contains:

Extract of hyoscyamus. . . . gr. 2 3/4  
Extract of conium. . . . . gr. 2 3/4  
Extract of Ignatia bean. . . gr. 1 1/2  
Extract of opium. . . . . gr. 1 1/2  
Extract of aconite. . . . . gr. 1 3/4  
Extract of cannabis ind. . . gr. 1 1/4  
Extract of stramonium . . . gr. 1 1/2  
Extract of belladonna. . . . gr. 1 1/2

**"Bruise" Remedies.**

Ammonium chlorid. . . . . av. oz. 1  
Alcohol. . . . . fl. oz. 1  
Water. . . . . fl. oz. 10

Dilute acetic acid may be substituted for one-half the water, and the alcohol

may be replaced by 2 fluidounces of tincture of arnica.

This preparation is really a valuable application for bruises or contusions; it is therefore of value in the treatment of ecchymotic conditions, such as "black eye." If applied at once and continuously for a time after the blow has been received, no discoloration will appear.

The following is also recommended for bruises and "black eyes":

Potassium nitrate. . . . . gr. 15  
Ammonium chlorid. . . . . gr. 30  
Aromatic vinegar. . . . . fl. dr. 4  
Water, enough to make. . fl. oz. 8

**Buchus.**

The patent medicines sold under this title are kidney remedies (see Kidney Remedies). Probably all are similar in composition to Helmbold's, which see.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**

This formula has been given for a similar arnica salve:

Extract of arnica. . . . . av. oz. 2  
Resin cerate. . . . . av. oz. 16  
Petrolatum. . . . . av. oz. 4  
Raisins, seedless. . . . . av. oz. 16  
Fine-cut tobacco. . . . . av. oz. 1  
Water. . . . . sufficient

Boil the raisins and tobacco in 32 fluidounces of water until they are exhausted; express the liquid and evaporate down to 8 av. ounces. Soften extract of arnica with some hot water, mix the preceding liquid with it, add this to the resin cerate and petrolatum previously melted together.—Nat. Dr.

**Buckingham's Whisker Dye.**

According to Dr. Schacht, this consists of 1/2 gm. of silver nitrate and

2½ gm. ammonia mixed with 40 cc. distilled water.

### Bull's Blood Syrup.

The Nat. Dr. gives the following for a blood syrup of this type.

Potassium iodid.....av.oz.	1½
Red iodid of mercury....gr.	2
Tincture of poke root...fl.dr.	3
Compound syrup of stil- lingia.....fl.oz.	6
Simple syrup, enough to make.....fl.oz.	16

### Bull's Cough Syrup.

According to N. I., the principal ingredients are morphine and sugar house syrup.

### Bumsted's Gleet Cure.

The following is said to be substantially the formula for cures of this class:

Zinc sulphate.....gr.	10
Extract of opium.....gr.	60
Glycerite of hydrastis, U.	
S. P.....fl.dr.	1
Glycerin.....fl.dr.	4
Water.....fl.oz.	4
—W. D.	

### Bunion Cures.

The remedies recommended for the relief and cure of corns are usually also recommended for the removal of bunions. While these remedies often do afford relief, the two ailments are very different in character. Corns are inflammations of the skin, whereas bunions are inflammations of the synovial membrane, which connects the great toe with the foot proper. Nothing less than a surgical operation will absolutely and permanently cure bunions.

Relief to bunions is often afforded, as stated, by the application of corn cures, assisted by frequent bathing in hot water. Frequently anointing with

petrolatum, the application of tincture of iodine or of iodine ointment, or the wearing of a rubber protector will prove beneficial. A warm flaxseed-meal poultice at night often eases a great deal.

Dr. Shoemaker, in his admirable work entitled "Heredity, Health and Personal Beauty," recommends the following paint:

Carbolic acid.....fl.dr.	2
Tincture of iodine.....fl.dr.	2
Glycerin.....fl.dr.	2

To be applied with a camel's hair pencil every day. Copper oleate plaster is also advised by the same authority.

### Burdock Seed Compound.

This is stated to contain burdock seed, bamboo brier, stillingia, red clover, poke root, prickly ash berries, coriander seed and potassium iodide. It is recommended as an alterative and antirheumatic.

The following contains the same ingredients:

Fluid extract of burdock seed.....fl.oz.	1
Fluid extract of bamboo brier.....fl.dr.	4
Fluid extract of stil- lingia.....fl.dr.	4
Fluid extract of red clover.....fl.dr.	4
Fluid extract of poke root.....fl.dr.	2
Fluid extract of prickly ash berries.....fl.dr.	2
Oil of coriander.....drops	20
Alcohol.....fl.dr.	4
Potassium iodide.....gr.	128
Simple elixir, enough to make.....fl.oz.	16

Dissolve the oil in the alcohol and add the remaining ingredients.

**Burnett's Cocaine.**

A similar preparation is as follows:

Cocanut oil.....av.oz. 4  
Cologne water.....fl.oz. 4  
—W. D.

**Burns and Scalds, Applications for.**

I. The best known application is the so-called Carron Oil which is made from equal parts lime water and raw linseed oil.

**II.**

Solution of chlorid of iron.fl.dr. 4  
Petrolatum.....av.oz. 4

**III.**

Euophen.....gr. 50  
Olive oil.....gr. 100  
Lanolin.....av.oz. 1  
Petrolatum.....av.oz. 2

**IV.**

Salol.....av.oz. 1  
Olive oil.....fl.oz. 6  
Lime water.....fl.oz. 6  
Dissolve the salol in the oil, add the lime water, and agitate well.

V. It is also recommended first to wash the burns with saturated solution of boric acid, and then to apply absorbent gauze saturated with the following:

Lime water.....fl.oz. 8  
Linseed oil, raw.....fl.oz. 8  
Thymol.....gr. 75

Dissolve the thymol in the oil, add the water, and agitate thoroughly.

In about ten days substitute this ointment:

Bismuth subnitrate.....gr. 150  
Boric acid.....gr. 75  
Olive oil.....fl.dr. 5  
Lanolin.....av.oz. 2

**VI.**

Lanolin.....av.oz. 1  
Benzoated lard.....av.oz. 2  
Lime water.....fl.oz. 3

**VII.**

Menthol.....gr. 20  
Iodoform.....gr. 20  
Glycerin.....fl.oz. 4  
Mix well.

VIII. Some of the preparations under the heading "Ointments or Salves" may also be utilized.

The above formulas appear in numerous proprietary compounds under the titles of "oils," "ointments," etc.

**Burow's Solution.**

Lead acetate.....gr. 350  
Alum.....av.oz. 2  
Distilled water.....fl.oz. 20

Dissolve each of the salts separately in water, mix the solutions, and allow the lead sulphate to subside.

**Butler's Elixir of Brandy.**

Nutmegs.....gr. 40  
Cardamom.....gr. 60  
Rhubarb.....gr. 60  
Lavender flower.....gr. 60  
Cinnamon.....gr. 60  
Ginger.....gr. 60  
Extract of licorice, powder.gr. 360  
Brandy.....fl.oz. 16  
Water.....fl.oz. 8

Mix the drugs, reduce them to coarse powder, macerate in the mixed brandy and water for 14 days, agitating thoroughly each day, and filter. It may also be prepared by percolation.—Lloyd's Elixirs.

**Butyromel.**

Fresh butter.....av.oz. 2  
Honey.....av.oz. 1  
Mix until a homogeneous mass is obtained.—Coblentz.

**Byrolin.**

This is a mixture of boric acid, glycerin and lanolin.

**Cactus or Cactine Pills.**

An extolled proprietary preparation is claimed to represent in each pill the "active proximate principle of the cactus grandiflora." As neither a process for the isolation or preparation of the cactine nor a test for identity appears in any standard work, the existence of this active principle in an isolated state has been questioned.

Cactus or Cactine Pills may be prepared by saturating homeopathic sugar globules with the concentrated tincture of cactus grandiflora (the so-called green drug fluid extract) and the alcohol removed by drying in the air.

**Cafetonique.**

This is an effervescent, granular salt, intended for the relief of those cases of dyspepsia of a nervous type; each heaping teaspoonful is stated to contain 1 grain of caffeine, 10 grains of saccharated pepsin, 2 grains of soluble citrate of bismuth, and  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain of strychnin.

A preparation containing the same ingredients, in the same essential proportions, may be made as follows:

Strychnine sulphate.....gr.	$\frac{1}{8}$
Caffeine alkaloid.....gr.	23
Ammonio-citrate of bismuth.....gr.	45
Saccharated pepsin...av.oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tartaric acid.....av.oz.	$\frac{3}{4}$
Citric acid.....gr.	240
Sodium bicarbonate..av.oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar.....av.oz.	$1\frac{1}{4}$

Mix well, reducing all to fine powder, incorporate in sufficient strong alcohol to form a soft paste, rub the latter through a suitable colander, and quickly dry the product.

**Caffeine Sulphocarbolate or Sulphophenate.**

It is in white, odorless, astringent, bitter, scaly crystals or powder, and is soluble in water.

It is used as an antiseptic and astringent (in cholera morbus, infectious diarrhea, intestinal ulcer, etc.).

Dose: 5 to 15 grains in solution.

**Caffeo-Bromide Compound.**

This is a granular effervescent preparation, stated to contain hydrobromic acid, caffeine and acetanilid, used for headaches, nervousness, etc.

The formula given under "bromo-seltzer" furnishes a preparation of similar properties.

**Caffeetanilid.** (By Baker.)

This is said to be composed of acetanilid, sodium bicarbonate and caffeine.

Probably a mixture of 7, 2 and 1 parts respectively of these substances will make a like preparation.

**Calcauro.** (Solution of Bromid of Gold, Arsenic and Calcium.)

Ten drops of this are stated to contain  $\frac{1}{32}$  grain each of gold and arsenic bromids and 2 grains of calcium bromid (see "Arsenauro"). The calcium bromid (96 grains to 1 fluid-ounce) may be added to the mixture before incorporating the full amount of water.

**Calder's Saponaceous Dentifrice.**

The following makes a similar article:

Powdered castile soap...av.oz.	4
Precipitated chalk.....av.oz.	2
Magnesium carbonate...av.oz.	1
Sugar.....av.oz.	1
Oil of wintergreen.....	
.....sufficient to flavor	

—N. I.

**Calisaya Cordial.** (By Tilden.)

This is stated by the manufacturers to contain in each fluidram:

Calisaya, true.....	gr. 5
Pepsin sac.....	gr. 3
Erythrox coca.....	gr. 1
Iron pyrophos.....	gr. 1
Viburnum opulus.....	gr. 1
Gentian.....	gr. 2
Strychnia sul.....	gr. 100

With vegetable aromatics.

It is recommended as a tonic, especially in the sequelæ of malaria.

A preparation of like composition may be made as follows:

Pale cinchona.....	av. oz. 1½
Gentian.....	gr. 256
Coca leaves.....	gr. 128
Cramp bark.....	gr. 128
Saccharated pepsin.....	gr. 384
Iron pyrophosphate.....	gr. 128
Strychnine sulphate.....	gr. 1¼
Oil of cinnamon.....	drops 10
Oil of anise.....	drops 10
Oil of peppermint.....	drops 10
Simple syrup.....	fl. oz. 2½
Alcohol,	
Water.....	of each, sufficient

Mix the first four ingredients, reduce to coarse powder and extract with a mixture of 1 volume of alcohol and 2 of water so as to obtain 12 fluidounces of liquid. Remove the tannin from the latter by any suitable process of detannation, restore the volume of liquid, if necessary, by adding a mixture of alcohol and water made as above; to the latter add the iron pyrophosphate dissolved in 6 fluidrams of hot water, the strychnin dissolved in 2 fluidrams of water, the oils dissolved in ½ fluid-ounce of alcohol, and the syrup. Then add the saccharated pepsin, macerate for several days, agitating occasionally, and filter.

**Calolactose.** (By Searle & Hereth.)

The following is its composition according to the manufacturers:

Calomel.....	part 1
Bismuth subnitrate.....	part 1
Milk sugar.....	parts 8

It is important that the ingredients be subjected to prolonged trituration in order to insure a very fine state of division.

**Camphoid.**

Collodion.....	part 1
Camphor.....	part 1
Absolute alcohol.....	part 1

**Campho-Phenique, Liquid.**

This is an efficacious antiseptic which is stated to contain 50 per cent of carbolic acid in its constitution. It is also claimed to be a chemical combination containing in 1,000 parts, 495 parts of camphor and 505 parts of carbolic acid.

The following makes a preparation apparently similar in physical, chemical and therapeutic properties:

Carbolic acid, crystal....	parts 6
Camphor, coarse powder.....	parts 18
Eucalyptol or oil of eucalyptus.....	part 1

Triturate or agitate together until liquefied.

**Campho-Phenique, Powder.**

The manufacturers state that "this substance is pure liquid campho-phenique held in a state of absorption by an inert, unirritating powder."

It appears to be powdered talcum mixed with a small amount of campho-phenique.

**Camphor Phenate.**

This is described as a combination of phenol and camphor, as not miscible with water or glycerin, but may be

diluted with a vegetable, animal or mineral oil or fat.

A mixture of 3 parts of camphor and 1 of crystallized carbolic acid makes a liquid answering the same description.

#### **Candies.**

The patent medicines known as "candies" are the "cough candies" and the "worm candies." See "Vermifuges" for santonin troches which are the same as the worm candies.

A popular brand of "cough drops" is said to be made by boiling sugar to a suitable condition, then coloring with lampblack, flavoring with anise, and moulding by suitable means. Some "cough drops" are uncolored and are flavored with menthol, and others are made in still other ways. The "cough drops" are not to be confounded with "bronchial lozenges" or "troches" and the "bronchial tablets." Formulas for bronchial lozenges or troches are mentioned under "Throat Affections." Bronchial tablets are of similar composition to the lozenges except that the mixture is made into the solid form by compression.

#### **Cannabine tannate.**

A yellow or brownish powder of a slightly bitter but strongly astringent taste. It is sparingly soluble in water, alcohol or ether; quite readily soluble in acidulated water.

It is used as a hypnotic and sedative in hysteria, nervousness, etc.

Dose: 4 to 8 grs. at bedtime in a powder with sugar. Maximum dose: Single, 15 grs.; daily, 30 grs.

Cannabine itself is a liquid alkaloid derived from cannabis indica.

#### **Capsic—Digest Tablets.**

These are stated each to contain capsicum,  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain; nux vomica,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain; pure pepsin 1-3000, 1 grain, and pancreatin, diastase, lactic and hydrochloric acids, and willow charcoal enough to make a 5-grain tablet.

#### **Capsules.**

Many proprietary preparations are now put up in capsule form. Most of these capsules contain anti-gonorrhea mixtures; some have creosote (both liquid), while a few have headache (solid) mixtures.

See Headache Remedies for latter and Gonorrhea and Gleet Remedies for gonorrhea capsules.

#### **Capsulets and Capsuloids.**

These are the same as "capsules," which see.

#### **Carbolate of Iodine Inhalant.**

What is usually sold and used under this name is practically identical with the carbolized solution of iodine of the N. F., which is prepared as follows:

Compound tincture of iodine .....	fl.dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Carbolic acid, crystal, liquefied by gentle heat .....	gr.	11
Glycerin .....	fl.dr.	5
Distilled water, enough to make .....	fl.oz.	4

The compound tincture of iodine is composed of 15 grains of iodine, 30 grains of potassium iodide and 1 fluid-ounce of alcohol.

#### **Carbolic Smoke Ball.**

This is composed chiefly of licorice root, flour, white hellebore and some tarry body having the odor of carbolic acid.—N. I.

**Carbo-Peptide Wafers.**

These are stated to contain pepsin, pancreatin and ptyalin.

**Carlsbad Salt.**

Carlsbad salt in powder is replaceable by the following mixture of the N. F., known as Artificial Carlsbad Salt:

Potassium sulphate.....av.oz.	1
Sodium chlorid.....av.oz.	9
Sodium bicarbonate...av.oz.	18
Sodium sulphate, dried.av.oz.	22

**Carminatives.**

The "patent medicines" known as "carminatives" are all intended to check diarrhea. See "Diarrhea and Dysentery Remedies," also the "Expellers," for similar preparations.

**Carnogen.**

This is described as a glycerin of bone-marrow, containing 60 per cent of red marrow and 25 per cent of unaltered fibrin of ox blood, with albumin, suspended in glycerin. It is used as a hematinic (chiefly used in pernicious anemia).

Dose: 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls, three times daily, after meals.

**Carnolin.**

This is an aqueous solution containing 1½ per cent of formaldehyde.

**Carrick's Dysmenorrhea Tablets.**

Each tablet is stated to contain:

Extract of viburnum.....gr.	¾
Extract of helonias.....gr.	¾
Extract of caulophyllum....gr.	1⅜
Extract of hyoscyamus.....gr.	1⅝
Acetanilid.....gr.	1½

**Carrick's Lacto-Preparata.**

See "Infants' Foods."

**Caroid.**

This is stated to be a concentrated extract of carica papaya; consequently it is allied to papain.

**Carter's Little Liver Pills.**

The following is said by N. I. to furnish similar results:

Podophyllin.....gr.	1½
Aloes, socotrine.....gr.	3½
Mucilage of acacia.....	sufficient

Mix, divide into 12 pills, and coat with sugar.

The entire 12 pills weigh about 7½ grains.

**Cascara Aromatic.** (Aromatic or Aromatized Fluid Extract of Cascara Sagrada.)

The preparation of the N. F., which is very satisfactory, is as follows:

Cascara sagrada, fine powder.....av.oz.	17½
Licorice root, fine powder.....av.oz.	1¾
Calcined magnesia.....av.oz.	2¼
Glycerin.....fl.oz.	4
Compound spirit of orange, N. F.....fl.dr.	1¼
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	8

Water,  
Diluted alcohol..of each, sufficient

Mix the powdered drugs and the magnesia with 32 fluidounces of water, macerate for 12 hours and then dry the mixture on a water bath at a gentle heat. Mix the glycerin and alcohol with 4 fluidounces of water, and percolate the dried powder with this menstruum, following with diluted alcohol. Reserve the first 13½ fluidounces that pass, and set this aside. Continue percolation with diluted alcohol to practical exhaustion, evaporate this second percolate to soft extract, dissolve this in the reserved portion, and add the

compound spirit of orange and sufficient diluted alcohol to make 16 fluid-ounces of extract.

Cinnamon is frequently used as a flavoring instead of orange, which is used in the above.

**Cascara Carminative.** (By Nelson, B. & Co.)

This is a remedy for habitual constipation, stated to contain in each fluidram cascara sagrada, "palatable," 20 grains; wahoo, 3 grains; blue flag, 2 grains; sodium salicylate, 2 grains; sodium phosphate, 5 grains; and aromatics.

The following contains the same essential ingredients in the same proportions:

Fluid extract of cascara aromatic.....	f.oz.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fluid extract of wahoo.....	f.dr.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fluid extract of blue flag.....	f.dr.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sodium salicylate.....	gr.	256
Sodium phosphate, crystal.....	gr.	640
Water, enough to make.....	f.oz.	16

Dissolve the sodium salts in about 8 fluidounces of water, add the remaining ingredients, mix well, set aside for 24 hours, and filter. For the aromatic fluid extract of cascara sagrada, see "Cascara, Aromatic."

**Cascara Compound, Tonic Laxative.** (By Killgore.)

Tablets each said to contain:

Extract of cascara sagrada.....	gr.	2
Podophyllin.....	gr.	$\frac{1}{8}$
Extract of belladonna.....	gr.	$\frac{1}{16}$

**Cascara Cordial.** (By Parke, Davis & Co.)

The following is the formula published by the makers several years ago:

Cascara sagrada.....	av.oz.	3
Berberis aquifolium.....	av.oz.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coriander.....	av.oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Angelica.....	gr.	25
Oil of anise.....	drops	2
Oil of orange.....	drops	2
Sugar, granulated.....	av.oz.	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fluid extract of licorice.....	f.dr.	3
Diluted alcohol.....	f.oz.	7
Tincture of cudbear.....	sufficient	
Water, enough to make.....	f.oz.	32

Make a decoction of the cascara and water at 212 degs. F. and filter, then dissolve the sugar in resulting liquid. Pack the coriander, angelica and berberis (in coarse powder) in a percolator, and displace with the alcohol, in which the oils have previously been dissolved. Lastly, mix the cascara solution, the aromatic tincture and the tincture of cudbear together, and add the fluid extract of licorice.

**Cascarets. (Candy Cathartic.)** (By Sterling Rem. Co.)

These are tablets said by the manufacturers to contain cascara sagrada and senna combined with antiseptics and aromatics, each tablet representing 10 minims of fluid extract of cascara sagrada.

**Cascarin Comp. Tablets.** (By Sharp & Dohme.)

Each pill is stated to contain  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain each of cascarin, aloin and podophyllin.

**Casc-Aromatic.** (By U. S. Pharm. Co.)

This is described as a fluid extract of cascara sagrada deprived of its bitter principle and aromatized and sweetened.

See "Cascara Aromatic."

**Casein Ointment.**

Casein .....	av.oz.	2¼
Potassium hydrate .....	gr.	23
Sodium hydrate.....	gr.	5
Glycerin .....	fl.oz.	1
Petrolatum .....	gr.	150
Zinc oxide .....	gr.	36
Carbolic acid.....	gr.	36
Water, enough to make.....	av.oz.	16

Dissolve the alkalies in a portion of the water, and in this solution dissolve the casein; add the glycerin and carbolic acid, incorporate the petrolatum and zinc oxid, and finally the remainder of the water.

The casein may be prepared as follows: Take milk from which the cream or fat has been entirely removed, curdle it by the addition of rennet extract, at a temperature of 30 to 40 degs. C.; collect the coagulum and wash with running water or otherwise until the washings are no longer acid; dry carefully and powder.

**Cassia Compound.** (By Cassia Co.)

This is stated to be "a palatable and efficient liquid laxative, cathartic and cholagogue, each fluidounce representing 50 grains of Alex. senna, 25 grains of jalap, resin of podophyllin ¼ grain with aromatics." A preparation containing the same essential ingredients may be prepared as follows:

Syrup of senna, U. S. P.,	fl.oz.	6½
Fluid extract of jalap...	fl.dr.	6½
Fluid extract of podophyllin .....	fl.dr.	½
Spirit of cinnamon.....	fl.dr.	4
Diluted alcohol, enough to make.....	fl.oz.	16
Sodium bicarbonate ...	av.oz.	¼

Mix, agitate thoroughly, and filter after several hours.

**Catalysin Tablets.** (By Baker.)

These tablets are stated to contain pork, rennet (calf) and poultry pepsins, pancreatin, ptyalin, diastase and lactic and hydrochloric acids.

**Catani's Specific.**

This remedy for uric acid diathesis is a mixture of

Lithium carbonate.....	part	1
Sodium bicarbonate.....	parts	2
Potassium citrate.....	parts	4
Mix well, reducing to fine powder.		
— Ph. Post.		

**Catarrh and Cold-in-the-Head Remedies.**

Catarrh (or coryza) manifests itself in two general forms, one being acute, which is usually known as "cold-in-the-head;" the other, the chronic form, which is known by the popular designation "catarrh." Both forms may be treated in the same, or, at least, in a similar, manner.

The remedies for catarrh are multi-form. Some are snuffs, others are to be used by inhalation; some by spraying, others by insufflation or by injection with syringe or a douche. Others again are in the form of an ointment, which is to be applied to the interior of the nostrils, then to be drawn up; and others again are to be taken internally, the latter containing tonics combined with some agent which diffuses itself through the system and thus attacks the local manifestations of the disease. There are also cigarettes for the relief of catarrh.

The snuffs contain various agents, the most conspicuous being cocaine, the indiscriminate or careless use of which cannot be too severely con-

demned. Purchasers of such snuffs should invariably be warned that the cocaine habit is, of all forms, probably the most destructive, and that great danger attends its use in catarrh snuffs. It should never be recommended in cases of chronic catarrh where its use would be liable to prove continuous. Nos. I. to XIV. below are formulas for snuffs.

The catarrh remedies used by inhalation contain either menthol (in the form of "menthol inhalers") or iodine combined with carbolic acid. (See Carbolate of Iodine Inhalant.) Those used by spraying (with nasal atomizers) contain liquid petrolatum, having in solution menthol, thymol and various antiseptic volatile oils. See Formulas Nos. XV, XVI and XVII. The catarrh ointments contain ingredients similar to those of the preceding. They are usually made with thymol, menthol or some oil, together with boric acid or bismuth salt and petrolatum. See Formulas XXI, XXII and XXIII for preparations of this character.

The combinations for insufflation contain potassium iodid, or other iodids, salt, potassium chlorid, golden seal, carbolic acid, camphor, etc. See formulas XXIV, XXV and XXVI.

No. XXVII is for internal use. The internal remedies for catarrh usually contain iodids.

The usual titles for catarrh remedies are "catarrh remedy," "catarrh snuff," "cream balm," "catarrh balm," "nasal balm," "catarrhine," "catarrh cure," "catarrh anodyn," "menthol snuff," "mentholin," etc.

For proprietary catarrh remedies, see Birney's Catharrhal Powder, Ely's Cream Balm, Hall's Catarrh Cure, Marshall's Catarrh Snuff, Royal Catarrh Cure, Sage's Catarrh Remedy, Sanford's Radical Cure, Saul's Catarrh Remedy, Syke's Catarrh Cure and Weidemeyer's Catarrh Cure.

## I.

Boric acid.....gr. 60  
Iodoform.....gr. 60  
Bismuth subnitrate.....gr. 60  
Elm bark.....gr. 700  
Mix and use as a snuff.

## II.

Menthol.....gr. 5  
Sugar.....av.oz. 1  
Mix and reduce to very fine powder.  
Use as a snuff.

## III.

Sodium salicylate.....gr. 75  
Boric acid, fine powder.....av.oz. 1  
Cocaine hydrochlorate...gr. 20  
Use like the preceding.

## IV.

Cocaine hydrochlorate....gr. 2  
Bismuth subnitrate.....gr. 90  
Quinin bisulphate.....gr. 6  
Orris root.....gr. 30  
All should be in fine powder and should be well mixed.

## V.

Boric acid.....gr. 10  
Orris root.....gr. 25  
Roasted coffee.....gr. 150  
Sugar.....gr. 50  
Milk sugar.....gr. 250  
Menthol.....gr. 15  
Mix the first five ingredients and reduce to an impalpable powder, then incorporate thoroughly with the menthol.

## VI.

Sodium bicarbonate....gr. 8  
Magnesium carbonate...gr. 12  
Menthol.....gr. 4  
Cocaine hydrochlorate...gr. 16  
Milk sugar.....gr. 360

Mix and reduce to impalpable powder.

- VII.  
 White hellebore, powder. gr. 120  
 Orris root, powder. . . . . gr. 60  
 Rice powder. . . . . av. oz.  $1\frac{3}{4}$   
 Oil of lavender . . . . . drop 1  
 Oil of cassia. . . . . drop 1  
 Oil of lemon . . . . . drop 1

Reduce the drug to fine powder and mix with the oils.

- VIII.  
 Sugar . . . . . av. oz.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Borax. . . . . av. oz.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Common salt. . . . . av. oz.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Oil of peppermint. . . . . drops 4

Reduce the sugar, borax and salt to fine powder and add the oil.

- IX.  
 Bismuth subnitrate. . . . . gr. 90  
 Benzoin. . . . . gr. 90  
 Boric acid. . . . . gr. 60  
 Menthol. . . . . gr. 3

Mix and reduce to fine powder. A pinch 5 or 6 times daily.

- X.  
 Tannic acid. . . . . gr. 2  
 Orris root. . . . . gr. 90  
 Sugar. . . . . gr. 90  
 Mix and reduce to an impalpable powder.

- XI.  
 Cocaine hydrochlorate. . gr. 10  
 Oil of eucalyptus. . . . . gr. 3  
 Iodoform. . . . . gr. 60  
 Sugar of milk . . . . . gr. 480

- XII.  
 Boric acid, powder. . . . av. oz. 1  
 Sugar, powder. . . . . av. oz. 4  
 Menthol. . . . . gr. 30

- XIII.  
 Betol . . . . . gr. 150  
 Menthol . . . . . gr. 15  
 Cocaine . . . . . gr. 6  
 Coffee . . . . . gr. 30

Mix and reduce to very fine powder.

- XIV.  
 Bismuth salicylate. . . . . gr. 360  
 Camphor. . . . . gr. 30  
 Cocaine hydrochlorate. . gr. 1  
 Mix.

- XV.  
 Eucalyptol. . . . . fl. dr. 2  
 Terebene . . . . . fl. dr. 2  
 Menthol. . . . . gr. 16  
 Liquid petrolatum. . . . . fl. oz. 15

- XVI.  
 Oil of eucalyptus. . . . . drops 8  
 Thymol. . . . . gr. 8  
 Menthol. . . . . gr. 4  
 Oil of wintergreen. . . . . drops 4  
 Liquid petrolatum. . . . . fl. oz. 16  
 The last two above are to be used in a nasal atomizer.

- XVII.  
 Oil of eucalyptus. . . . . drops 20  
 Carbolic acid. . . . . drops 2  
 Liquid petrolatum. . . . . fl. oz. 1  
 Useful in all stages of nasal catarrh, including the grip. Use like Nos. XV and XVI.

- XVIII.  
 Boric acid. . . . . gr. 5  
 Zinc sulphate . . . . . gr. 1  
 Distilled water. . . . . fl. oz. 1  
 To be used like the preceding.

- XIX.  
 Carbolic acid, liquefied. . fl. dr. 7  
 Oil of turpentine. . . . . fl. dr. 3  
 Alcohol . . . . . fl. dr. 15  
 Ammonia water. . . . . fl. dr. 8

This solution is dropped upon absorbent cotton, which should be kept in a tightly stoppered bottle when not in use. The vapor is to be inhaled frequently. The vapors are also recommended for diphtheria.

The above is the well known and largely used "olfactorium antikatarrh-icum" of Hager.

**Catarrh and Cold-in-the-Head Remedies.**—(Continued.)

XX. Menthol is an excellent agent for treatment of catarrh by inhalation. It is commonly put up in vessels more or less resembling tubes, which may be opened at both ends to permit free circulation of air through the tube when in use, and which may be closed tightly when not in use.

## XXI.

Boric acid, powder.....	gr. 120
Menthol.....	gr. 60
Thymol.....	gr. 24
Eucalyptol.....	drops 16
Bismuth subcarbonate....	gr. 120
Cold cream.....	gr. 360
Petrolatum.....	gr. 300

Dissolve the menthol and thymol in the petrolatum, which has been melted by the application of a gentle heat, allow the solution to solidify, add the other ingredients and make into an intimate mixture.

A small amount of this mixture is to be snuffed up the nostrils several times daily.

## XXII.

Thymol.....	gr. 3
Oil of wintergreen.....	drops 2
Bismuth subcarbonate....	gr. 15
Petrolatum.....	av.oz. 1

Prepare and use like the preceding.

## XXIII.

Menthol.....	gr. 1 to 5
Boric acid.....	gr. 100
Petrolatum.....	av.oz. 1½

Prepare and use like the preceding.

## XXIV.

Boric acid.....	gr. 60
Borax.....	gr. 60
Sodium chlorid.....	gr. 30
Lister's antiseptic solution.....	fl.oz. 2
Water.....	fl.oz. 6

This may be used by insufflation, but preferably by means of a douche.

## XXV.

Borax.....	gr. 120
Sodium bicarbonate.....	gr. 120
Carbolic acid.....	fl.dr. ½
Glycerin.....	fl.oz. 1
Water, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

This is to be used like the preceding.

## XXVI.

Sodium chlorid.....	gr. 240
Potassium chlorate.....	gr. 100
Ammonium iodid.....	gr. 4
Carbolic acid.....	drops 16
Camphor, powder.....	gr. 16
Golden seal, powder.....	gr. 40
Mix well.	

This is to be treated with water to make an infusion, which latter is then to be used by insufflation or injection.

## XXVII.

Potassium iodid.....	gr. 60
Comp. tinct. cardamom.....	fl.oz. 4
Comp. tinct. of gentian.....	fl.oz. 12

A teaspoonful is to be taken 3 times daily after meals in two tablespoonfuls of water.

XXVIII. Cigarettes for catarrh are usually made of coarsely-powdered cubebs rolled into cylinders with a paper cover, the ends of the paper being turned in to prevent the drug from falling out.

**Cathartics.**

The class of remedial substances most commonly in demand partake of the form of cathartics. In offering a preparation of this kind for sale, it is usually recommended for chronic constipation or as a liver invigorator, a blood purifier, a remedy against biliousness or headache, an anti-dyspeptic, etc.

This class of remedies may take the form of an elixir, syrup, infusion, tincture, pastille or troche, effervescent salt, pill, confection, powder or species.

In addition to the formulas given below, see also the Aperients and Carter's Little Liver Pills, Cascara Aromatic, Cascara Carminative, Cascara Cordial, Cascarets, Cassia Compound, Alodonna Pills, Anderson's Scot's Pills, Ballou's Pills, Ayer's Pills, Beecham's Pills, Brandreth's Pills, Brandt's Swiss Pills, Cook's Pills, Goss' Improved Laxative Pill, Dixon's Pills, Grains de Sante, Alkaline Elixir, Alkaline Pancreatin Cordial, Arolax, Chapman's Liquid Cathartic, Garfield Tea, Freese's Hamburg Tea, Elixir Six Aperients, Easy Physic, Elixir Laxative Compound, Elixir Purgans, Elixir Purgative, Elixir Rhei Kalinatus, Dow's Easy Physic, Holloway's Pills, Janeway's Pills, Kaiser Pillen, Kohler's Sarsaparilla Tea, Kutnow's Effervescent Powder, Lapactic Pills, Laxative Cordial, Laxol, Marshall's Pills, Morison's Pills, Pasteurine Anti-Constipation Tablets, Peristaltic Pills, Pierce's Pellets, Purgative Granules, Radway's Pills, Ripan's Tabules, Salaperient, Syrup of Figs, Tamar Indien, Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, Tittmann's Purgative Pills, Tropic Fruit Laxative, Wampole's Aromatic Laxative Compound, Warner's Safe Pills, Weeks' Anti-Constipation Pills and Weeks' Little Devils.

The following are typical formulas for cathartic remedies:

IN FLUID FORM.

I.

Buckthorn bark.....	av.oz. 8
Licorice root.....	av.oz. 4
Butternut bark.....	av.oz. 4
Fennel.....	av.oz. 2
Caraway.....	av.oz. 2
Ginger.....	av.oz. 2
Fluid extract of senna....	fl.oz. 8
Water.....	sufficient

Mix the drugs, reduce to coarse powder, introduce into a vessel containing 48 fluidounces of boiling water, continue boiling for 15 minutes, strain and express, adding enough water to make up the measure of 44 fluidounces, add 12 fluidounces of alcohol and the fluid extract and flavor the whole, if thought advisable, by the addition of oil of anise, orange or peppermint.

II.

Senna.....	av.oz. 5
Licorice root.....	av.oz. 5
Buckthorn.....	av.oz. 5
Anise.....	av.oz. 1
Fennel.....	av.oz. 1
Caraway.....	av.oz. $\frac{1}{2}$
Ginger.....	av.oz. $\frac{1}{2}$
Rochelle salt.....	av.oz. 3
Alcohol,	
Water, of each.....	sufficient
Oil of wintergreen.....	drops 8
Oil of sassafras.....	drops 8

Reduce the drugs to moderately fine powder and percolate with diluted alcohol until 48 fluidounces are obtained. Then dissolve the Rochelle salts in 16 fluidounces of water, add this to the percolate and flavor the whole with the oils.

Compound Cathartic Elixir (N. F.) or Compound Elixir of Cascara Sagrada (N. F.) may be sold or dispensed if desired.

III. The Compound Cathartic Elixir is prepared as follows:

Fluid extract of senna..	fl.oz. 2
Fluid ex. podophyllum..	fl.oz. 1
Fluid ex. of leptandra..	fl.dr. 6
Fluid extract of jalap..	fl.dr. 6
Rochelle salt.....	av.oz. $2\frac{1}{4}$
Sodium bicarbonate.....	gr. 120
Comp. elixir dandelion..	fl.oz. 4
Elixir of licorice, enough	
to make.....	fl.oz. 16

**Cathartics.**—(Continued.)

Mix the liquids, add the salts, and dissolve them by agitation.

The product should not be filtered, and should be shaken whenever any of it is to be dispensed.

IV. The *Compound Elixir of Cascara Sagrada* is to be prepared as follows:

Fluid extract of cascara sagrada.....	fl.oz.	2
Fluid extract of senna... fl.dr.		10
Fluid extract of butter-nut.....	fl.oz.	1
Compound elixir of taraxacum, enough to make..	fl.oz.	16

Mix, allow to stand a few days, and filter.

**V.**

Fluid extract of cascara sagrada (tasteless)....	fl.oz.	1½
Fluid extract of berberis aquifolium.....	fl.dr.	3
Senna, coarse powder... fl.dr.		6
Prunes.....	av.oz.	2
Figs.....	av.oz.	2
Oil of fennel.....	drops	10
Oil of cinnamon.....	drops	10
Oil of cloves.....	drops	5
Sugar.....	av.oz.	3
Water, enough to make..	fl.oz.	16

Chop the figs and prunes, without stones, to a fine hash, mix with senna and steep in 12 fluidounces of water for three hours, and strain through a No. 40 wire sieve. To this liquid add the sugar, dissolve by agitation, add the fluid extracts and oils, and make up to one pint with hot water, which has been poured over the fruit on sieve.

Four fluidrams of fluid extract of licorice or 180 grains of powdered nutmegs may be substituted for the oils as a flavor.

**VI.**

Bitterless fluid extract of cascara.....	fl.oz.	2
Fluid extract of rhubarb..	fl.oz.	1
Fluid extract of senna... fl.oz.		1
Oil of fennel.....	drops	5
Oil of caraway.....	drops	5
Potassium carbonate.....	gr.	10
Saccharin.....	gr.	30
Simple syrup, enough to make.....	fl.oz.	16

Add the potassium carbonate to the fluid extract of rhubarb and dissolve, then add the other fluid extracts, the oils and saccharin, and finally the syrup.

**IN LOZENGE FORM.****VII.**

Extract of senna, deresinified.....	av.oz.	4
Pulp of purging cassia..	av.oz.	2
Pulp of tamarinds....	av.oz.	½
Extract of licorice.....	gr.	180
Resin of scammony.....	gr.	180
Tartaric acid.....	gr.	60
Sugar.....	av.oz.	5

Make into oval lozenges of 80 grains each. These may be dusted with powdered sugar, or they may be dipped in melted chocolate and afterward covered with a coating of granulated sugar.

VIII. Wash some dried prunes (a pound, for instance), place them in a saucepan over a dull fire or on a sand-bath, with just sufficient water to nearly cover them; when they have boiled long enough to become quite soft, and the greater part of the water has been evaporated, allow them to cool, and rub them in a large mortar so as to crush the fruit, but not the kernels. Transfer them to a coarse straining cloth and squeeze the pulp through it. This should be about the consistence of honey. If not, it can

be made so by evaporating it over a water-bath. Now make a mixture of:

Senna, powder.....av.oz.	4
Sugar, powder.....av.oz.	4
Jalap, powder.....av.oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Gum arabic, powder....av.oz.	$\frac{3}{4}$
Aromatic powder.....av.oz.	$\frac{3}{4}$

Add sufficient quantity of the prune paste to make a mass and divide into troches of convenient size.

IX. Confection of Figs and of Prunes are sold either as they are in paste form or they may be molded into pastilles like the preceding.

IX. The *Confection of Figs* may be prepared as follows:

Figs.....av.oz.	8
Water.....fl.oz.	16
Cinnamon, fine powder..gr.	120
Sugar.....av.oz.	10
Senna, fine powder...av.oz.	$2\frac{1}{2}$

Pour hot water on the figs, macerate until softened, strain with expression, add the sugar, heat until a soft pulpy mass is obtained, add the senna and cinnamon, and mix well.

X. The *Confection of Prunes* may be prepared thus:

Prunes, stoned.....av.oz.	8
Water.....fl.oz.	16
Citric acid, powdered....gr.	60
Tincture of ginger.....fl.oz.	1
Sugar.....av.oz.	10
Senna, fine powder....av.oz.	$2\frac{1}{2}$

Pour hot water on the prunes, macerate until softened, strain with expression, add the sugar and acid; heat until a pulpy mass is obtained, add the senna and tincture, and mix well.

XI. Confection of Senna, U. S. P. may also be used.

IN POWDER FORM.

XII.

Jalap, powder.....av.oz.	2
Bitartrate of potassium.av.oz.	2
Sugar, powdered.....av.oz.	12
Oil of orange.....fl.dr.	2
Mix. Dose: 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls.	

XIII.

Senna, powder.....av.oz.	2
Sulphur.....av.oz.	2
Fennel, powder.....av.oz.	1
Aniseed, powder.....av.oz.	1
Cream of tartar.....gr.	300
Licorice root, powder.av.oz.	3
Sugar, powder.....av.oz.	8

This is very similar to compound licorice powder.

IN PILL FORM.

XIV. Formulas for cathartic pills might be given by the score. The compound cathartic or vegetable cathartic pills may be supplied as cathartic pills. Other formulas which may be used are the following:

Aloin.....gr.	10
Podophyllin.....gr.	10
Capsicum.....gr.	10
Extract of nux vomica....gr.	20
Make 100 pills.	

XV.

Aloin.....gr.	10
Jalap.....gr.	10
Extract of henbane.....gr.	5
Extract of nux vomica....gr.	5
Oleoresin of capsicum....gr.	5
Podophyllin.....gr.	20
Make 100 pills.	

These latter two form very small pills and may be called "Little Liver Granules," "Little Cathartic Pills," or some similar name.

See also Carter's Little Liver Pills.

SPECIES.

XVI. *Laxative Species* (St. Germain Tea) of the N. F. may be used as a "tea."

**Cathartics.**—(Continued.)

Senna, cut.....	av.oz. 8
Elder flowers.....	av.oz. 5
Fennel, bruised.....	av.oz. 2½
Anise, bruised.....	av.oz. 2½
Potassium bitartrate, fine powder.....	av.oz. 2

Moisten the senna with a small quantity of water; then sprinkle over it, as uniformly as possible, the potassium bitartrate. When it has become dry, mix it lightly and uniformly with the other ingredients.

XVII. The next two formulas may also be utilized:

Senna, cut.....	av.oz. 8
Manna.....	av.oz. 3
Coriander.....	av.oz. 1

**XVIII.**

Senna.....	av.oz. 8
Couch grass, cut.....	av.oz. 8
Fennel, bruised.....	av.oz. ½
Elder flower.....	av.oz. ½

Mix well. This is dispensed as "German Herb Tea," or "Cathartic Tea."

Directions: Pour a teacupful of boiling water on two teaspoonfuls of "tea," allow to boil upon a warm stove, and straining, this to be drank night and morning.

For other "teas," see Garfield Tea and Freese's Tea.

**XIX.**

Buckthorn bark, cut....	av.oz. 10
Dandelion, cut.....	av.oz. 10
Senna, cut.....	av.oz. 10
Licorice root, cut.....	av.oz. 2
Coriander, bruised....	av.oz. 1
Anise, bruised.....	av.oz. 1

XX. The following may be dispensed as "Grape Salt" or "Fruit Salt" or "Fruit Saline":

Sodium bicarbonate....	av.oz. 6
Tartaric acid.....	av.oz. 2
Cream of tartar.....	av.oz. 10
Rochelle salt.....	av.oz. 4
Sugar.....	av.oz. 1
Oil of lemon.....	m. 40
Oil of orange.....	m. 20

**ARTIFICIAL CATHARTIC SALTS.**

XXI. Carlsbad salt or the artificial Carlsbad salt may be used. The latter may be prepared according to the N. F. as follows:

Potassium sulphate.....	parts 1
Sodium chlorid.....	parts 9
Sodium bicarbonate....	parts 18
Sodium sulphate, dried..	parts 22

Triturate the ingredients, previously well dried, to a fine, uniform powder.

The dried sodium sulphate may be prepared by slowly drying the crystallized salt until it has lost one-half its weight.

XXII. Among other preparations that are recommended for cathartic purposes are some of the liver remedies, blood purifiers, and bitters.

**Catholicons.**

The patent medicines known as "catholicons" are remedies designed for female complaints. See "Female Disorders" for similar preparations.

**Cazeaux's Nipple Ointment.**

White wax.....	av.oz. 9
Oil of sweet almonds....	fl.oz. 2
Honey.....	fl.oz. 1
Peru balsam.....	fl.dr. 5

—Kilner.

**Celerina.**

A nerve tonic, stimulant and antispasmodic, each fluidram of which represents 5 grains each of celery, coca, kôla, viburnum and aromatics.

The Elixir of Celery of the N. F. is as follows:

Fluid extract of celery seed. fl. oz. 1  
 Fluid extract of coca. . . . . fl. oz. 1  
 Fluid extract of kola. . . . . fl. oz. 1  
 Fluid extract of black haw. fl. oz. 1  
 Alcohol. . . . . fl. oz. 2  
 Aromatic elixir, enough to make. . . . . fl. oz. 16

Mix the alcohol with 4 fluidounces of elixir, add the fluid extract of celery seed, shake well, add the other fluid extracts, then the remainder of the elixir, set aside for 24 hours, and filter.

**Celery, Caffein and the Bromides.**

A granular effervescent preparation for relieving migraine and nervous headaches, containing these ingredients, may be made as follows:

Caffeine. . . . . gr. 20  
 Sodium bromid. . . . . gr. 100  
 Celery seed, fine powder. gr. 100  
 Sodium bicarbonate. . . . gr. 600  
 Tartaric acid. . . . . gr. 540  
 Sugar. . . . . gr. 440

Triturate the ingredients, previously well dried, to a fine, uniform powder, make into a paste with alcohol, rub through a suitable colander, and dry the product.

**Celery Compound.** (Glycerole of Celery Compound.)

A preparation put up under this name is said to represent in each teaspoonful 3 grains of celery seed, 5 grains of catnip and 3 grains of German chamomile. A corresponding preparation may be made as follows:

Celery seed . . . . . av. oz.  $3\frac{1}{2}$   
 Catnip. . . . . av. oz. 6  
 German chamomile. . . . av. oz.  $3\frac{1}{2}$   
 Glycerin. . . . . pints 2  
 Diluted alcohol, enough to make . . . . . gal.  $\frac{1}{2}$

Mix the drugs, reduce to fine powder, extract by slow percolation with the diluted alcohol to make 2 pints of percolate, and to this add the glycerin.

**Celery Cordial.** (By U. S. Pharm. Co.)

Each fluidounce is stated to contain 48 grains each of kola, celery seed and viburnum, and 64 grains of coca leaves with aromatics.

See under Celerina for Elixir of Celery Compound.

**Centaur Liniment.**

The following is said (N. I.) to make a similar preparation:

I. For man:

Oil of pennyroyal. . . . . fl. dr. 4  
 Oil of thyme (white) . . fl. dr. 2  
 Oil of turpentine. . . . fl. dr. 2  
 Soap. . . . . gr. 130  
 Caustic soda. . . . . gr. 10  
 Water, enough to make. fl. oz. 16

II. For beast:

Oil of spearmint. . . . . fl. dr. 1  
 Oil of mustard. . . . . m. 15  
 Oil of turpentine. . . . fl. dr. 2  
 Oil of amber, crude. . . fl. dr. 4  
 Black oil. . . . . fl. dr. 4  
 Soap. . . . . gr. 130  
 Caustic soda. . . . . gr. 10  
 Water, enough to make. fl. oz. 16

To make these preparations, put the soap and soda in a flask, dissolve in 2 fluidounces of hot water, add the mixed oils in small amounts, agitating thoroughly after each addition. When the mixture has assumed a creamy consistence, the oils may be added more rapidly. The water, when added, must also be added slowly, with vigorous agitation, and must be quite warm to insure easy emulsification of the oils in the soap and alkali.

**Cerates.**

The proprietary cerates are similar to the ointments.

**Chamberlain's Relief.**

The following gives a similar result:

Tincture of Capsicum.....	fl.oz. 1
Spirit of camphor.....	fl.dr. 6
Tincture of guaiac.....	fl.dr. 2
Coloring.....	sufficient

—J. J. Pierson.

**Channing's Solution.**

Mercuric iodid.....	gr. 72
Potassium iodid.....	gr. 56
Water.....	fl.oz. 16

**Chap Cures.**

These are usually the same as the Face Creams.

**Chapman's Dinner Pill.**

Each pill contains:

Aloes.....	gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$
Mastic.....	gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$
Ipecac.....	gr. 1
Oil of fennel.....	m. $\frac{1}{4}$

**Chapman's Liquid Cathartic.**

This is stated to contain the cathartates of senna combined with sodium sulphate. A similar preparation may be prepared as follows:

Saturated aqueous solution of sodium sulphate.....	fl.oz. 4
Aqueous fluid ex. of senna.....	fl.oz. 4
Purified ex. of licorice.....	av.oz. 1
Tincture of cinnamon.....	fl.oz. 1
Simple syrup, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

**Chemical Food.**

The preparation known by this name is the Compound Syrup of Phosphates of the N. F., which is prepared as follows:

Calcium carbonate.....	gr. 256
Soluble ferric phosphate.....	gr. 128
Ammonium phosphate.....	gr. 128
Potassium bicarbonate.....	gr. 32
Sodium bicarbonate.....	gr. 32
Citric acid.....	gr. 480
Glycerin.....	fl.oz. 1
Phosphoric acid (U. S. P. or 85 per cent).....	fl.dr. $9\frac{1}{2}$
Orange flower water.....	fl.oz. 2
Tincture of cudbear.....	fl.dr. 2
Sugar.....	av.oz. $8\frac{3}{4}$
Water, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

Triturate the calcium carbonate with the sodium and potassium carbonates, citric acid, glycerin and orange flower water, and gradually add the phosphoric acid, stirring until solution is effected. Dissolve the iron and ammonium phosphates in 4 fluidounces of hot water, cool, and add the solution to that previously prepared. Filter the whole through a pellet of absorbent cotton placed in the neck of a funnel, mix this liquid with the sugar, agitate occasionally until the latter is dissolved, then add the tincture of cudbear and enough water to make one pint.

**Chevalier's Life for the Hair.**

A preparation of similar type is made as follows:

Lead sulphide.....	gr. 10
Iron sulphide.....	gr. 1
Lac sulphur.....	gr. 19
Glycerin.....	fl.oz. 2
Water.....	fl.oz. 5

Flavor with rosemary and rose geranium.—Piper.

**Chilblain Cures.**

The following are typical formulas for chilblain remedies:

I.

Creosote.....	drops 12
Goulard's extract.....	drops 12
Extract of opium.....	gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$
Pine tar.....	gr. 90
Lard.....	av.oz. 1

II.

Zinc oxide.....	gr. 60
Camphor, powder.....	gr. 30
Myrrh, powder.....	gr. 30
Opium, powder.....	gr. 30
Lard.....	gr. 480

Dissolve the camphor in the lard, which has been melted at a gentle heat, allow this to cool, add the other ingredients, and mix well.

- III.  
Opium, powder.....gr. 30  
Camphor .....gr. 40  
Nutmeg ointment.....av.oz. 1

- IV.  
Oil of eucalyptus.....fl.dr. 2  
Camphor .....av.oz.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
Carbolic acid.....fl.dr. 1  
Yellow wax.....av.oz.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Petrolatum.....av.oz. 3  
Melt the wax and add the petrolatum; when nearly cold, add the other ingredients previously well mixed.

- V.  
Zinc sozoidol.....gr. 48  
Simple cerate or petrolatum.....av.oz. 1

- VI.  
Beef marrow.....av.oz. 1  
Marshmallow ointment.av.oz.  $3\frac{1}{2}$   
Venice turpentine ....av.oz.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Hydrochloric acid.....fl.dr. 4  
Camphor .....gr. 128  
Extract of opium .....gr. 72

Melt the fats together and dissolve the camphor in the fluid, soften the extract of opium with a few drops of water in a mortar, and rub up with about one-half ounce of the fats, then add more of the fats, so as to have the extract equally distributed; mix with the remainder, and incorporate the hydrochloric acid by constant stirring, as in making cold cream.

- VII.  
Oil of rosemary.....drops 15  
Camphor .....gr. 120  
Oil of turpentine.....fl.oz. 1  
Lard.....av.oz.  $4\frac{1}{2}$

- VIII.  
Citrine ointment.....gr. 480  
Camphor.....gr. 60  
Oil of turpentine.....fl.dr. 2  
Olive oil.....fl.dr. 4  
To be applied with gentle friction before the chilblains break.

- IX.  
Ammonium chlorid.....gr. 30  
Water.....fl.oz. 4  
Hydrochloric acid.....fl.dr. 1  
Alcohol .....fl.oz.  $1\frac{1}{2}$   
Apply morning and evening.

- X.  
Zinc oxide.....gr. 240  
Tannic acid.....gr. 120  
Camphor .....av.oz. 1  
Peru balsam.....fl.oz. 2  
Glycerin.....fl.oz.  $2\frac{1}{2}$

- XI.  
Carbolic acid.....drops 15  
Camphor.....gr. 60  
Eucalyptus oil.....fl.dr. 1  
Alcohol, enough to make.fl.oz. 4

- XII.  
Resorcin.....gr. 35  
Ichthyol.....gr. 35  
Tannin .....gr. 35  
Water.....fl.oz. 3  
To be painted on at night.

- XIII.  
Carbolic acid.....gr. 6  
Liniment of aconite.....fl.dr. 2  
Liniment of belladonna..fl.dr. 2  
Collodion, flexible.....fl.oz. 1  
To be painted on once or twice daily.

- XIV.  
Solution of lead subacetate.....fl.dr. 2  
Camphor.....gr. 120  
Oil of turpentine.....fl.oz. 1

XV. Other suitable preparations may be found under the head of "Ointment or Salves" and "Liniments."

XVI. The following has been offered as a chilblain preventive:

- Chloroform .....fl.oz. 5  
Gutta percha tissue.....gr. 180  
Resin .....gr. 25  
Mix and dissolve.

This is to be applied with a brush night and morning.

**Dr. Child's Cough Mixture.**

See Cough and Cold Remedies, No. XX.

**Chill Cures.**

See Ague Cures.

**Chinol.** (Chinoline or Quinoline Monohy-pochloride.)

This is a white, crystalline powder, almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. It is used as an antiseptic in doses of 3 to 5 grains.

**Chlora-Kaline.** (By the Searle & H. Co.)

This is a hypnotic, each fluidram of which is stated to contain 15 grains each of chloral hydrate and potassium bromide, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain each of extracts of henbane and cannabis indica.

This description is similar to that of Bromide-Chloral Compound, which see.

**Chloral - Ammonium.** (Tri - chloramido-ethylc Alcohol.)

A white powder, melting at about 64° C. (147.2° F.); soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in water; hypnotic and analgesic.

Dose: 5 to 30 grains.

**Chloralamid.** (Chloralformamide.)

In white, hard, odorless, slightly bitter crystals; soluble in 20 parts of water and 2 parts of alcohol.

It is decomposed by warm solvents; hypnotic, sedative, like chloral.

Dose: 15 grains.

**Chloralia.**

Each fluidram is stated to contain "15 grains each of pure chloral hydrate and purified brom. pot. and  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain each of gen. imp. ext. cannabis ind. and hyoscyam."

See Bromide-Chloral Compound.

**Chloralimid** (not Chloral-amid).

This is in colorless, inodorous insipid crystals which are readily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and oils, but is insoluble in water. Used as a hypnotic in doses of 15 grains.

**Chloralose.**

This is a compound of grape sugar and chloral. It is in fine, colorless needles, rather readily soluble in hot water and in alcohol; sparingly in cold water; hypnotic.

Dose: 3 to 12 grains.

**Chloralum.**

This is a disinfectant which appears to be an impure solution of aluminium chloride.

**Chlor-Lactated Elixir of Pepsin.**

According to the statements of the manufacturers this is similar to Elixir of Lactated Pepsin, which see.

**Chlor-Lactated Pepsin Powder.**

According to the statements of the manufacturers regarding composition, this is similar to Lactated Pepsin, which see.

**Chlorobrom.**

A mixture of equal parts of chloral-amid and potassium bromide in solution.

**Chlorodyne.**

This was first introduced in England as a "combination of perchloric acid with a new alkaloid." The name "chlorodyne" was undoubtedly invented by Dr. J. Collis Browne, but Mr. Freeman, pharmacist, claimed to be the inventor of the preparation. Whether Browne's and Freeman's

chlorodynes were exactly the same is not known, but there was no foundation for their claims that new vegetable principles were contained in their medicines.

According to the analysis of Dr. Ogden, Browne's chlorodyne is composed of chloroform 6 fl. dr., chloric ether 1 fl. dr., oil of peppermint 2 drops, morphine hydrochlorate 8 grains, Scheele's hydrocyanic acid 12 drops, perchloric acid 20 drops, tincture of Indian hemp 1 fl. dr., and treacle 1 fl. dr.

The N. F. recognizes the following formula for Chlorodyne:

Chloroform .....	fl.oz. 2
Ether .....	fl.dr. 4
Tincture of cannabis indica.....	fl.oz. 2
Tincture of capsicum ...	fl.oz. 1
Morphine sulphate.....	gr. 18
Oil of peppermint.....	m. 15
Glycerin.....	fl.oz. 2
Water .....	fl.oz. 1
Alcohol, enough to make	fl.oz. 16

Dissolve the oil in 8 fluidounces of alcohol, add the chloroform, ether and tinctures, mix well, add the morphine sulphate previously dissolved in the water, and glycerin; finally add the remainder of the alcohol.

#### Chlorodyne Cough Cure.

See Cough and Cold Remedies, No. XXI.

#### Chlorol.

This is said (Arch. Med. Belge) to have the following composition:

Mercuric chloride....	part 1
Sodium chloride.....	part 1
Hydrochloric acid.....	part 1
Copper sulphate.....	parts 3
Water .....	parts 1000

The sodium chloride is added to render the solution more stable; the hydrochloric acid to prevent the decomposition of the corrosive sublimate in the presence of albuminoid matter; and the copper sulphate for its vomitive effects—in case the chloral should be taken internally by mistake.

#### Chlorolin.

A solution consisting chiefly of mono and tri-chlorophenols.

#### Chloropectine.

Each dose of 5 grains is stated to contain 1 grain pure pepsin (1:4000),  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain pure pancreatin,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain vegetable ptyalin, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  minim each of c. p. muriatic and conc. lactic acids.

See Lactated Pepsin which contains the same ingredients.

#### Chloryl.

See Anesthyl.

#### Cholagogues.

See Ague Cures.

#### Cholera Remedies.

See Diarrhea and Dysentery Remedies.

#### Christadoro's Hair Dye.

No. 1 contains 60 gr. of pyrogallie acid dissolved in 1 fluidram of alcohol and 4 fluidounces of distilled water.

No. 2 consists of 1 av.oz. of silver nitrate dissolved in 1 fluidounce of distilled water and 1 fluidounce of concentrated ammonia to which is added  $\frac{1}{2}$  av.oz. of gum arabic dissolved in 3 fluidounces of distilled water.—Era Form.

**Chrysarobin.**

This is a light yellow powder, very slightly soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform, freely soluble in alkalis. By oxidation it is converted into chrysophanic acid.

It is employed in the treatment of various skin diseases, in ointment of 10 per cent strength.

**Chromosot.**

This is said to be chiefly sodium sulphite and sulphate. It is used as a disinfectant.

**Churchill's Syrup.**

The syrup of hypophosphites U.S.P. is dispensed for it.

**Cigarettes.**

The proprietary medicinal cigarettes are intended for relieving either asthma or catarrh. See Asthma Remedies and Catarrh Remedies.

**Cinchonia Mixture.**

This has been said to consist of:

Cinchonine alkaloid....parts 12  
Sugar of milk.....parts 60  
Sodium bicarbonate.....part 1

**Citrophen.** (Paraphenetidine Citrate.)

This is in white powder or crystal of faint but persistent sour taste, soluble in 40 parts of water.

It is an antipyretic and antineuralgic.

Dose: 8 to 15 grains.

**Citrurea.**

This is an uric-acid solvent, which is said to be a mixture of urea, citric acid and lithium bromide.

**Clafin's Mistura Phosphori Composita.**

This is stated to contain in each teaspoonful:

Mother tincture of chamomilla.....m. 2  
Mother tinct. of nux vomica.m. 2  
Mother tincture of ignatia...m. 2  
Mother tincture of cinchona.m. 2  
Phosphorus.....gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$   
Aromatics.

The following makes a preparation containing the same ingredients in about the same essential proportions:

Fluid extract of German chamomile.....m. 40  
Fluid extract of nux vomica.m. 25  
Fluid extract of ignatia...m. 25  
Fluid ex. of yellow cinchona.m. 25  
Spirit of phosphorus,N. F.fl.dr. 15  
Oil of orange.....drops 2  
Oil of cloves .....drop 1  
Oil of cassia .....drop 1  
Simple syrup.....fl.oz. 4  
Diluted alcohol, enough to make.....fl.oz. 16  
Mix and filter.

**Clark's Blood Mixture.**

Potassium iodide.....parts 40  
Chloroform.....parts 8  
Alcohol.....parts 150  
Solution of potassa....parts 5  
Water.....parts 2250  
Caramel.....parts 50

—N. I.

**Clark's Powder.**

The following is the formula of the New York Hospital.

Quinine sulphate.....gr. 10  
Capsicum.....gr. 10  
Opium.....gr. 1

**Claxton's Gout and Rheumatic Oil.**

Ammonia liniment,  
Alcohol,  
Spirit of soap,  
Spirit of camphor,  
Tincture of myrrh,  
Lard.....equal parts of each  
—Drog. Ztg.

**Cleaners.**

The proprietary medicinal "cleaners" are either glove and clothes or hair and scalp cleaners. The former consist either of flavored benzine or benzine incorporated with a saponaceous mixture. One of the best known proprietary scalp cleaners is stated to consist of a mixture of borax and salt.

**Cleary's Asthma Powder.**

Stramonium leaves, powder.....parts 30  
 Belladonna leaves, powder.....parts 30  
 Potassium nitrate, powder.....parts 5  
 Opium, powder.....parts 2  
 — Ch. & Dr.

**Clifford's Shampoo Compound.**

The following is claimed to be its composition (N. I.):

Borax.....av.oz. 3  
 Potassium carbonate....av.oz. 1

**Coaline Headache Powders.**

Samples of these were found to contain antipyrin and sugar.—N. I.

**Cobb's Pills.**

Extract of henbane.....gr. 30  
 Extract of conium.....gr. 30  
 Extract of colocynth.....gr. 40  
 Extract of nux vomica....gr. 4  
 Mix, make a mass, and divide into 30 pills.—Contributed to D. C.

**Coco-Caffeine Compound.** (By Stearns.)

A granular effervescent compound for migraine and headaches, each dessertspoonful of which is stated to contain cocaine hydrochlorate  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain, acetanilid  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain, caffeine 1 grain, and sodium bromide 5 grains.

**Cocanized Beef, Wine and Iron.**

A preparation of this kind may be prepared by adding fluid extract of

coca to beef, wine and iron (about 1 ounce to 15 ounces) and filtering.

**Cocaine Carbolate (or Phenate).**

A viscid, yellowish mass, soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water; local anesthetic, analgesic and anticatarrhal—in dental operations, rheumatic pains, conjunctival, nasal, gastric and other catarrhs. Used in 1 to 3 per cent solution in 30 per cent alcohol, 5 per cent powder, or pure.

Dose:  $\frac{1}{12}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  gr. once or twice daily in capsules. In injections use in a 1:1250 solution in alcohol.

**Cocapyrin.**

This is a mixture of 1 part of cocaine with 100 parts of antipyrin.

**Cocavinum.**

This is stated to contain 60 grains of coca leaves to one fluidounce.

This is probably similar to the next preparation except that this represents but 30 grains drug to the fluidounce.

**Coca Wine.** (By Metcalf.)

This and other similar preparations of the market are probably like the excellent preparation of the N. F., which is made as follows:

Fluid extract coca.....fl.oz. 1  
 Alcohol.....fl.oz. 1  
 Sugar.....av.oz. 1  
 Claret or other good wine,  
 enough to make.....fl.oz. 16

Dissolve sugar in a portion of the wine, mix all the ingredients, and filter after several days.

**Coccia Pills.** (By Sharp & D.)

Each pill is stated to contain:

Aloes, purified.....gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Scammony resin.....gr. 1  
 Colocynth, powder.....gr.  $\frac{1}{3}$   
 Potassium sulphate.....gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$   
 Oil of Cloves.....gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$

**Coddington's Asthma Powder.**

A similar preparation may be made as follows (N. I.)

Potassium nitrate.....	av.oz. 1
Anise.....	av.oz. 1
Stramonium.....	av.oz. 1
Lobelia.....	av.oz. 1

**Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.**

Rhubarb, powder.....	gr. 120
Fluid extract of gentian..	fl.dr. 3
Peppermint water.....	fl.dr. 7½
Sodium bicarbonate.....	gr. 360

—Nelson, from N. I.

**Colchi-Sal.** (Colchicine Salicylate, Trochet.)

This is sold in capsules, each one of which contains  $\frac{1}{4}$  milligramme of colchicine dissolved in 20 centigrammes of methyl salicylate (oil of wintergreen).

**Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic.**

An analysis and testimonial by Dr. Hassell of London has this to say: "I find that this preparation contains 20 per cent of saccharine matter, 25 per cent of the glutinous or nutritious matter obtained in the condensation of beef, 25 per cent of spirits, and 30 per cent of an aqueous solution of gentian, peruvian and calisaya barks. I have had the process explained by which the beef in the preparation is preserved and rendered soluble by the brandy employed, etc."

It will be observed that the expression "peruvian and calisaya" is used in the above, also that no strength is given for the "aqueous solution."

A preparation of similar composition is the following:

Beef extract.....	av.oz. 4
Simple syrup.....	fl.oz. 4
Brandy.....	fl.oz. 4
Gentian root.....	av.oz. 1½
Cinchona bark.....	av.oz. 1½
Water, enough to make..	fl.oz. 16

Make 6 fluidounces of infusion of the cinchona and gentian combined, in this infusion dissolve the extract, add the syrup, brandy and the remainder of the water.

**Cole's Dinner Pill.**

Aloes.....	gr. 60
Mass of mercury.....	gr. 60
Jalap.....	gr. 60
Tartar emetic.....	gr. 1

Make 50 pills.

**Collins' Disinfecting Powder.**

Chlorinated lime, dry....	parts 2
Burnt alum.....	part 1

—N. I.

**Collaform.**

This is stated to be a formaldehyde-gelatin, intended as a vulnerary.

**Colorless Hydrastis.**

Preparations of this name are the same as or similar to the one mentioned under Lloyd's Hydrastis.

**Comedo Remedies.**

See Blackheads or Comedones.

**Complexion or Face Powders.**

Complexion powders contain such constituents as talcum, starch, precipitated chalk, bismuth subnitrate, oxide, hydrate, subcarbonate or oxychloride, zinc oxide, magnesium carbonate or oxide, and orris root, together with suitable perfume and with coloring matter if a colored powder be desired. These solids must be in the form of fine powder, must be intimately mixed, and then sifted through a fine bolting cloth sieve; whatever fails to pass through the sieve must be returned to the mortar and be still further triturated until all will pass through. If colored powder is to be prepared, the coloring matter should be added to the

powder before sifting. After sifting, the perfume may be added; the whole should be again passed through the sieve to break up any lumps which may have formed by the addition of the moist perfume to the dry powder.

If a flesh-colored powder is desired, carmine is employed as the coloring agent. Sometimes a brunette powder is desired, and then burnt umber is used as the coloring agent; cream powder is prepared by the use of cadmium yellow or chrome yellow (lead chromate), a trace of carmine being added sometimes. In the formulas given below, no coloring agents are mentioned, it being intended that these should be added only as desired.

In preparing face powders, the best materials should be employed. For example, Hubbuck's zinc oxide only should be used. The best talcum is what is known as Venetian chalk; the best precipitated chalk is the kind known as the English; the preferred bismuth subnitrate should be a very light variety, etc.

Some face powders are made with a lead salt; the latter should, owing to its poisonous character, never be employed.

I.

Talcum, powder.....	av.oz. 10
Rice flour.....	av.oz. 10
Zinc oxide.....	av.oz. 5

Mix well and perfume with a mixture of oils of bergamot, ylang ylang and neroli.

This preparation is known as "Sarah Bernhardt's Face Powder," also as "La Diaphane."

Any other perfume may be used if desired.

II.

Talcum, powder.....	av.oz. 15
Starch.....	av.oz. 1½
Orris root.....	av.oz. 1½
Oil of bergamot.....	drops 12

III.

Zinc oxide.....	av.oz. 4
Precipitated chalk.....	av.oz. 24
Talc, powder.....	av.oz. 4
Starch.....	av.oz. 8
Essence of rose.....	fl.dr. 2
Essence of jasmine.....	fl.dr. 2
Essence of orange flowers.....	fl.dr. 2
Essence of cassie.....	fl.dr. 2
Tincture of musk.....	fl.dr. 1

If this powder be too light, a portion of the precipitated chalk may be replaced with prepared chalk.

IV.

Talcum powder.....	av.oz. 5
Zinc oxide.....	av.oz. 5
Chalk, prepared.....	av.oz. 2½
Starch.....	av.oz. 15
Essence of jasmine.....	fl.dr. 4
Oil of bergamot.....	drops 15
Oil of rose.....	drops 8
Oil of ylang ylang.....	drops 2
Oil of neroli.....	drops 8
Oil of orris.....	drop 1
Tincture of musk.....	drops 5

V.

Talcum powder.....	av.oz. 16
Bismuth oxide.....	av.oz. 1
Zinc oxide.....	av.oz. 1
Perfume to suit.	

VI.

Zinc oxide.....	av.oz. 4
Rice powder.....	av.oz. 14
Precipitated chalk.....	av.oz. 4
Talcum powder.....	av.oz. 2
Orris root, powder.....	av.oz. 2
Perfume.....	sufficient

VII.

Zinc oxide.....	av.oz. 2
Orris root, powder.....	av.oz. 2
Rice flour.....	av.oz. 16
Oil of rose.....	drops 9
Oil of rose geranium.....	drops 3
Oil of ylang ylang.....	drop 1
Coumarin.....	gr. ½
Acetic ether.....	drops 10

**Complexion or Face Powders.**—(Continued.)

Mix the first three ingredients, mix the other ingredients so as to dissolve the coumarin, and incorporate the mixture with the powder.

**Compounds.**

The "patent medicines" known as "compounds" include a great variety of remedies. The "vegetable compounds" are remedies for female disorders of the order of uterine tonics (see Female Disorders). There are also "rheumatic compounds" (see Rheumatic Remedies), "celery compounds" (see Paine's Celery Compound), etc., see also Gray's Glycerin Tonic Compound.

**Compound Digestive Elixir.**

See Elixir Lactated Pepsin.

**Compound Digestive Powder.**

This is said to be composed of:

Saccharated pepsin.....	parts 55
Saccharated pancreatin.....	parts 30
Pure willow charcoal.....	parts 10
Vegetable pytalín [diastase].....	part 1
Hydrochloric acid.....	parts 2
Concentrated lactic acid.....	parts 2

**Compound Elixir of Pepsin.**

See Elixir of Lactated Pepsin.

**Compound Lithia Tablets.**

Calculating from the statement of composition furnished by the manufacturers, the following mixture furnishes an equivalent product:

Citric acid.....	gr. 1,385
Lithium carbonate.....	gr. 320
Sodium bicarbonate.....	gr. 315
Potassium carbonate.....	gr. 550
Talcum purified.....	gr. 100
Make 100 tablets.	

**Compound Ox-Gall Tablets.** (By Fairchild.)

Each tablet is stated to contain:

Inspissated ox-gall.....	gr. 2
Extract of pancreas.....	gr. 2
Extract of nux vomica.....	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$

**Compound Syrup of Six Hypophosphites.** (By Patch.)

This is described as containing the hypophosphites of lime, sodium, iron and manganese compounded with alkaloidal drugs.

The compound syrup of hypophosphites N. F. is an excellent preparation of similar character.

**Compound White Pine Pectoral.**

Each fluidounce is stated to contain 30 grains each of white pine and wild cherry, 4 grains each of balm of gilead buds and spikenard,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  grains of blood root, 2 grains of sassafras bark, 4 minims of chloroform and  $\frac{3}{16}$  grain of morphine acetate. This is therefore similar to Compound Syrup of White Pine, N. F.

**Compound Wine of Senecio.**

See Wine of Senecio Compound.

**Condy's Fluid.**

Potassium permanganate..	gr. 75
Distilled water.....	fl.oz. 16

—N. I.

**Confections.**

The proprietary "confections" are usually "worm confections" and sometimes "throat confections." The worm confections are the same as the worm candies (see Vermifuges), the throat confections are the same as the cough drops, throat lozenges or throat tablets (see Candies).

**Conklin's Salve.**

Resin.....av.oz. 12  
Yellow wax.....av.oz. 1  
Mutton suet.....av.oz. 1

—Kilner's Form.

**Convallamarin.**

This is a white, bitter powder, freely soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in chloroform, almost insoluble in ether.

It is a powerful noncumulative heart-tonic, like digitalin.

Dose:  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 grain every one or two hours. Maximum dose: Single, 1 grain; daily, 5 grains.

**Convallarint.**

This is not to be confounded with convallamarin. It is in crystals, which are very soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water. It is a drastic purgative.

**Cook's Electro-Magnetic Liniment.**

Alcohol.....fl.oz. 64  
Oil of amber.....fl.oz. 4  
Camphor.....av.oz. 4  
Castile soap, fine.....av.oz. 1  
Ox gall.....fl.oz. 2  
Ammonia water.....fl.oz. 6

—Kilner.

**Cook's Pills.**

These are made each to contain:

Rhubarb.....gr. 1  
Aloes.....gr. 1  
Calomel.....gr.  $\frac{3}{4}$   
Soap, powdered.....gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$

**Cooley's Anodyne Pills.**

Each pill is stated to contain:

Ipecac.....gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$   
Camphor.....gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$   
Extract of henbane.....gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$   
Morphine acetate.....gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$

**Corassa Compound.**

The following formula has been given by A. B. Lyons as the result of an analysis:

Gentian.....per cent 15  
Licorice root.....per cent 15  
Sugar.....per cent 50  
Sodium bicarbonate.....per cent  $17\frac{1}{2}$   
Cochineal.....per cent  $2\frac{1}{2}$

**Cordials.**

Quite a variety of proprietary preparations are known as "cordials." Some of them are called "infant cordials," "soothing cordials," "teething cordials" and "quieting cordials"; these are similar to the preparations mentioned under Soothing and Teething Remedies. Other cordials are dysentery, blackberry, diarrhea or summer cordials; see Diarrhea and Dysentery Remedies for similar preparations. Cough, lung and tar cordials are represented by preparations under Cough and Cold Remedies. There are also "female cordials" (see Female Disorders), "worm cordials" (see Vermifuges), "digestive cordials" (see Shakers' Digestive Cordial), etc.

**Cordial Exalginique.**

This is said to contain  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains of exalgine in each teaspoonful.

The following contains the same ingredient in the same proportion:

Exalgine.....gr. 320  
Alcohol.....fl.oz. 1  
Simple elixir, enough to  
make.....fl.oz. 16

Dissolve the exalgine in the alcohol and simple elixir.

It is recommended for influenza, headache, melancholia, epilepsy, etc.

**Corn Eradicators.**

Remedies for the removal of corns are very numerous and assume divers forms. One of the most common and most popular is a preparation of collodion containing extract of cannabis indica and salicylic acid, sometimes also lactic or acetic acid. Another popular preparation is an ointment or cerate containing about 10 per cent of salicylic acid. These are usually to be applied for 4 or 5 nights consecutively, followed by a hot foot bath, when the corn can be picked out. If this first treatment does not produce satisfactory results, it should be repeated. Better results are obtained if a hot foot bath be taken also before application of the remedy, then scraping or cutting off the calloused tissue as far as possible.

Corn medicines are called "corn salve," "corn remedy," "corn eradicator," "corn killer," "corn cure," "corn solvent," "corn remover," etc.

For other corn cures, see Hanson's Magic Corn Salve and Jim Crow Corn Salve.

The following are typical preparations for removing corns:

**I.**

Salicylic acid . . . . . gr. 480  
 Extract of Indian hemp  
 (Squibb's or English) . gr. 90  
 Alcohol . . . . . fl. dr. 9  
 Flexible collodion . . . . . sufficient

Dissolve the extract in the alcohol, and the salicylic acid in about 5 av. ounces of flexible collodion contained in a tared bottle. Then add the former solution to the latter, and finally add enough flexible collodion to make 10 av. ounces.—N. F.

**II.**

Salicylic acid . . . . . gr. 30  
 Lactic acid, concentrated . gr. 20  
 Collodion, enough to  
 make . . . . . fl. oz. 1

Mix and dissolve. Apply like the preceding.

**III.**

Extract of cannabis indica  
 (Squibb's or English) . gr. 30  
 Salicylic acid . . . . . gr. 300  
 Oil of turpentine . . . . fl. dr. 2½  
 Collodion . . . . . fl. oz. 5  
 Acetic acid, glacial . . . fl. dr. 1

Mix the first three ingredients intimately, add the collodion, dissolve, and then add the acetic acid.

**IV.**

Salicylic acid . . . . . av. oz. 1  
 Simple cerate . . . . . av. oz. 9

**V.**

Yellow wax . . . . . av. oz. 6  
 Venice turpentine . . . . av. oz. ¾  
 Resin . . . . . av. oz. ½  
 Salicylic acid . . . . . av. oz. ½  
 Peru balsam . . . . . av. oz. ½  
 Petrolatum . . . . . av. oz. 1

Melt the resin and wax and add the other ingredients; stir until cold.

**VI.**

Potassium carbonate . . . av. oz. 1  
 Simple cerate . . . . . av. oz. 2  
 Verdigris . . . . .  
 . . . enough to color sufficiently

To be applied on a cloth.

**VII.**

Lead plaster . . . . . av. oz. 3  
 Resin . . . . . av. oz. 2  
 Verdigris . . . . . av. oz. 1

Melt together and spread upon leather.

VIII.

Resin .....	av.oz.	3
Yellow wax.....	av.oz.	3
Gum turpentine.....	av.oz.	1
Elemi.....	av.oz.	1
Beef tallow.....	av.oz.	1
Wood charcoal, very fine powder.....	av.oz.	1
Monochloracetic acid....	gr.	108
Glycerin.....	fl.dr.	1½

Melt the first five ingredients, also mix the other ingredients, and incorporate thoroughly with the first mixture, when the latter begins to cool, and stir frequently until cool.

This plaster may be formed into pills, which, when used, may be warmed in the hand and then spread out flat on a piece of silk; the latter then to be applied to the corn.—D.

If this plaster be warmed and spread on cloths, the latter may be sold as “Spread Corn Plaster.”

IX.

Soap plaster.....	av.oz.	6
Salicylic acid.....	av.oz.	½

Melt the plaster, add the salicylic acid, and stir frequently until cool. This may be spread upon cloth like the preceding.

X. The remedies previously mentioned will prove of more benefit to “hard” corns than to “soft” corns. It has been recommended to treat the latter by painting with a solution of silver nitrate in 8 parts of distilled water every fourth or fifth day, in the meantime keeping the toes apart by means of a pledget of cotton smeared with petrolatum; zinc ointment or other bland fatty substance.

The cure or removal of corns is facilitated by frequent washing of the

feet, followed by removal of all dead tissue.

Lately dry tannin placed between the toes where the corn is located is recommended as a cure for “soft” corns.

Corpula.

According to the manufacturers this “does not contain a drug, or drugs, in the strict sense of the term. In a broad sense, the phosphates of grain, the diastase of malt, the maltose of malted grain, lactose from milk, and the small amount of flavoring principles present, might be said to constitute a mixture of drugs, but this is not true in any specific sense, as none of these have a specific therapeutic action other than that of concentrated foods, or aids to digestion of other amylaceous foods.”

Cottons.

The cottons used by surgeons consist of purified cotton impregnated with medicating substances. These may be by vaporization, as in the case of iodine, or by spraying on, but usually by immersing cotton in a solution of the medicating substance, expressing the excess of fluid, and drying. If the substance is liable to crystallize when dry on the cotton, a small quantity of oily or resinous substance is added to the solution before impregnation.

The purified cotton is prepared from common cotton by washing in a dilute solution of an alkali, washing subsequently in clean water, and drying.

**Coudray's Eau de Quinine.**

Tincture of cinchona . . fl.oz.	1
Tincture of cantharides . fl.dr.	4
Spirit of soap . . . . . fl.oz.	2
Cologne water . . . . . fl.oz.	5
Alcohol . . . . . fl.oz.	5
Peru balsam . . . . . gr.	192
Oil of bergamot . . . . . fl.dr.	1 1/2
Oil of sweet orange . . . fl.dr.	1 1/2
Oil of rose geranium . . drops	30
Brandy, enough to make . fl.oz.	40
Cochineal . . . . . enough to color	
Mix and filter.—Ph Ztg.	
See also Eau de Quinine Tonique.	

**Cough and Cold Remedies.**

Titles used for these remedies are "cough remedy," "cough mixture," "cough syrup," "syrup of tar and wild cherry," "children's cough cure" (if intended for children exclusively), "cherry pectoral," "white pine syrup," "honey of hoarhound and tar," "tar, tolu and wild cherry" "hoarhound syrup," "tar, hoarhound cough syrup," "lung balsam," "expectorant," "cough cordial," "cough balsam," "cough killer," "pulmonary balsam," "pectoral balsam," "pulmonic balsam," "throat and lung balsam," "pectoral balm," "pectoral syrup," "lung balm," "pulmonic elixir," "bronchial elixir," etc.

Opium in some form or a salt of morphine are constituents of almost every cough mixture. This should not be administered to small children or infants and hence pharmacists find it advisable to have two preparations, one without morphine or opium, this to be entitled "children's cough cure," or "infant cough mixture."

Other remedies are noticed under the head of Throat Affections.

For other cough and cold preparations, see Ballard's Hoarhound Syrup, Arnold's Cough Killer, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Bronchial Sedative, Bronchiline, Boschee's German Syrup, Bull's Cough Syrup, Ford's Balsam of Hoarhound, Elixir Pinus Compound, Drops, Jackson's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Keating's Cough Lozenges, King's New Discovery, Koenig's Hamburg Breast Tea, Piso's Consumption Cure, Prunicodeine, Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Syrup Sanguinaria Compound with Codeine and Terpin Hydrate, Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Shiloh's Consumption Cure, Stokes' Expectorant, Wistar's Cough Lozenges and Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The following formulas furnish typical preparations used for alleviating coughs, colds and other bronchial affections:

**I.**

Syrup of tolu . . . . . fl.oz.	4
Syrup of wild cherry . . . fl.oz.	4
Tincture of henbane . . . fl.oz.	4
Hoffman's anodyne . . . fl.oz.	4
Water . . . . . fl.oz.	4

Directions: A teaspoonful every 2 to 4 hours.

II. The White Pine Expectorant of the N. F. is a satisfactory preparation. The morphine may be omitted. It is prepared as follows:

White pine bark . . . . . gr.	576
Wild cherry bark . . . . . gr.	576
Spikenard root . . . . . gr.	80
Balm of Gilead buds . . . gr.	80
Sanguinaria root . . . . . gr.	64
Sassafras bark . . . . . gr.	56
Morphine sulphate . . . . . gr.	4
Chloroform . . . . . gr.	50
Sugar . . . . . av.oz.	13
Alcohol	
Water,	
Simple syrup . . . of each, sufficient	

Reduce the vegetable drugs to moderately coarse powder, moisten the powder with a menstruum composed of 1 volume of alcohol and 3 volumes of water, and macerate for 12 hours. Then percolate with the same menstruum until 8 fluidounces of tincture have been obtained, in which dissolve the sugar and the morphine sulphate; lastly, add the chloroform, and sufficient syrup to make 10 fluidounces, and strain.

Use 1 teaspoonful about every three hours.

### III.

Extract of licorice, purified.....av.oz. 1  
Glucose syrup.....av.oz. 10  
Ammonium chloride...av.oz. 1  
Paregoric.....fl.oz. 1  
Wine of antimony.....fl.dr. 4  
Spirit of nitrous ether...fl.dr. 2  
Water, enough to make..fl.oz. 16  
Mix. Dose: 1 to 4 teaspoonfuls.

This mixture is known as "Improved Brown Mixture."

### IV.

Tincture of tolu.....fl.dr. 4  
Paregoric.....fl.oz. 2  
Syrup of squill.....fl.oz. 2  
Honey, enough to make..fl.oz. 16  
Dose: 1 teaspoonful every 2 to 4 hours.

This may be known as Honey and Tolu.

### V.

Terebene.....fl.oz. 2  
Acacia, powder.....av.oz. 1  
Sugar.....av.oz. 6  
Yolk of egg.....4  
Anise water.....fl.oz. 4  
Camphor water.....fl.oz. 1  
Distilled water, enough to make.....fl.oz. 16

Triturate the acacia, sugar and terebene in a mortar, beat the egg yolk with the flavored waters, make an emul-

sion by rubbing this with the contents of the mortar, and add the distilled water. Lemon juice may be substituted for the distilled water.

Dose: Teaspoonful every 2 or 3 hours.

### VI.

Oil of tar.....fl.dr. 2  
Fluid extract of hoarhound.....fl.dr. 4  
Oil of anise.....drops 5  
Jamaica rum.....fl.oz. 8  
Honey, enough to make..fl.oz. 16

Dose: A half to 1 teaspoonful every 2 hours.

### VII.

Fluid extract of hoarhound.....fl.oz. 6  
Syrup of wild cherry...fl.oz. 22  
Syrup of tar.....fl.oz. 36

### VIII.

Hoarhound.....gr. 120  
Irish moss.....av.oz. 1½  
Ammonium chloride...av.oz. 2½  
Water, boiling.....fl.oz. 64  
Oil of tar.....fl.dr. 2  
Chloroform.....fl.dr. 4  
Fluid extract of senna..fl.oz. 2  
Compound syrup of squill.....fl.oz. 16

Mix the hoarhound, Irish moss and ammonium chloride, add the water, allow to stand for 12 hours, and strain. Dissolve the oil of tar in the chloroform, add the fluid extract and compound syrup, and add to the previous mixture.

The directions are a teaspoonful every 2 or 3 hours.

Nos. VII or VIII may be called Tar and Hoarhound Syrup.

### IX.

Syrup of tar.....fl.oz. 64  
Syrup of wild cherry...fl.oz. 45  
Syrup of squill.....fl.oz. 16  
Fluid extract of lobelia..fl.dr. 6  
Tincture of opium.....fl.oz. 4  
Fluid extract of ipecac..fl.dr. 4

**Cough and Cold Remedies.** (Continued.)

X.

Syrup of tar.....	fl.oz. 13
Syrup of tolu.....	fl.oz. 13
Syrup of wild cherry.....	fl.oz. 50
Syrup of squill.....	fl.oz. 16
Syrup of senega.....	fl.oz. 6
Ammonium chloride....	av.oz. $3\frac{1}{2}$
Morphine sulphate.....	gr. 15
Tartar emetic.....	gr. 30
Water.....	fl.oz. 20
Glycerin.....	fl.oz. 10

Dissolve the ammonium chloride, morphine salt, and tartar emetic in the water, filter the solution, and add the other ingredients.

Either of these last two formulas may be used for the preparation of Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry.

The directions are a teaspoonful every 2 to 4 hours.

XI.

Ammonium chloride....	av.oz. 4
Chloroform.....	fl.oz. 1
Syrup of tolu.....	fl.oz. 20
Syrup of licorice, enough	
to make.....	gal. 1

Mix all and dissolve by agitation.

The directions are a teaspoonful every 2 to 4 hours.

XII. See Yerba Santa, Cough Mixture.

XIII.

Wild cherry bark.....	gr. 240
Senega.....	gr. 240
Ipecac.....	gr. 120
Extract of conium.....	gr. 15
Gin.....	fl.dr. 1
Compound tincture of	
cardamom.....	fl.dr. 1
Water.....	sufficient

Mix the drugs, reduce to coarse powder, extract by percolation with water so as to obtain 8 fluidounces of percolate and to this add the other ingredients.

Two teaspoonfuls in water constitute the usual dose to relieve cough.

This is known as "Dr. Pancoast's Cough Mixture."

XIV.

Tincture of capsicum.....	fl.oz. 1
Syrup of wild cherry.....	fl.oz. 2
Mucilage of acacia.....	fl.oz. 2
Syrup of tar.....	fl.oz. 3
Syrup of hydriodic acid..	fl.oz. 4

Directions: A teaspoonful four times daily for persistent, dry, hacking cough, which resists usual treatment.

XV.

Raw linseed oil.....	fl.oz. 2
Oil of cassia.....	fl.dr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Oil of wintergreen.....	fl.dr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Oil of sassafras.....	fl.dr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Acacia, powder.....	gr. 240
Mucilage of Irish moss,	
N. F.....	fl.oz. 2
Glycerin.....	fl.oz. 1
Simple syrup.....	fl.oz. $2\frac{1}{2}$
Morphine sulphate.....	gr. 2
Chloral hydrate.....	gr. 240
Diluted hydrocyanic	
acid.....	fl.dr. $\frac{1}{2}$

Water, enough to make. fl.oz. 16

Make an emulsion in the usual way.

This may be sold as a "flaxseed or linseed cough syrup or balsam."

XVI. The following emulsion (Dr. Thomson's) of linseed oil may also be employed:

Linseed Oil.....	fl.oz. 4
Oil of wintergreen.....	m. 40
Oil of cinnamon.....	m. 40
Acacia, powder.....	av.oz. $2\frac{1}{4}$
Water.....	fl.oz. 7
Glycerin.....	fl.oz. $1\frac{1}{4}$
Simple syrup.....	fl.oz. 3
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute..	m. 40

Triturate the mixed oils with the acacia, add three fluidounces of water, triturate until emulsified, add the syrup,

glycerin, acid and remainder of the syrup and mix well.

Directions: One teaspoonful every 3 hours.

XVII.

Spirit of chloroform. . . . . drops 20  
Hydrobromic acid. . . . . drops 30  
Syrup of squill. . . . . fl.dr. 1  
Water, enough to make. fl.oz. 1

Mix. To be given 1 dose for an adult; for children the quantity to be reduced according to age.

This is known commonly as "Fothergill's Hydrobromic Acid Cough Mixture."

XVIII.

Tincture of red spruce  
gum . . . . . fl.oz. 2  
Sugar . . . . . av.oz. 26  
Water . . . . . fl.oz. 16  
Caramel. . . . . fl.dr. 1 or gr. 60  
Fuller's earth. . . . . gr. 120

Mix 2 ounces of the sugar with the tincture of spruce and fuller's earth, rub well and add the water in divided portions; then filter, returning the filtrate until it comes through clear; add the caramel and sugar, which dissolve with a gentle heat, and strain while warm.

A syrup of a different and richer appearance may be made by mixing equal parts of the syrup prepared as above and syrup of wild cherry of the U. S. Pharmacopeia.

The tincture of red spruce gum directed for use in the above is best prepared as follows:

Red spruce gum, fine  
powder . . . . . av.oz. 2  
Alcohol, enough to make. fl.oz. 16  
Macerate until dissolved and filter.

The above syrup is the formula for what is known as "Spruce Gum

Syrup," or "Syrup of Red Spruce Gum."

Directions: A teaspoonful every 2 to 4 hours.

XIX.

Ammonium chloride. . . . . gr. 180  
Tartar emetic. . . . . gr. 2  
Morphine sulphate. . . . . gr. 3  
Syrup of licorice. . . . . fl.oz. 4

To be given in teaspoonful doses every 3 hours.

This preparation has been known as "Dr. Davis' Cough Mixture."

XX.

Syrup of squill. . . . . fl.dr. 2  
Wine of ipecac. . . . . fl.dr. 1  
Paregoric. . . . . fl.dr. 1  
Simple syrup. . . . . fl.dr. 4  
Water . . . . . fl.oz. 3

This preparation has been known as "Dr. Child's Cough Mixture."

A teaspoonful to be given every 2 to 4 hours.

XXI.

Tincture of tolu. . . . . fl.oz. 4  
Fluid extract of lobelia. . fl.oz. 2  
Fluid extract of cannabis  
indica . . . . . fl.oz. 2  
Chloroform. . . . . fl.oz. 1  
Morphine sulphate. . . . . gr. 32  
Tartar emetic. . . . . gr. 32  
Spirit of peppermint. . . fl.dr. 1 1/2  
Simple syrup. . . . . gal. 1

Dissolve the morphine and tartar emetic in a little water; mix the two fluid extracts, tincture, chloroform and spirit, shake well, add a portion of the syrup, shake again, add the remainder of the syrup and then the solution previously prepared.

This makes a turbid preparation such as is commonly sold as "Chlorodyne Cough Cure."

Dose: A teaspoonful every 3 or 4 hours.

**Cough and Cold Remedies.** (Continued.)

XXII. If a lozenge is desired, the Troches of Glycyrrhiza and Opium of the U. S. P. will form a very satisfactory article. Or the lozenges mentioned under the heading "Remedies for Throat Affections" may be employed.

**Cough (Whooping) Remedies.****I.**

Ammonium picrate.....gr. 1  
 Ammonium chloride.....gr. 24  
 Purified extract of licorice.gr. 60  
 Water.....fl.oz. 3

Dose: A teaspoonful for children up to 2 years of age and 2 teaspoonfuls for children 3 to 5 years of age.

**II.**

Ether.....fl.oz. 6  
 Chloroform.....fl.oz. 3  
 Oil of turpentine.....fl.oz. 1

Hold to the mouth on cloth or sponge, and allow the child to inhale the vapor.

**III.**

Creosote, pure.....drops 10  
 Paregoric.....fl.oz. 2  
 Glucose syrup.....fl.oz. 14  
 Caramel (if desired)....  
 .....sufficient to color

Directions: One or 2 teaspoonfuls every 3 to 5 hours.

**IV.**

Butyl-chloral hydrate....gr. 15  
 Potassium bromide.....gr. 60  
 Ether.....drops 20  
 Tincture of belladonna.drops 15  
 Tincture of hyoscyamus.drops 25  
 Syrup of tolu, enough  
 to make.....fl.oz. 4

Directions: A teaspoonful 4 times a day.

**V.**

Terpin hydrate.....gr. 15  
 Antipyrin.....gr. 15  
 Acacia.....gr. 150  
 Syrup of orange.....fl.dr. 13  
 Cinnamon, anise, or  
 other flavored water..fl.oz. 2

Directions: One or 2 teaspoonfuls every 3 to 5 hours.

**Cough Tablets.**

Tablets each stated to contain ammonium chloride, cubeb, wild cherry, terpin hydrate and licorice.

**Covert's Neuralgia Pills.**

Arsenic iodide.....gr. 1  
 Fluid extract of aconite  
 root.....m. 5  
 Extract of gentian.....gr. 5  
 Extract of belladonna.....gr. 8  
 Morphine valerianate.....gr. 8  
 Make into 60 pills.

**Cram's Fluid Lightning.**

Contributed by I. L. Fulton to W. D.:

Oil of mustard, volatile..fl.dr. 1  
 Oil of cajeput.....fl.dr. 1  
 Oil of cloves.....fl.dr. 1  
 Oil of sassafras.....fl.dr. 1  
 Ether.....fl.dr. 4  
 Tincture of opium.....fl.dr. 6  
 Alcohol.....fl.oz. 10

By some it is supposed that this preparation is merely a solution of volatile oil of mustard in alcohol.

**Creams.**

The "creams" mentioned in this work include catarrh preparations (see Catarrh and Cold-in-the-Head Remedies), "face creams" (see Face or Toilet Creams), Gouraud's Oriental Cream, Graham's Cucumber and Elder Cream, Espey's Fragrant Cream, Hind's Honey and Almond Cream and Malvina Cream.

**Creme Simon.**

This is stated (A. D.) to be composed of zinc white and powdered talc suspended in a mixture of glycerin and water and perfumed with oil of patchouly.

**Creosote Carbonate.** (Creosotal.)

This is a clear, neutral, oily liquid, free from the taste and odor of creosote; contains over 90 per cent pure creosote. It is soluble in 4 or 5 parts of cod-liver and olive oils, but insoluble in water; antitubercular.

Dose: 1 fluidram daily, gradually increased to 4 drams in divided doses.

**Creolin.**

This is a preparation of cresol, containing the latter in emulsified condition. It is a brown, syrupy liquid, which makes a turbid mixture with water. It is employed as an antiseptic.

**Cresalol.** (Cresol Salicylate, Cresol Salol.)

A whitish powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether, used as an intestinal antiseptic and as a dusting powder.

Dose: 5 to 30 grains daily.

There are three cresalols, ortho, meta and para-cresol salicylates, the para-compound being generally employed.

**Croup Remedy.**

Fluid extract of senega...	fl.dr. 2
Fluid extract of ipecac...	fl.dr. 1/2
Oxymel of squill.....	fl.dr. 6
Tartaric emetic.....	gr. 1 1/2
Simple syrup.....	fl.oz. 4

Teaspoonful doses of this have been recommended for croup.

**Cryostase.**

Said to consist of equal parts carbolic acid, camphor and saponin, with

traces of oil of turpentine. It becomes solid when heated, and liquid below 0° C.

It has been recommended as an antiseptic.

**Cures.**

The patent medicines known as "cures" include remedies for every disease.

**Crystallose.**

This is a name given to a very soluble sodium salt of saccharin. It is stated to be 400 times sweeter than sugar.

**Cutal.** (Aluminum Borotannicotartrate.)

This is a water-soluble compound of aluminum.

It is recommended as an astringent antiseptic in dry form or in solution.

**Cuticura Ointment.**

According to N. I., this contains some petroleum product like vaseline combined with boric and carbolic acids, about 2 per cent of the latter, perfumed with oil of bergamot and colored green with chlorophyll or other green coloring matter.

**Cuticura Resolvent.**

This is said to be similar:

Aloes, socotrine.....	gr. 60
Rhubarb, powder.....	gr. 60
Potassium iodide.....	gr. 36
Whiskey.....	fl.oz. 16

—Kilner's Form.

Macerate over night and filter.

**Cuticura Soap.**

This is toilet soap containing boric and carbolic acids.—N. I.

**Daffy's Elixir.** (Tincture of Senna Compound.)

Various formulas have been given for this, among which is the following:

Alexandria senna, cut....gr.	480
Jalap, finely powdered...gr.	240
Coriander .....	gr. 120
Raisins, deprived of seeds.....av.oz.	1½
Diluted alcohol.....fl.oz.	16

Macerate for 7 days, shaking occasionally, and filter.

**Dahmen's Hæmalbumin.**

This has been examined by Kattmeyer, who reported it to contain 0.26 per cent of iron, and to be incompletely digested blood.

An apparently identical preparation can be made by mixing 50 cc. of hydrochloric acid and 50 cc. of water with 1,000 gm. of defibrinated blood which then becomes soluble in boiling water. On standing a jelly is formed which may be broken up and dried.

**Dalby's Carminative.**

Magnesium carbonate....gr.	480
Potassium carbonate....gr.	20
Tincture of opium.....fl.dr.	3
Oil of caraway.....drops	4
Oil of fennel.....drops	4
Oil of peppermint....drops	4
Simple syrup.....fl.oz.	2½
Water, enough to make.fl.oz.	16

Triturate the oils with about 60 grains of magnesium carbonate and 12 fluidounces of water, gradually added. Then add the remainder of the magnesium carbonate and the other ingredients, and finally the remainder of the water.—N. F.

**Dallmann's Tamarinden Essenz.**

The following is the formula of the Muenchener Apotheker Verein for tamarind essence:

Tamarinds (not the extracted pulp).....av.oz.	10
Senna leaves, cut.....av.oz.	1
Magnesia, calcined.....gr.	18
Simple syrup.....fl.dr.	6
Syrup of orange.....fl.dr.	6
Syrup of cinnamon.....fl.dr.	6
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	1
Distilled water,	
Magnesium carbonate, of each.....sufficient	

Upon the tamarinds pour 50 fluidounces of hot distilled water, mix thoroughly, macerate for several hours, and strain without pressure through a hair sieve. Evaporate the product until it weighs 20 av. ounces, and neutralize 15 av. ounces of this with magnesium carbonate.

Also macerate the senna and calcined magnesia with 10 fluidounces of distilled water (cold) for 24 hours. strain without pressure, add the tamarind extractive, heat the whole to boiling, strain through flannel, and evaporate the liquid to a weight of 16 av. ounces. To this when cool add the syrups and the alcohol previously mixed with 3 fluidrams of water, set aside for some time, and filter.

**Dandruff Remedies.**

Dandruff requires treatment mainly for the reason that it may be either the precursor or the cause of baldness.

Most of the remedies given below require that the scalp be first cleansed with a shampoo, although some dandruff remedies combine detergent, or cleansing, and curative properties.

The remedies mentioned are to be applied once, or possibly twice, daily.

The various hair tonics, hair oils, and hair pomades, as well as the reme-

dies for baldness, are also useful for the cure of dandruff.

- I.
- |                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Salicylic acid.....     | gr. 25   |
| Glycerin.....           | fl.dr. 1 |
| Diluted alcohol.....    | fl.oz. 2 |
| Oil of wintergreen..... | drops 3  |
| Oil of rose.....        | drop 1   |
| Oil of neroli.....      | drop 1   |
| Water.....              | fl.oz. 4 |

Mix the acid and oils with the glycerin and alcohol, add the water and filter.

- II.
- |                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Pilocarpine hydrochlorate..... | gr. 3    |
| Quinine muriate.....           | gr. 60   |
| Sulphur precipitated.....      | gr. 150  |
| Peru balsam.....               | gr. 300  |
| Beef marrow.....               | av.oz. 3 |

- III.
- |                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Salicylic acid.....  | gr. 30   |
| Borax, powder.....   | gr. 15   |
| Peru balsam.....     | gr. 24   |
| Oil of anise.....    | drops 5  |
| Oil of bergamot..... | drops 15 |
| Petrolatum.....      | av.oz. 3 |

Mix well, making a smooth ointment.

- IV.
- |                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| Resorcin.....    | gr. 240   |
| Castor oil.....  | fl.oz. 5  |
| Alcohol.....     | fl.oz. 15 |
| Peru balsam..... | gr. 24    |

Rub in daily with a piece of flannel.

- V.
- |                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| Peru balsam.....       | gr. 30  |
| Betanaphthol.....      | gr. 60  |
| Lanolin.....           | gr. 360 |
| Lard, benzoinated..... | gr. 120 |

- VI.
- |                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| Resorcin.....  | gr. 60   |
| Ether.....     | fl.dr. 1 |
| Olive oil..... | fl.dr. 1 |
| Alcohol.....   | fl.oz. 6 |

To be well shaken and applied to the scalp by a bristle brush about twice as large as the ordinary mucilage brush,

by insinuating it between the locks of hair. The head to be well washed with soap and warm water twice a week.

- VII.
- |                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| Potassium hydrate..... | gr. 18   |
| Carbolic acid.....     | drops 25 |
| Cocoonut oil.....      | gr. 240  |
| Lanolin.....           | gr. 240  |

Dissolve the potassium hydrate in a small amount of water and add the other ingredients.

Directions: Rub into the scalp twice a day. A cure is usually effected in from one to three months.

# **Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.**

The following makes an apparently similar preparation:

- |                             |              |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Potassium permanganate..... | gr. 5        |
| Potassium sulphate.....     | gr. 150      |
| Potassium carbonate.....    | av.oz. 1 3/4 |
| Potassium chloride.....     | av.oz. 1/4   |
| Water, enough to make.....  | fl.oz. 16    |

# **Darwin's Liniment.**

A similar mixture is produced as follows:

- |                                |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Oil of wormwood.....           | fl.oz. 1  |
| Oil of thyme (red).....        | fl.oz. 1  |
| Stronger water of ammonia..... | fl.oz. 1  |
| Wood alcohol.....              | fl.oz. 13 |

# **Dr. Davis' Cough Mixture.**

See Cough and Cold Remedies, No. XIX.

# **Davis' Pain Killer.**

The following was contributed to N. I. as making a similar preparation:

- |                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| Capsicum.....          | av.oz. 1/2 |
| Camphor.....           | av.oz. 1   |
| Alhanet.....           | av.oz. 1   |
| Guaiac.....            | av.oz. 2   |
| Myrrh.....             | av.oz. 3   |
| Tincture of opium..... | fl.dr. 4   |
| Alcohol.....           | pints 2    |
| Water.....             | pints 2    |
- Macerate for several days and filter.

**Davy's Urinal Cake.** (Disinfecting Solid.)

A mixture of resin with sulphates of copper, iron, zinc and sodium and some alum. These salts are probably powdered and mixed with the resin by fusion.—O. J. Bierbach.

**Dean's King Cactus Oil.**

The following is suggested as yielding similar results:

Petroleum (neutral) oil . . . fl.oz. 16  
Kerosene . . . . . fl.oz. 4  
Oil of mirbane, enough to perfume  
Alkanet . . . . . sufficient to color

Filter the kerosene through alkanet root until it is sufficiently colored, add the petroleum oil, and perfume with oil of mirbane.

The following very similar formula has been contributed to W. D. as making a similar preparation:

Neutral oil . . . . . gal. 1  
Oil of mirbane . . . . . fl.oz. 3  
Alkanet . . . . . sufficient to color

**Declat's Syrup of Phenic Acid.**

The following makes a syrup of phenic acid:

Carbolic acid, pure . . . . . gr. 67  
Glycerin . . . . . fl.oz. 2  
Simple syrup . . . . . fl.oz. 14  
Essence of cognac . . . . . fl.dr. 1

**Delirium Tremens.**

Chloral hydrate . . . . . gr. 90  
Potassium bromide . . . . . gr. 120  
Hoffmann's drops . . . . . fl.dr. 2  
Tincture of valerian . . . . . fl.dr. 3  
Water, enough to make . fl.oz. 6

Mix, dissolve, and filter if necessary.

This mixture is advised against delirium tremens or "jim jams," or the nervous condition bordering upon it.

**Dental Anæsthetics.**

For the composition of various proprietary dental anæsthetics, see the following in their alphabetical place:

Anæsthetic Obtundent, Arophone, Barr's Dental Anæsthetic, Dental Surprise, Dickson's Improved Anæsthetic, Dorsenia, Eureka Dental Anæsthetic, Jessop's Dental Anæsthetic, Odontodol, Odontunder and Weinman's Dental Anæsthetic.

**Dental Surprise.**

This contains about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of cocaine hydrochlorate and some carbolic acid.—Sadtler.

**Dentifrices.**

The following are examples of tooth washes, powders, pastes and soap:

I.

Quillaja, coarse powder . av.oz.  $1\frac{1}{2}$   
Cochineal, powder . . . . . gr. 15  
Glycerin . . . . . fl.oz. 3  
Oil of wintergreen . . . . . drops 25  
Alcohol . . . . . fl.oz. 10  
Peppermint water, sufficient to make . . . . . fl.oz. 32

Mix the quillaja with the alcohol and 12 fluidounces of peppermint water, macerate for a few days, add the cochineal, glycerin and oil, macerate for another day, agitating occasionally and filter, adding the remainder of the water through the filter.

II.

Castile soap, shavings . . av.oz. 3  
Glycerin . . . . . fl.oz. 8  
Alcohol . . . . . fl.oz. 12  
Water, hot . . . . . fl.oz. 12  
Oil of peppermint . . . . . drops 40  
Oil of wintergreen . . . . . drops 60  
Oil of cloves . . . . . drops 20  
Tincture of vanilla . . . . . fl.oz. 1  
Cochineal solution . . . . . sufficient

Dissolve the soap in the hot water, and add the glycerin and vanilla tincture. Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, mix both solutions, add sufficient coloring to produce the desired shade, and filter after 24 hours.

III.

Precipitated chalk.....av.oz.	8
White castile soap, powder.....av.oz.	4
Orris root, powder....av.oz.	4
Oil of sassafras.....drops	40
Oil of bay.....drops	80
Honey....sufficient to form paste	

IV.

Orris root, powder....av.oz.	8
Myrrh, powder.....av.oz.	2
Pumice, powder.....av.oz.	8
Oil of cloves.....fl.dr.	2
Oil of lemon.....fl.dr.	2
Oil of rose.....drops	30
Solution of carmine.....	
.....sufficient to color	
Honey.... enough to form paste	

V.

Prepared chalk.....av.oz.	32
Tincture of vanilla.....fl.dr.	1¼
Oil of peppermint.....fl.dr.	1¼
Oil of rose geranium...drops	10
Color pink with carmine if desired.	

VI.

Precipitated chalk....av.oz.	15
Sugar.....av.oz.	5
Borax.....av.oz.	5
Orris root.....av.oz.	5
Cardamom.....gr.	270
Mix all of these ingredients, previously reduced to fine powder, flavor and color, if desired, with carmine.	

VII.

Precipitated chalk.....av.oz.	20
Orris root, powder....av.oz.	2
Tannin.....gr.	80
Oil of rose.....drops	18
Oil of cloves.....drops	15
Oil of pimento.....drops	2
Tincture of musk.....drops	30
Carmine.....gr.	8
Alcohol.....fl.dr.	1

VIII.

Precipitated chalk....av.oz.	4
Carmine.....gr.	25
White castile soap, powder.....av.oz.	10
Oil of peppermint.....fl.dr.	2½
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	1½
Ammonia water.....sufficient	

Triturate the carmine with a few drops of ammonia water and add the precipitated chalk, mixing intimately. Dissolve the oil of peppermint in the alcohol; add the solution to the soap contained in a mortar and thoroughly incorporate; then add the precipitated chalk, and when the whole is homogeneous transfer to suitable molds and dry.

#### Depilatories.

Depilatories are preparations for removing hair. They are usually in the form of powder, which should be in impalpable condition. The main or active ingredient is usually a sulphide or sulphhydrate of one of the alkalies or alkaline earths, although the older depilatories were made with caustic alkalies. In using these depilatories they should be made into thin paste with water, applied in a thin layer to the skin, allowed to remain a few minutes and then scraped off with a blunt instrument, when the hair will have softened sufficiently to remove without pain.

Too long contact of depilatories with the skin should be avoided, as they are liable to cause erosions and even ugly sores. To avoid any bad after-effect, the skin should be thoroughly cleansed and then anointed with a bland oil.

#### I.

Prepare sulphuretted baryta (barium sulphide) by making heavy spar (natural barium sulphate) and charcoal into a stiff paste by means of linseed oil, forming this mass into cylindrical rolls and subjecting to the heat of a coal fire. The dark gray coke, after pulverizing, is then made up as follows:

**Depilatories.** (Continued.)

Crude sulphuretted baryta.gr. 120  
 Zinc oxide.....gr. 60  
 Starch.....gr. 60

With the aid of water this powder is converted into a soft paste, and applied to a hairy skin in a layer as thick as a straw. After drying (about ten minutes), the pellicle is scraped off with a paper knife, or similar blunt instrument, and with it the hair. The face should be washed clean and anointed with some bland oil.

Ordinary barium sulphide may be used in place of the sulphuretted baryta.

**II.**

Sodium sulphhydrate.....gr. 100  
 Slaked lime.....gr. 80  
 Starch.....gr. 20  
 Lime water.....fl.dr. 4

When using apply this like the paste formed in the preceding formula.

Sodium sulphhydrate is prepared by super-saturating at ordinary temperature a solution of sodium hydrate of spec. grav. 1.35 (made from 1 av. ounce of caustic soda and 2 fluid-ounces of water), and then setting aside the well-closed jar for several days in a cold, dark place, when the crystals formed may be removed and preserved in a well-closed vial, protected from the light.

**III.**

Sodium sulphhydrate.....gr. 100  
 Chalk.....gr. 300

Make a paste with water and use No. 1.

**IV.**

Sodium sulphhydrate.....gr. 130  
 Slaked lime.....av.oz. 1  
 Starch.....av.oz. 1

Use like the preceding.

**V.**

Barium sulphide.....gr. 30  
 Precipitated chalk.....gr. 150  
 Use like the preceding, removing in

3 or 4 minutes.

The barium sulphide should be absolutely dry.

VI. See also Perl's Antikrinin.

**Derby Liniment.**

Linseed oil.....fl.oz. 16  
 Ammonia water.....fl.dr. 4  
 Tincture of capsicum...fl.dr. 1  
 Oil of origanum.....fl.dr. 1  
 Kilner.

**Dermatin.**

This is a new skin perfecting preparation apparently consisting of from 5 to 7 parts salicylic acid, 7 to 15 parts starch, 25 to 50 parts talcum, 30 to 60 parts silicic acid, and 3 to 9 parts of kaolin.

**Dermatol.** (Bismuth Subgallate.)

An odorless saffron-yellow powder, containing 55 per cent of bismuth oxide. It is non-irritant and non-toxic externally; insoluble in water, alcohol, ether or chloroform; an antiseptic in wounds, burns, eczemas, ulcers, etc. It is used as a substitute for bismuth subnitrate internally in gastro-intestinal affections; externally like iodoform.

Dose: 30 grs. daily.

**Deshler's Salve.**

According to N. I., this is similar to Compound Resin Cerate, U. S. P., 1870, which is prepared as follows:

Resin.....av.oz. 4  
 Suet.....av.oz. 4  
 Yellow wax.....av.oz. 4  
 Gum turpentine.....av.oz. 2  
 Linseed oil.....fl.oz. 2¼

Melt the wax, suet and resin, add the turpentine and then the oil, strain and stir until cool.

# **Destroyers.**

The patent medicines known as "destroyers" are usually "worm destroyers" or "rat and roach destroyers." For worm destroyers, see Vermifuges. The "rat and roach destroyers" are usually phosphorus pastes, which may be made according to the following formulas:

## **I.**

Phosphorus.....	av.oz.	1
Water (38° C.).....	fl.oz.	16
Molasses.....	av.oz.	8
Lard.....	av.oz.	16
Oat or barley meal or flour.....	sufficient	

Reduce the phosphorus to fine globules by shaking vigorously with the water contained in a suitable bottle, taking care to have the hand protected with a glove, or the bottle wrapped up in a cloth, for fear of accident. When nearly cool, add the molasses and then the liquefied lard; finally, incorporate sufficient meal or flour to form a stiff paste.

## **II.**

Phosphorus.....	av.oz.	1
Water, hot.....	fl.oz.	4½
Butter, fresh.....	av.oz.	6
Starch, powder.....	av.oz.	6

Proceed as in the foregoing, finally adding enough boiling water to make a homogeneous paste.

## **III.**

Phosphorus.....	av.oz.	1
Sulphur.....	av.oz.	¼
Mustard, powder.....	av.oz.	½
Sugar, powder.....	av.oz.	15
Wheat flour.....	av.oz.	20
Carbon bisulphide, Water.....	of each, sufficient	

Mix the sulphur and phosphorus in a suitable vessel, not metallic; add enough water to cover the two, and

then mix with enough carbon bisulphide to dissolve both the phosphorus and sulphur; then add the mustard, sugar, flour and enough water to make a suitable paste.

# **Dewee's Tincture of Guaiac.**

Resin of guaiac.....	gr.	960
Potassium carbonate.....	gr.	45
Pimento, moderately fine powder.....	gr.	240
Pumice powder.....	av.oz.	1
Alcohol.....	fl.oz.	7
Water.....	fl.oz.	7
Diluted alcohol, enough to make.....	fl.oz.	16

Triturate the resin and potassium carbonate with the pimento and pumice, and afterward gradually add the alcohol. Next add the water, triturate the mixture thoroughly, filter, and pass enough diluted alcohol through the filter to make 16 fluidounces.

# **Dextro-Quinine.**

This is said to consist of quinidine with other alkaloids after the extraction of quinine from red cinchona.—Fenner's Form.

# **Dextro-Saccharin.**

Saccharin.....	part	1
Glucose, crystal.	parts	1000 to 2000

—B. Fischer.

# **Diaphtherin. (Oxyquinaseptol.)**

A yellow crystalline powder, melting at 85° C.; soluble in water and diluted alcohol; a surgical antiseptic. Used in ½ to ⅔ solution.

# **Diarrhoea and Dysentery Remedies.**

These preparations appear under the titles "blackberry balsam," "blackberry cordial," "blackberry elixir," "diarrhoea cordial," "diarrhoea remedy," "diarrhoea balsam," "diarrhoea and cholera cure," "car-

**Diarrhoea and Dysentery Remedies.**

—(Continued.)

minative balsam," "dysentery cordial," "summer cordial," "summer drops," etc.

The ingredients of these preparations number among the following: Blackberry root bark, blackberry juice, rhubarb, nutgall, witch hazel, catechu, kino, peppermint, opium, capsicum, ginger, aromatics and syrups. The blackberry juice and syrup are introduced for the purpose of disguising the styptic taste of the blackberry root bark, nutgall or other astringent. This is also one object of employing the aromatics, these latter also serving as carminatives. Capsicum is introduced with the view of utilizing its stimulant properties. Opium should be introduced with some misgivings, for, as a rule, these "cordials" or "balsams" are given to children. In fact, it may be advisable to have two preparations, one containing opium and intended for older children and adults, the other, without opium, for infants and younger children.

The other remedies of this kind mentioned in this work are the Expellers and Fosgate's Anodyne Cordial.

I. The compound elixir of blackberry, N. F., is a satisfactory preparation and is made as follows:

Blackberry root.....	gr. 480
Galls.....	gr. 480
Cinnamon, Saigon.....	gr. 480
Cloves.....	gr. 120
Mace.....	gr. 60
Ginger.....	gr. 60
Blackberry juice.....	fl.oz. 24
Simple syrup.....	fl.oz. 12
Glycerin.....	fl.oz. 12
Diluted alcohol.....	sufficient

Reduce the solids to a moderately coarse powder, moisten it with diluted alcohol, and percolate it with this menstruum in the usual manner, until 16 fluidounces of percolate are obtained. To this add the blackberry juice, syrup and glycerin and mix thoroughly.

II. The compound elixir of dewberry is also a good preparation:

Dewberry root, coarse powder.....	av.oz. 2¼
Galls, powder.....	gr. 120
Kino, powder.....	gr. 120
Cinnamon, powder.....	gr. 60
Cloves, powder.....	gr. 30
Capsicum, powder.....	gr. 5
Tincture of opium.....	fl.dr. 4
Spirit of peppermint.....	m. 45
Brandy.....	fl.oz. 16
Sugar.....	av.oz. 7½

Macerate all of the above, sugar excepted, for 14 days, shaking occasionally; express, filter, and in the filtrate dissolve the sugar.

III. The aromatic syrup of blackberry, N. F., is a more pleasant preparation than either of the foregoing:

Blackberry root bark.....	av.oz. 2¼
Cinnamon.....	gr. 120
Nutmeg.....	gr. 120
Cloves.....	gr. 60
Allspice.....	gr. 60
Sugar.....	av.oz. 11
Diluted alcohol,	
Blackberry juice, of	
each.....	sufficient

Reduce the drug to moderately coarse powder, and percolate in the usual manner with diluted alcohol until 4 fluidounces of percolate are obtained. To this add 7 fluidounces of the juice and the sugar, dissolve by agitation, and strain.

- IV.  
 Fluid ex. blackberry root..fl.oz. 2  
 Tincture of vanilla.....fl.dr. 4  
 Compound elixir of tar-  
 axacum.....fl.oz. 4  
 Simple elixir, enough to  
 make.....fl.oz. 16

- V.  
 Fluid ex. blackberry root..fl.oz. 2  
 Simple elixir.....fl.oz. 7  
 Compound elixir of tar-  
 axacum.....fl.oz. 7

- VI.  
 Fluid ex. blackberry root..fl.oz. 10  
 Fluid extract of galls....fl.oz. 2  
 Aromatic tincture.....fl.oz. 4  
 Simple elixir, enough to  
 make.....gal. 1  
 Set aside a few days and filter.

- VII.  
 Camphor.....av.oz.  $2\frac{1}{4}$   
 Fluid extract of rhubarb.fl.oz.  $3\frac{1}{2}$   
 Oil of peppermint.....fl.oz. 1  
 Tincture of capsicum...fl.oz. 6  
 Tincture of opium.....fl.oz. 10  
 Chloroform.....fl.dr. 10  
 Sodium bicarbonate....av.oz. 8  
 Alcohol.....fl.oz. 64  
 Simple syrup, enough to  
 make.....gal. 1

Dissolve the camphor and oil in the alcohol, and add the chloroform and two tinctures. Mix the fluid extract, sodium bicarbonate and a portion of the syrup, let stand in an open vessel for several hours, then add to the previous mixture, add the remainder of the syrup, and filter in a well-covered funnel.

- VIII.  
 Fluid ex. blackberry root..fl.oz. 3  
 Aromatic syrup of rhubarb.fl.oz. 8  
 Fluid extract of hamamelis.fl.oz. 3  
 Tincture of opium.....fl.oz. 2

A teaspoonful every 2, 3 or 4 hours; a child should be given 5 drops for every year of its age.

- IX.  
 Ripe blackberries.....pint 1  
 Blackberry root.....gr. 480  
 Mace.....gr. 60  
 Cloves.....gr. 60  
 Allspice.....gr. 60  
 Cassia.....gr. 60  
 Ginger.....gr. 60  
 Port wine.....fl.oz. 4  
 Alcohol.....fl.oz. 2  
 Water.....sufficient

Express the juice from the berries and add sufficient water through the residue to make the liquid measure 12 fluidounces; add the wine and alcohol. Mix the drugs and grind to tolerably fine powder, moisten with the liquid before mentioned, pack lightly in a percolator, soak with menstruum, macerate for 24 hours, and then percolate, passing the remainder of the liquid through the drug. If the percolate is less than 16 fluidounces, add enough menstruum consisting of alcohol and water in the proportion of 1 of the former to 4 of the latter to make up this amount.

- X.  
 Fluid extract of ipecac..fl.dr. 6  
 Tincture of opium.....fl.oz. 3  
 Aromatic tincture of rhu-  
 barb.....fl.oz. 3  
 Simple syrup.....fl.oz. 3  
 Alcohol.....fl.oz. 3  
 Fluid extract of logwood.fl.dr. 12  
 Fluid extract of black-  
 berry root.....fl.dr. 12  
 Dose: A teaspoonful every 3 hours.

- XI.  
 Fluid extract of black-  
 berry root.....fl.oz. 32  
 Fluid extract of ginger..fl.oz. 10  
 Compound tincture of  
 catechu.....fl.oz. 48  
 Paregoric.....fl.oz. 15  
 Simple syrup, enough to  
 make.....gal. 1

**Diarrhoea and Dysentery Remedies.**

(Continued.)

**XII.**

Fluid ex. blackberry root. fl. oz. 4

Tincture of opium. . . . . fl. oz. 4

Tincture of ginger. . . . . fl. oz. 4

Tincture of catechu. . . . . fl. oz. 4

Tincture of kino. . . . . fl. oz. 4

Tincture of capsicum. . . . . fl. oz. 1

Sugar. . . . . av. oz. 8

Alcohol. . . . . fl. oz. 36

Water, enough to make. . . gal. 1

Mix all and dissolve the sugar by agitation or percolation.

**XIII.**

Tincture of opium, deodorized. . . . . fl. dr. 2

Diluted sulphuric acid. . . . . fl. dr. 2

Tincture of cardamom, compound. . . . . fl. oz. 1½

Camphor water, enough to make. . . . . fl. oz. 6

Directions: A tablespoonful, undiluted, every 3 hours until relieved.

**XIV.**

Tincture of opium, deodorized. . . . . fl. dr. 4

Tincture chloride of iron. fl. dr. 4

Mix; 10 to 15 drops in some water after each movement of the bowels.

These last two are useful for acute and chronic dysentery.

XV. Some of the so-called "*cholera mixtures*" or "*cholera drops*" are the following:

**A. Christensen's:**

Chlorodyne. . . . . fl. dr. 4

Paregoric. . . . . fl. oz. 1

Tincture of opium. . . . . fl. dr. 2

Tincture of catechu. . . . . fl. oz. 1

Neutralizing cordial. . . . . fl. dr. 10

**B. Ebert's.**

Solution of iron nitrate. . . . . fl. dr. 2

Deodorized tincture of opium. . . . . fl. dr. 2

Caraway water. . . . . fl. dr. 4

Dose: From ½ to 1 teaspoonful after evacuation.

**C. Greenhow's:**

Guaiac. . . . . gr. 240

Cloves. . . . . gr. 240

Cinnamon. . . . . gr. 240

Brandy. . . . . fl. oz. 16

Macerate the drugs in moderately fine powder with the brandy for 7 days, and filter.

The dose is from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, in sweetened water, every 15 or 20 minutes until relief is obtained.

**D. Hamlin's (1):**

Tincture of opium. . . . . fl. oz. 1

Tincture of rhubarb. . . . . fl. oz. 1

Spirit of camphor. . . . . fl. oz. 1

**E. Hamlin's (2):**

Tincture of opium. . . . . fl. oz. 1

Tincture of ginger. . . . . fl. oz. 1

Tincture of capsicum. . . . . fl. oz. 1

Tincture of cardamom. . . . . fl. oz. 1

This is used in the second stage of cholera when there is threatened collapse.

**F. Harney's (Gen'l.):**

Chloroform. . . . . fl. oz. 1

Tincture of opium. . . . . fl. oz. 1

Spirit of cinnamon. . . . . fl. oz. 1

Spirit of peppermint. . . . . fl. oz. 2

Camphor, powder. . . . . gr. 16

Syrup of ginger. . . . . fl. oz. 2

Mix and dissolve.

**G. Loomis':**

Tincture of opium. . . . . fl. dr. 4

Tincture of rhubarb. . . . . fl. dr. 4

Compound tincture of catechu. . . . . fl. oz. 1

Oil of sassafras. . . . . m. 20

Compound tincture of lavender, enough to make. fl. oz. 4

—N. F.

**H. Rubini's:**

Camphor. . . . . av. oz. 1

Hoffmann's anodyne. . . . . fl. oz. 2

Dose: 2 to 5 drops on sugar every 20 minutes until relieved.

I. Rademacher's:

Zinc acetate . . . . .	gr. 90
Distilled water. . . . .	fl. oz. 6
Mucilage of acacia. . . . .	fl. oz. 1

J. Ruschenberger's:

Tincture of opium. . . . .	fl. oz. 1
Spirit of camphor. . . . .	fl. oz. 1
Tincture of capsicum. . . . .	fl. oz. 1
Spirit of peppermint. . . . .	fl. oz. 1
Aromatic tinct. of rhubarb. fl. oz.	1

Dose: 30 to 40 drops in water.

K. Scammon's:

Tincture of opium . . . . .	fl. dr. 3
Spirit of camphor. . . . .	fl. dr. 3
Tincture of capsicum. . . . .	fl. dr. 2
Diluted alcohol. . . . .	fl. dr. 1

L. Squibb's:

Tincture of opium. . . . .	fl. oz. 1
Tincture of capsicum. . . . .	fl. oz. 1
Spirit of camphor. . . . .	fl. oz. 1
Chloroform. . . . .	fl. dr. 3
Alcohol. . . . .	fl. dr. 13

M. Sun:

Tincture of opium. . . . .	fl. oz. 1
Tincture of capsicum. . . . .	fl. oz. 1
Tincture of rhubarb . . . . .	fl. oz. 1
Spirit of camphor. . . . .	fl. oz. 1
Spirit of peppermint. . . . .	fl. oz. 1
Mix them, and filter.	

N. Thielemann's:

Wine of opium. . . . .	fl. oz. 1
Tincture of valerian. . . . .	fl. oz. 1½
Ether . . . . .	fl. dr. 4
Oil of peppermint. . . . .	fl. dr. 1
Fluid extract of ipecac. . . . .	m. 15
Alcohol . . . . .	fl. dr. 1

This preparation is practically identical with the Mistura Thielemanni of the Swedish Pharmacopeia.

O. Velpeau's:

Tincture of opium. . . . .	fl. oz. 2
Compound tinct. catechu. fl. oz.	2
Spirit of camphor. . . . .	fl. oz. 2

Dickson's Improved Anæsthetic.

This contains 4 per cent of cocaine hydrochlorate with some carbolic acid and chloral hydrate.—Sadtler.

**Digestiva Pills.** (Warner, Phila.)

These are stated to contain each:

Concentrat. pepsin. . . . .	gr. 1
Nux vomica . . . . .	gr. ¼
Sulphur. . . . .	gr. ⅞
Gingerine. . . . .	gr. ⅙

They are recommended for indigestion.

**Digitoxin.**

A most active glucoside from digitalis; a white crystalline powder; a powerful heart tonic; soluble in alcohol and chloroform, slightly soluble in ether, insoluble in water.

Dose:  $\frac{1}{125}$  grain 3 times daily with 3 minims chloroform, 1 fluidram alcohol and 1½ fluidounces water. As an enema,  $\frac{1}{80}$  grain 1 to 3 times daily. Maximum dose,  $\frac{1}{32}$  grain daily.

**Diphthericide.**

Pastilles containing thymol, sodium benzoate and saccharin.

Used as a prophylactic against diphtheria.

**Diовiburnia.** (M'f'rs., Dios Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.)

According to the manufacturers' statement as to composition, this contains equal parts of the fluid extracts given below, each fluidounce representing  $\frac{3}{4}$  dram of each of the fluid extracts. The following should therefore yield:

Fluid extract of blackhaw. fl. oz.	3
Fluid extract of cramp bark. fl. oz.	3
Fluid extract of wild yam. fl. oz.	3
Fluid extract of star grass. fl. oz.	3
Fluid extract of helonias. fl. oz.	3
Fluid extract of mitchella. fl. oz.	3
Fluid extract of blue cohosh. fl. oz.	3
Fluid extract of scullcap. fl. oz.	3
Simple elixir . . . . .	fl. oz. 8

It is an uterine tonic and antispasmodic.

**Disinfectants.**

The following disinfectants are mentioned in this work: Condyl's Fluid, Collin's Disinfecting Powder, McDougall's Disinfecting Powder, Platt's Chlorides and Wither's Antizymotic Solution. See also "Antiseptic Liquids."

**Discoveries.**

The "patent medicines" known as "discoveries" are usually "medical discoveries" which are "blood purifiers" (see Blood Purifiers). One "discovery" is a cough cure, another a pile cure, another a rheumatic cure, and another a catarrh cure. See under the respective headings (Pile Cures, etc.) for formulas for similar preparations.

**Dispellers.**

See Expellers.

**Diuretics.**

See Kidney Remedies, also Diuretic Elixir, Lithiated Hydrangea, Sourwood Compound, Tritica, Trousseau's Diuretic Wine, Tyree's Buchu and Hyoscyamus, Wayne's Diuretic Elixir, and Ze-an.

**Diuretic Elixir.** (By Chapman.)

This is stated to contain in each fluidram 15 grains each of couch grass and corn silk and 8 grains each of uva ursi and buchu, made into an elixir with gin.

The following is of similar description:

Fluid extract of couch grass.fl.oz. 4  
Fluid extract of corn silk..fl.oz. 4  
Fluid extract of buchu...fl.oz. 2  
Fluid extract of uva ursi .fl.oz. 2  
Gin.....fl.oz. 4  
Compound spirit of orange.fl.dr. 2

**Diuretin.**

This is in fine white, odorless powder containing 49.7 per cent theobromine and 38 per cent of salicylic acid, it being a compound of sodium, theobromine and salicylic acid. It is soluble in hot water and hot dilute alcohol.

It is used in heart disease, dyspnoea, coughs, nephritis, etc., the dose being 15 grains 5 or 6 times daily.

**Dixon's Pills.**

Compound extract of colocyath.....gr. 240  
Rhubarb, powder.....gr. 120  
Tartar emetic.....gr. 8  
Syrup of buckthorn....sufficient  
To make 120 pills.—Cooley.

**Dorsenia.**

This is a dental anæsthetic containing about one-fifth per cent of cocaine hydrochlorate with some carbolic acid, camphor, and probably alcohol.—Sadler.

**Dow's White Liquid Physic.**

This is made of the following:

Sodium sulphate.....av.oz. 4  
Alum.....gr. 30  
Nitromuriatic acid.....fl.oz. 1  
Distilled water.....fl.oz. 12

**Drops.**

Patent medicines by the name of "drops" are usually either "cough drops" (see Candies) or "toothache drops" (see Toothache Remedies). There are also "cholera drops" (see Diarrhoea and Dysentery Remedies for similar preparations), "rheumatic drops" (see Rheumatism and Gout Remedies), "blood drops" (same as the Blood Purifiers, which see), "worm drops" (see Vermifuges), "soothing drops" (see Soothing and Teething Remedies), "summer drops" (same

as the Diarrhœa and Dysentery Remedies), and "Hamburg Drops" (see Kœnig's Hamburg Drops.

**Duboisine Sulphate.**

A yellowish, hygroscopic powder soluble in water. Sedative and hypnotic (Mental Diseases), a mydriatic like atropine, but much stronger; used principally as a mydriatic in aqueous solution, each fluidounce to contain  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains of alkaloid.

Dose:  $\frac{1}{16}$  -  $\frac{1}{8}$  gr. 2 to 3 times daily. Maximum dose: single,  $\frac{3}{8}$  gr.; daily,  $\frac{1}{8}$  gr. Antidotes: pilocarpine, muscarine.

**Duffy's Cathartic Elixir.**

This contains, it is claimed, jalap, senna, buckthorn, anise, caraway, coriander and galangal.

**Dulcin.**

See Sucrol.

**Duo-Peptonate.** (Liquor Ferro et Mangani Peptonatus Worden.)

This is probably similar to Ferro-Mangan-Pepton, which see.

**Duotal.** (Guaiacol Carbonate.)

This is an odorless, crystalline powder, containing  $91\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of guaiacol, is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in glycerin, alcohol and oils.

It is used as an intestinal antiseptic, and is given in phthisis.

Dose: 8 to 15 grains. It is preferred to guaiacol and creosote because it does not disturb the digestive functions.

**Dupuytren's Pills.** (By Baker.)

Each is made to contain:

Guaiac, powder.....	gr. 3
Opium, powder.....	$\frac{1}{8}$
Corrosive sublimate.....	$\frac{1}{10}$

**Dusart's Syrup.**

A French proprietary preparation consisting essentially of syrup of lactophosphate of lime flavored with orange flower water.

**Dutch Ague Remedy.**

See Ague Cures, No. VI.

**Dyche's Compound Capsules of Guaiacol No. 1.**

Each capsule contains 5 minims of guaiacol, 10 minims of cod liver oil, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. of codeine.

**Dyche's Compound Capsules of Guaiacol No. 2.**

Each capsule contains 5 minims of guaiacol, 10 minims of cod liver oil and  $\frac{1}{3}$  gr. of iodine.

**Dyche's Compound Pills of Potassium Iodide.**

Each pill contains 5 grains of potassium iodide and one-twentieth grain of red iodide of mercury.

**Dyspepsia Remedies.**

Most of the "bitters" and the liver remedies, and many of the blood purifiers are usually recommended for dyspepsia.

The remedies recommended especially for dyspepsia contain some stomachic tonic like golden seal, columbo, gentian, bitter orange, etc., combined with a laxative like aloes, sodium phosphate, rhubarb, etc; sometimes an alkali like sodium bicarbonate, as well as a carminative or stimulant like peppermint, capsicum, elixir, etc.

Names used for dyspepsia remedies are "dyspepsia antidote," "dyspepsia remedy," "dyspepsia balm," "dyspepsia killer," "digestive cordial," "stomach drops," etc.

Other dyspepsia and indigestion remedies mentioned in this work are Alkaline Elixir, August Flower, Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, Cafetonique, Capsic-Digest Tablets, Dyspepsyn, Lactopeptine, Pancreo-Digestin, Pancro-pepsin, Pan-Peptic Elixir and Tablets, Shaker Digestive Cordial and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

The following are typical formulas for dyspepsia preparations:

## I.

Fluid extract of rhubarb.	fl.dr.	5
Fluid extract of columbo.	fl.dr.	5
Fluid extract of chamomile.	fl.dr.	5
Fluid extract of bitter orange.	fl.dr.	10
Fluid extract of life everlasting.	fl.oz.	5
Sodium phosphate.	av.oz.	2
Water, hot.	fl.oz.	8
Simple elixir, enough to make.	fl.oz.	64

Mix the fluid extracts with a portion of the elixir, dissolve the sodium salt in the water, add to the previous mixture, then incorporate the remainder of the elixir, and filter.

Directions: A tablespoonful 3 times daily after meals.

## II.

Rhubarb.	av.oz.	3
Golden seal.	av.oz.	$\frac{3}{4}$
Cape aloes.	gr.	60
Peppermint herb.	av.oz.	3
Potassium carbonate.	av.oz.	1
Capsicum.	gr.	15
Sugar.	av.oz.	24
Alcohol,		
Water, of each.	sufficient	

Mix the rhubarb, golden seal, aloes, peppermint and capsicum, reduce to coarse powder, extract by percolation with a mixture of 3 volumes of alco-

hol and 10 of water, so as to obtain 50 fluidounces of percolate, having first dissolved the potassium carbonate in the water. In the percolate dissolve the sugar, either by agitation or percolation, and then add enough more of the menstruum to make 64 fluidounces.

Dose: A teaspoonful to a tablespoonful 3 times daily after meals.

## III.

Sodium bicarbonate.	av.oz.	1
Sodium sulphate.	av.oz.	2
Tincture of gentian, compound.	fl.oz.	4
Fluid extract of senna.	fl.dr.	2
Fluid extract of rhubarb.	fl.dr.	4
Oil of caraway.	drops	20
Water, sufficient to make.	fl.oz.	16

Dissolve the sodium sulphate and bicarbonate in the water, add the oil of caraway to the tincture and fluid extracts and mix together.

Dose: A tablespoonful after meals and at bedtime, in some water.

## IV.

Compound tincture of gentian.	fl.oz.	1
Tincture of columbo.	fl.dr.	4
Tincture of nux vomica.	fl.dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Nitromuriatic acid.	fl.dr.	2
Simple syrup, enough to make.	fl.oz.	4

A teaspoonful 3 times daily.

## V.

Carbolic acid.	drops	18
Tincture of nux vomica.	fl.dr.	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Nitrohydrochloric acid, diluted.	fl.dr.	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Pepsin elixir.	fl.oz.	9
Brandy.	fl.oz.	6

Directions: A teaspoonful 3 times a day before meals.

This is used in fermentative dyspepsia.

VI.

Cocaine hydrochlorate....gr. 12  
Hydrochloric acid, diluted.....fl.dr. 1  
Elixir of garus or aromatic  
elixir.....fl.oz. 12½  
Water.....fl.oz. 2½

Dose: One tablespoonful after eating, for dyspepsia complicated with gastralgia.

This is known as "Huchard's Elixir."

VII.

Infusion of rhubarb....fl.oz. 14½  
Resorcin.....gr. 120  
Sodium bicarbonate.....gr. 320  
Peppermint water.....fl.oz. 1

A tablespoonful every hour. Useful for catarrh of the stomach.

VIII. Sometimes elixir of pepsin or compound powder of pepsin or tablets, soda and peppermint, or soda and pepsin, are recommended for dyspepsia.

IX. Recently dyspepsia tablets have appeared on the market. Something very similar may be prepared according to this formula:

Sodium bicarbonate.....gr. 5  
Resin of jalap.....gr. 1  
Extract of hydrastis, powder.gr. 3  
Menthol.....gr. ¼

Make 1 tablet. Pepsin may be added if desired, but it will not serve any purpose whatever in the mixture.

One, 2 or 3 of the tablets may be taken after each meal.

This mixture may conveniently be compressed by one of the hand compressors now so readily obtained.

**Dyspepsyn.** (By Morse.)

The formula is given as follows:

Saccharated pepsin.....gr. 10  
Saccharated pancreatin....gr. 5  
Diastase.....gr. 10  
Acid lactophosphate of lime.gr. 5

**Ear Medicines.**

Medicines for the ear are of two kinds, one for earache, which may be called "earache drops," "earache remedies," or "earache oils," the other being intended for the improvement of the hearing, the latter kind being known as "ear oils" or "acoustic oils." Of course no medicine will actually improve the hearing when impaired, unless it be due to a waxy concretion present, which may be softened and dissolved.

I. Earache Remedies:

A.

Olive oil.....fl.dr. 4  
Chloroform.....fl.dr. 4

B.

Camphor-chloral.....m. 40  
Glycerin.....fl.dr. 4½  
Oil of sweet almonds....fl.dr. 2¾

Three drops of this mixture on absorbent cotton to be placed in the ear twice a day, some also being rubbed behind the ear.

II. Acoustic Oils:

A.

Oil of turpentine.....fl.oz. 1  
Oil of sweet almonds....fl.oz. 6

One to 2 drops on cotton in the ear.

B.

Garlic, fresh.....av.oz. ½  
Bay leaves.....av.oz. ½  
Olive oil.....fl.oz. 8

Boil together 15 minutes and filter while hot.

C.

Olive oil.....fl.dr. 2  
Oil of cajeput.....fl.dr. 2  
Oil of sassafras.....fl.dr. 2  
Oil of rosemary.....fl.dr. 2  
Camphor.....gr. 120

Mix and dissolve.

**Ear Medicines.** (Continued.)

D. While all of the above will soften ear wax, the following is also employed for this purpose:

Boric acid.....	gr. 15
Glycerin.....	fl.dr. 4
Water.....	fl.dr. 4

Mix and dissolve by the aid of heat. Warm 5 or 10 drops and put into the ear twice daily.

**Easy Physic.** (By Hance).

This is described as German licorice powder compressed into lozenges.

**Eau de Quinine Tonique.**

In a suit in the U. S. Circuit court at Boston concerning its tariff classification, the court was satisfied "that this article contains of absolute alcohol substantially 67 per cent by volume, that the solid residuum, amounting to about 18-100 of 1 per cent, consists principally of an odoriferous resin having a fragrance similar to that of benzoin; a minute trace of quinine sulphate, and also a very small percentage of essential oils, the remainder being water." This substantiates essentially an analysis published some years ago by Dr. Tscheppe. The following is for a similar preparation:

Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 10
Water.....	fl.oz. 5½
Yellow cinchona.....	av.oz. ½
Cochineal.....	gr. 30
Potassium carbonate.....	gr. 30
Tincture of benzoin.....	fl.dr. 2
Oil of bergamot.....	drops 30
Oil of sweet orange.....	drops 30
Oil of rose geranium.....	drops 10

Make a decoction of the cinchona and cochineal, strain, then add the potash and alcohol in which have been

dissolved the resin and oils. Filter through pumice.

See also Coudray's Eau de Quinine.

**Eczema or Salt Rheum Remedies.**

The formulas given here have been recommended for treatment:

**I.**

Rice powder.....	gr. 240
Talcum.....	gr. 120
Zinc oleate.....	gr. 60
Bismuth subnitrate.....	gr. 30

This should be dusted freely on the surface, and repeated every 2 or 3 hours. Sometimes, on account of the intense pruritus or itching, it is necessary to apply a cooling application; a solution of thymol, 1 to 1,000, is very good. Salicylic acid and menthol are also useful.

**II.**

Diluted alcohol.....	fl.oz. 6
Glycerin.....	fl.dr. 6
Cologne.....	fl.dr. 6
Tincture of benzoin.....	fl.dr. 3
Salicylic acid.....	gr. 60
Menthol.....	gr. 60

After applying this, the above powder should be dusted on freely. Continue the cooling treatment (thymol) as long as the active stage continues, and then use a mild ointment containing substances that influence the inflammation, such as the next formula:

**III.**

Cold cream.....	av.oz. 1
Petrolatum.....	av.oz. 1
Zinc oxide.....	av.oz. ½
Bismuth subnitrate.....	gr. 75
Ichthyol.....	gr. 50
Carbolic acid.....	drops 15

Apply twice a day. Used in mild stage.

IV.

Zinc oxide.....	av.oz. 4
Chalk, powder.....	av.oz. 2
Lead water.....	fl.oz. 2
Linseed oil.....	fl.oz. 2

Mix the chalk and zinc oxide; emulsify the lead water and linseed oil by shaking together. Finally mix the powders with the emulsion, rubbing constantly until a smooth paste is obtained.

V.

Zinc oxide.....	av.oz. 2
Sulphur, powder.....	av.oz. 2
Chalk, precipitated.....	av.oz. 2
Linseed oil.....	fl.oz. 2
Lime water.....	fl.oz. 2

Mix the powders together, emulsify the oil and lime water by shaking together, and finally incorporate the mixtures by rubbing until homogeneous.

Nos. IV and V are formulas which have been advocated by Unna.

VI.

Zinc oxide.....	gr. 15
Talcum powder.....	gr. 300
Tar.....	gr. 300
Petrolatum.....	gr. 300

Make into an ointment, and apply to the part morning and night.

VII.

Tar ointment.....	gr. 60
Cold cream.....	av.oz. 3
Zinc oxide.....	gr. 120

Spread on lint and apply.

VIII. Lassar's paste is also used. It is made as follows:

Salicylic acid.....	gr. 72
Zinc oxide.....	av.oz. 1
Starch.....	av.oz. 1
Petrolatum.....	av.oz. 2

IX. For other remedies, see Barber's Itch Remedies, Itch Remedies, and Ointments or Salves.

**Edison's Polyform.**

This is said to make a similar preparation (Ph. Era):

Chloral hydrate.....	av.oz. 1
Camphor.....	av.oz. 1
Morphine sulphate.....	gr. 3
Oil of peppermint.....	fl.dr. 1
Chloroform.....	fl.oz. 1
Ether.....	fl.oz. 4
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 6

**Edwards' Alterative and Tonic Bitters.**

Fluid extract of hops....	fl.oz. 1
Fluid extract of red cinchona.....	fl.dr. 4
Fluid extract of sarsaparilla.....	fl.dr. 3
Fluid extract of hydrastis.....	fl.dr. 3
Fluid extract of podophyllum.....	fl.dr. 2
Oil of wintergreen.....	drops 24
Oil of sassafras.....	drops 12
Oil of peppermint.....	drops 8
Oil of lemon.....	drops 8
Sugar.....	av.oz. 6
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 16
Water, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 96

Mix, dissolve the sugar and strain.

—Era Form.

**Egyptian Eye Salve.**

This is said to be composed of the following (N. I.):

White resin.....	av.oz. 12
Burgundy pitch.....	av.oz. 1
Yellow wax.....	av.oz. 1
Mutton suet.....	av.oz. 1
Venice turpentine.....	av.oz. 1
Balsam of fir.....	av.oz. 1

**Electric Headache Cures.**

These all consist essentially of an alcoholic solution of essential oil of mustard, which is usually sprinkled on a small tuft of cotton inclosed in a wide-mouth bottle. The twisted wires in these bottles are placed there simply to delude a gullible public.

**Electricity.**

Proprietary preparations sold under this name are like the Electric Head-ache Cures, which see.

**Elepizone.**

This is composed of about the following:

Magnesium bromide.....	gr. 180
Sodium bromide.....	gr. 180
Water.....	fl.oz. 1½
Oil of cassia.....	drops 2
Simple syrup, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 4
Solution of carmine.....	to color
—N. I.	

**Elixir Aletris Compound.** (By Nelson, B. & Co.)

An uterine tonic, each fluidounce of which is stated to contain 60 grains of unicorn and 15 grains each of cramp bark, blue cohosh and squaw vine.

A preparation containing the same ingredients in the same proportions is as follows:

Fluid extract of unicorn.....	fl.oz. 2
Fluid ext. of cramp bark.....	fl.dr. 4
Fluid ext. of blue cohosh.....	fl.dr. 4
Fluid ext. of squaw vine.....	fl.dr. 4
Simple syrup, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

Mix well, allow to stand for several days, and filter.

**Elixir Aphrodisiac.** (By Virginia P. Co.)

Each fluidounce is stated to contain 30 grains of damiana, 20 grains each of saw palmetto, kola and coca, and 1 fluidram of diluted phosphoric acid.

The following contains the same ingredients in the same proportions:

Fluid extract of damiana.....	fl.oz. 1
Fluid extract of kola.....	fl.dr. 5½
Fluid extract of coca.....	fl.dr. 5½
Fluid ext. of saw palmetto.....	fl.dr. 5½
Diluted phosphoric acid.....	fl.oz. 2
Simple elixir.....	fl.oz. 1

**Elixir of Chloralamid.**

The following makes an elixir of this kind:

Chloralamid.....	gr. 240
Simple elixir.....	fl.oz. 8
Tinct. of cudbear or solution of carmine.....	sufficient to color

**Elixirs.**

A number of patent medicines are known as "elixirs"; these do not include the vast array of proprietary specialties of this name. This name may be given to almost any remedy. There are "blood elixirs" (see Blood Purifiers for similar preparations), "rheumatic elixirs" (see Rheumatism and Gout Remedies), "bronchial elixirs" and "pulmonic elixirs" (see Cough and Cold Remedies for similar preparations), "worm elixirs" (see Vermifuges), "female elixirs" (see Female Disorders), and elixir of life or Swedish bitters (see under Koenig's Hamburg Drops for latter).

**Elixir Chloropectine.** (By Pusey.)

This is described as a pleasant aromatic cordial representing 40 grains of chloropectine to each fluidounce.

This is therefore similar to Elixir of Lactated Pepsin, which see:

**Elixir Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp.**

In the preliminary draft of the National Formulary, the following formula for Compound Elixir of Bromide of Calcium with Iodides was given:

Calcium bromide.....	gr. 256
Potassium iodide.....	gr. 256
Magnesium chloride.....	gr. 256
Comp.ext.ofsarsaparilla.....	fl.oz. 2
Comp.fl.ext.ofstilingia.....	fl.oz. 2
Aromatic elixir.....	fl.oz. 4
Sugar.....	av.oz. 4
Water, enough to make.....	pint 1

Dissolve the salts in the water, add the sugar, and then the fluid extracts, previously mixed with the aromatic elixir. After standing two days, filter, and add water to make the product measure 16 fluidounces.

**Elixir Iodide and Bromide Calcium Compound.**

See formula just preceding.

**Elixir of Lactated Pepsin.** (Elixir of Lactinated Pepsin.)

I.

Pepsin, soluble scales.....gr.	75
Pancreatin, pure.....gr.	8
Diastase.....gr.	8
Lactic acid.....m.	20
Hydrochloric acid.....m.	40
Glycerin.....fl.oz.	4
Water.....fl.oz.	2
Tincture of cudbear,	
N. F.....fl.dr.	2
Talcum, purified.....gr.	120
Aromatic elixir, enough	
to make.....fl.oz.	16

Add the acid to the water and glycerin, and to this mixture add the pepsin, pancreatin and diastase, and macerate until apparently dissolved; then add the tincture and aromatic elixir; thoroughly incorporate the purified talcum and filter.—N. F.

II.

Pepsin, pure.....gr.	80
Pancreatin.....gr.	40
Diastase of ptyalin.....gr.	10
Cudbear, powder.....gr.	180
Diluted Hydrochloric	
acid.....m.	20
Lactic acid.....drops	3
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	5
Water.....fl.oz.	7
Simple syrup.....fl.oz.	4

Mix all the above except the syrup, macerate for three days, agitating frequently; filter, to the filtrate add the

syrup, and then through the filter add enough of a mixture of alcohol and water, in the proportion of 5 to 7 by measure, to make the liquid measure 16 fluidounces.

**Elixir of Lactopeptine.**

See formulas just preceding.

**Elixir Laxative Compound.** (By Patch).

Each fluidram is stated to represent 5 grains sodium "sulph." [probably "sulphate"],  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains each of leptandra and senna,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain each of licorice root and fennel seed, and  $\frac{1}{20}$  grain each of powdered belladonna leaf and nux vomica.

**Elixir Maltopepsine.**

See Maltopepsine Elixir.

**Elixir Nutrans.** (By Allaire, W. & Co.)

According to the makers' statements as to composition, the following makes a similar preparation:

Fluid extract of coca...fl.dr.	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Fluid extract of kola...fl.dr.	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Fluid extract of dami-	
ana.....fl.oz.	1
Fluid extract of saw pal-	
metto.....fl.oz.	1
Extract of beef.....gr.	256
Simple elixir.....fl.oz.	$13\frac{1}{2}$

Mix, dissolve the extract by agitation, and filter through purified talcum.

The published formula gives 2 ounces of fresh beef to the fluidounce.

The preparation is used as a vitalizing tonic to the reproductive system.

**Elixir Palmetto Compound.**

This preparation is said to contain in each fluidram 8 grains of saw palmetto berries, and 4 grains of couch grass and sandalwood. A prepara-

tion of essentially the same character is the following:

Saw palmetto berries....av.oz. 2  
Couch grass.....av.oz. 1  
Sandalwood .....av.oz. 1  
Alcohol  
Water, of each.....sufficient

Reduce the drugs to tolerably fine powder and extract by maceration with a mixture of 1 volume of alcohol and 3 of water so as to obtain 16 fluidounces of product.

**Elixir Pancreo-Digestin.** (By Stearns & W.)

This is stated to contain 5 grains of pancreo-digestin to each fluidram. See Pancreo-Digestin and also Elixir of Lactated Pepsin.

**Elixir Pancro-Pepsin.**

See Pancro-Pepsin Elixir.

**Elixir Pepsilactic.** (By U. S. Pharm. Co.)

This elixir is said to be a palatable form of pepsilactine (which see).

See Elixir of Lactated Pepsin.

**Elixir Peptopancreatine Compound.** (By Sutliff.)

Each fluidounce is said to contain 40 grains of peptopancreatine. It corresponds presumably, therefore, to the preparations given under Elixir of Lactated Pepsin.

**Elixir Pinus Compositus.**

A similar preparation in constituents and proportions is the following:

Fl. ext. of whitepine bark. fl. dr.  $5\frac{1}{4}$   
Fl. of balsam gilead buds. fl. dr.  $4\frac{1}{4}$   
Fl. ext. of spikenard.... fl. dr.  $4\frac{1}{4}$   
Fl. ext. of wild cherry bark. fl. dr. 4  
Fluid extract of ipecac.... fl. dr.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Ammonium chloride..... gr. 64  
Morphine acetate..... gr. 4  
Sanguinarine nitrate..... gr. 2  
Chloroform..... fl. dr. 1  
Water..... fl. dr. 4  
Simple elixir, enough to  
make..... fl. oz. 16

Mix the fluid extracts with 13 fluidounces of simple elixir, add the ammonium chloride, sanguinarine nitrate and morphine acetate dissolved in the water, shake well, and add the remainder of the simple elixir.

This preparation has the same properties as white pine expectorant (compound syrup of white pine).

**Elixir Purgans.** (By Lilly.)

The following contains the same ingredients in about the same proportion as are claimed for this preparation:

Fluid extract of cascara  
sagrada..... fl. oz.  $2\frac{1}{2}$   
Fluid extract of senna,  
deodorized..... fl. oz.  $2\frac{1}{2}$   
Fluid extract of wahoo! fl. oz. 2  
Fluid extract of blue flag. fl. dr. 1  
Fluid extract of henbane  
leaves..... fl. dr. 4  
Spirit of wintergreen, U.  
S. P..... fl. oz. 1  
Simple elixir, enough to  
make..... fl. oz. 16

Tasteless fluid extract of cascara sagrada may be used in the above to advantage.

**Elixir Purgative.** (By Searle & H.)

The following contains the same ingredients in the same essential proportions as the manufacturers state in their formula:

Fluid extract of cascara  
sagrada..... fl. oz. 2  
Fluid extract of senna,  
deodorized..... fl. oz. 1  
Fluid extract of wahoo! fl. oz. 1  
Fluid extract of blue flag. fl. dr. 4  
Fluid extract of henbane  
leaves..... fl. dr. 4  
Spirit of wintergreen, U.  
S. P..... fl. oz. 1  
Simple elixir, enough to  
make..... fl. oz. 16

Tasteless fluid extract of cascara sagrada may be used in the above to advantage.

**Elixir Piscidia Compound.** (By Weeks.)

This is an utero-ovarian sedative and anodyne, which is stated to contain in each fluidram 8 grains each of blackhaw and golden seal and 4 grains of Jamaica dogwood.

See Uterine Sedative Liquor.

**Elixir Rhei Kalinatus.** (By Searle & H.)

Each fluidounce represents 20 grains each of rhubarb and potassium bicarbonate, 10 grains each of golden seal, cinnamon and pancreatin flavored with oil of peppermint.

A preparation made according to the following answers the same description:

Fluid extract of rhubarb.	f.l.dr.	5
Fluid extract of golden seal.....	f.l.dr.	2½
Fluid extract of cinnamon.....	f.l.dr.	2½
Spirit of peppermint...	f.l.dr.	2
Potassium bicarbonate...	gr.	320
Pancreatin.....	gr.	160
Water.....	f.oz.	4
Simple elixir, enough to make.....	f.oz.	16

Mix the potassium bicarbonate, pancreatin and water, macerate for a day or two, agitating occasionally, add the remaining ingredients, mix well, set aside for several hours, and filter.

**Elixir Salicylic Compound.** (By Warner, Phila.)

This preparation is claimed to be a reliable remedy for rheumatism, gout, lumbago, etc., and is stated to contain salicylic acid, cimicifuga, gelsemium, sodium bicarbonate and potas-

sium iodide, each containing 5 grains of salicylic acid, 1¾ grains of cimicifuga, 1 drop of tincture of gelsemium and 1½ grains of potassium iodide.

The following formula will make a preparation containing the same essential ingredients:

Salicylic acid.....	gr.	640
Sodium bicarbonate.....	gr.	480
Potassium iodide.....	gr.	192
Fluid extract of black cohosh.....	f.l.dr.	4
Fluid extract of gelsemium.....	f.l.dr.	2
Compound spirit of orange.....	f.l.dr.	1
Glycerin.....	f.oz.	4
Water.....	f.oz.	4
Alcohol.....	f.oz.	4
Simple syrup, enough to make.....	f.oz.	16

Mix the acid, sodium bicarbonate and water in a capacious mortar, stir occasionally until reaction is completed, add the potassium iodide, stir until dissolved, then add the alcohol, glycerin, fluid extracts, spirit and syrup, and filter.

**Elixir Saw Palmetto and Sandal Compound.** (By Parke, D. & Co.)

The following will make a preparation of this kind:

Fluid extract of saw palmetto berries.....	f.oz.	2
Fluid extract of sandalwood.....	f.oz.	½
Simple elixir, enough to make.....	f.oz.	16

**Elixir Six Aperiens.**

According to the statement of composition made by the manufacturers, the following yields a preparation having the same essential constituents in about the same proportions:

Fluid extract of cascara sagrada.....	fl.oz. 1
Fluid extract of podo- phyllum.....	fl.oz. 1
Fluid extract of dande- lion.....	fl.oz. 1
Fluid extract of butter- nut.....	fl.oz. 1
Fluid extract of senna...	fl.oz. 2
Rochelle salt.....	av.oz. $2\frac{1}{4}$
Simple elixir, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

**Elixir Six Bromides.**

According to the statement of composition by the manufacturers, the following contains like essential constituents in about the same proportions, the two last items being given in the advertisement simply as "cannabis indica and aromatics:"

Potassium bromide.....	gr. 640
Sodium bromide.....	gr. 640
Ammonium bromide.....	gr. 384
Calcium bromide.....	gr. 192
Lithium bromide.....	gr. 64
Iron bromide.....	gr. 64
Tincture of cannabis in- dica.....	fl.oz. 1
Simple elixir, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

**Elixir Six Hypophosphites.**

According to the statement of composition by the manufacturers, the following has similar constituents in about the same proportions:

Iron hypophosphite.....	gr. 32
Calcium hypophosphite...	gr. 32
Manganese hypophosphite.	gr. 16
Potassium hypophosphite..	gr. 32
Quinine sulphate.....	gr. 16
Strychnine sulphate.....	gr. 1
Potassium citrate.....	gr. 60
Sugar.....	av.oz. 4
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 4
Compound spirit of or- ange.....	fl.dr. 4
Water, enough to make..	fl.oz. 16

Dissolve the iron and manganese hypophosphites and potassium citrate in 2 fluidounces of water by the aid of heat, also the calcium and potassium hypophosphites in the same amount of water, and also the alkaloidal salts in a similar amount of water. Mix all three solutions, let stand for 24 hours, filter, dissolve the sugar in the filtrate, add the alcohol containing the spirit, and finally add the remainder of the water.

**Elixir Six Iodides.**

This is said to contain in each fluidram "arsenici iodidum gr.  $\frac{1}{125}$ , ferri iodidum gr.  $\frac{1}{12}$ , hydrargyri iodidum gr.  $\frac{1}{125}$ , manganesii iodidum gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ , potassii iodidum gr. 1, sodii iodidum gr. 1, with aromatics.

The following contains the same ingredients in essentially the same proportions:

Arsenic iodide.....	gr. 1
Mercuric iodide.....	gr. 1
Manganese iodide.....	gr. 13
Sodium iodide.....	gr. 128
Potassium iodide.....	gr. 128
Solution of iron iodide, N. F.....	m. 15
Sodium hypophosphite.....	.....sufficient
Simple elixir, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

Add the six iodides to the elixir, dissolve by agitation, add a few grains of sodium hypophosphite, or sufficient to decolorize the liquid, and filter.

**Elixir Tonicum.** (Phosphorized Cerebro-Spinant.) (By Hall.)

The ingredients claimed for this are the same as are claimed for Freligh's Tonic, which see.

**Elixir Uterine Sedative Specific.** (By Wyeth.)

This is a preparation designed for the treatment of various kinds of pain incident to diseases of the sexual organs. It is stated to contain in each fluidounce 40 grains of cramp bark, 30 grains of golden seal, 20 grains of Jamaica dogwood and 10 grains of pulsatilla.

The following makes a preparation containing the same constituents in essentially the same proportions:

Fluid extract of cramp bark.....	fl.dr. 10½
Fluid extract of golden seal.....	fl.dr. 8
Fluid extract of Jamaica dogwood.....	fl.dr. 5½
Fluid extract of pulsatilla.....	fl.dr. 2¾
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 2
Simple elixir, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

Mix and filter.

**Elixir Vigorans.** (Sohn's Wine Hypophosphites, Compound.)

This is stated not to be a syrup, to contain coca wine, glycerin, nux vomica and hypophosphite salts. A preparation containing such ingredients may be made as follows:

Solution of hypophosphites, N. F.....	fl.oz. 12
Tincture of nux vomica.....	fl.dr. 4
Coca wine, N. F.....	fl.oz. 2
Glycerin, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

**Elixir White Pound Compound.**

See Elixir Pinus Compound.

**Elliman's Royal Embrocation.**

The following is apparently similar:

Oil of turpentine.....	fl.dr. 4
Oil of thyme.....	fl.dr. 2¾
Oil of amber, crude....	fl.dr. 1
Soap.....	gr. 130
Caustic soda.....	gr. 10
Water, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

—N. I.

**Ely's Cream Balm.**

Typical formulas for cream balms are the following:

I.

Bismuth carbonate.....	gr. 15
Thymol.....	gr. 3
Oil of wintergreen....	drops 2
Petrolatum.....	gr. 480

II.

White wax.....	gr. 60
Paraffin wax.....	gr. 30
Sweet almond oil.....	fl.dr. 2
Petrolatum.....	gr. 240
Sodium nitrate.....	gr. 30
Water.....	fl.dr. ½
Oil of lemon.....	drops 10
Oil of orange.....	drops 2

The latter may be compounded by melting the waxes, adding the oil and petrolatum, allowing to cool, and then incorporating the sodium nitrate, dissolved in the water, and the volatile oils.

**Embrocations.**

The "embrocations" are the same as Liniments, which see.

**Emulsine.**

The white powder sold under this name is believed to be the same as Acacine, which see.

**Emulsions.**

There are a number of proprietary emulsions. These are usually made to contain cod liver oil. The following emulsions are mentioned in this work: Angier's Petroleum Emulsion, Ferrol, Guaiacoline, Hydroleine, Leinol, Mist. Glyconin Co., Phosphatic Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Scott's Emulsion, Thomson's Emulsion of Linseed Oil and Teremorrhua.

**Eno's Fruit Salt.**

Both of the following are said to resemble the original:

**I.**

Rochelle salt.....	parts 55
Tartaric acid.....	parts 75
Sodium bicarbonate....	parts 84

—N. I.

**II.**

Magnesium sulphate....	av.oz. 2
Magnesium citrate.....	av.oz. 2
Potassium bitartrate....	av.oz. 2
Sodium bicarbonate.....	av.oz. 2
Tartaric acid.....	av.oz. 2
Powdered sugar.....	av.oz. 4

Thoroughly dry, mix and preserve in well-stoppered bottles.—Monthly Mag. Phar.

These mixtures are used for laxative purposes.

**Epidermin.**

This is an ointment vehicle which is stated to consist of wax, glycerin, mucilage of acacia and water.

**Erysipelas Remedies.**

The following are employed for erysipelas:

**I.**

Tannic acid.....	gr. 100
Camphor.....	gr. 100
Ether.....	fl.dr. 14

Mix and dissolve. Apply once or twice daily.

**II.**

Sodium salicylate.....	gr. 160
Sodium bicarbonate.....	gr. 80
Water, boiling.....	fl.oz. 16

Apply upon compresses.

**Erythrophleine Hydrochlorate.**

This is in yellowish, crystalline granules, which are soluble in water.

It has recently been lauded as a local anæsthetic. It is slower, but more intense in action than cocaine. It is used in a  $\frac{1}{20}$  to  $\frac{1}{10}$  per cent solution.

**Eserine.** (Physostigmine.)

This is in white, hygroscopic laminae, sparingly soluble in water, readily in alcohol, ether and chloroform. It is a spinal depressant, antitetic (traumatic tetanus, tonic convulsions, strychnine poisoning, etc.), peristaltic stimulant (atonic conditions of the intestine), analgesic (neuralgias, muscular rheumatism, etc.,) and myotic.

Dose:  $\frac{1}{200}$  -  $\frac{1}{100}$  grs. 2 to 3 times daily. Maximum dose: single,  $\frac{1}{60}$  gr. daily. It is also used successfully as a veterinary remedy in the colic of horses and cows, etc. It is generally employed in the form of soluble salts. Its physiological antidotes are atropine, chloral hydrate, artificial respiration and stimulants.

**Espey's Fragrant Cream.**

The following makes a very similar preparation:

Tragacanth, powder.....	gr. 120
Glycerin.....	fl.oz. 8
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 4
Water.....	fl.oz. 4
Oils of lavender, berga-	
mot, and rosemary.	
.....sufficient to perfume	

**Espic Cigarettes.**

Belladonna leaves.....	parts 22
Henbane leaves.....	parts 12
Stramonium leaves.....	parts 12
Phellandrium leaves.....	parts 4
Opium.....	part 1

Mix and make into cigarettes—Wyman.

**Essence of Calisaya.**

Calisaya bark, moderately coarse powder.	av.oz. 3
Calcium oxide.	.....gr. 260
Water.	.....fl.oz. 2
Cinnamon water.	.....fl.oz. 10½
Simple syrup.	.....fl.oz. 10½
Aromatic spirit.	.....fl.oz. 1½
Purified talcum.	.....av.oz. ½
Alcohol,	
Diluted sulphuric acid,	
of each.	.....sufficient

Slake the lime with the water, incorporate the bark, and dry the mixture. Then pack in a percolator and exhaust with hot alcohol so as to obtain 9½ fluidounces of percolate. If the alcohol used be insufficient to secure exhaustion of the drug more may be added, the excess to be removed subsequently by evaporation or distillation. To the percolate add enough of the acid to precipitate all of the calcium, set aside for 10 days, filter, add the remaining ingredients, let stand a few days, agitating frequently, and filter, returning the first portions of the filtrate until the liquid runs through clear.

**Essence of Jamaica Ginger.**

A typical preparation is as follows:

Ginger, unbleached.	....av.oz. 16
Calamus.	.....av.oz. 1
Canada snake root.	....av.oz. 1
Cinnamon	.....av.oz. ½
Mace.	.....av.oz. ½
Cloves.	.....av.oz. ½
Alcohol,	
Water, of each	sufficient
to make.	.....gal. ½

Mix the drugs, reduce to moderately fine powder, and extract with a mixture of 9 parts of alcohol and 1 of water so as to obtain ½ gallon of product.

**Essence of Pepsin.**

A great many formulas have been given for an essence of pepsin, among them the following:

I.

Pepsin, pure.	.....gr. 128
Hydrochloric acid, diluted.	.....drops 5
Aromatic elixir.	.....fl.oz. 3
Glycerin.	.....fl.oz. 1
Water.	.....fl.oz. 6
Angelica wine, enough to make.	.....fl.oz. 16

Mix all, agitate frequently until the pepsin is dissolved, and filter through purified talcum.

II.

Pepsin, pure.	.....gr. 240
Hydrochloric acid, diluted.	.....fl.dr. 1
Glycerin.	.....fl.oz. 1
Simple syrup.	.....fl.oz. 2
Comp.elix. of taraxacum.	fl.oz. 1
Alcohol	.....fl.oz. 2
Oil of cloves.	.....drops 1
Water, enough to make.	fl.oz. 16

Mix the pepsin, glycerin, acid and 8 fluidounces of water, agitate frequently until the pepsin is dissolved, then add the syrup, elixir, oil of cloves first dissolved in the alcohol, and the remainder of the water, and filter.

III.

Pepsin, pure.	.....gr. 64
Simple elixir (U. S. P.).	fl.oz. 1½
Glycerin.	.....fl.oz. 1½
Catawba wine.	.....fl.oz. 1
Angelica wine.	.....fl.oz. 5
Water, enough to make.	fl.oz. 16

Mix, dissolve, and filter through calcium phosphate or purified talcum:

IV.

Fresh calves' rennet.	....av.oz. 3½
Glycerin.	.....fl.oz. 3¼
Alcohol	.....fl.dr. 14
Tinc. of fresh orange peel.	fl.dr. 1½
Water	.....fl.oz. 11¼
Purified talcum.	.....av.oz. 1

**Essence of Pepsin.** (Continued.)

Mix the rennet and glycerin, then add the alcohol, water and tincture of orange, and macerate for 4 or 5 days, with repeated agitation; add the talc, agitate and allow to stand for an hour, or until the talc has been largely deposited; now decant, on a muslin or flannel filter, the supernatant liquid first, and finally the dregs; then filter through paper.

V.

Pepsin, pure.....	gr. 128
Glycerin.....	fl.oz. 3½
Oil of cinnamon.....	drops 1
Oil of pimento.....	drops 1
Oil of cloves.....	drops 2
Hydrochloric acid.....	m. 20
Purified talcum.....	gr. 120
Alcohol.....	fl.dr. 4
Sherry wine (good and light color).....	fl.oz. 3½
Distilled water, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

Mix the wine with the acid and 6 fluidounces of water; add to it the pepsin and shake until dissolved; the oils are added to the alcohol, triturated with the talc, the pepsin solution gradually added and filtered; return the first portions until the filtrate is perfectly bright, and pass the remainder of water through filter; when every portion has passed; add to the filtrate the glycerin.

**Essence of Smoke.**

See Wright's Essence of smoke.

**Ethylene Bromide.** (Dibromethane.)

This is a slightly brownish, volatile, emulsifiable fluid of a chloroformic odor. Its specific gravity is over 2.00; it is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water.

It is used as an antiepileptic.

Dose: 1 or 2 minims 2 to 3 times daily, in emulsion or capsules.

**Eucaine Hydrochlorate.**

This is in colorless crystals, which are soluble in 10 parts of water, and is used as a local anesthetic like cocaine, but is less toxic.

It is used in 1 to 5 per cent aqueous solution. In the form of injection, 15 to 60 minims of 6 to 15 per cent solution are employed.

**Eucalyptol.** (Eucalyptene Bichloride.)

This is in colorless, scaly, almost tasteless crystals of a camphoraceous odor. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in ether, chloroform and alcohol, being decomposed by the latter.

This is used as an internal antiseptic, the dose being 15 to 25 grains.

**Eucalyptol.**

This is obtained from oil of eucalyptus, but is also identical with cajeputol, from oil of cajeput, and cineol, from oil of wormseed. It is a colorless liquid, of camphoraceous odor. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether and oils.

It is used externally as an antiseptic and rubefacient, by inhalation and spray in lung and bronchial affections, and internally in doses of 5 drops in capsules or emulsion.

**Eudoxin.** (Tetraiodphenolphthalein - Bismuth.)

This is the bismuth salt of nosophen, containing 53 per cent of iodine and 14½ per cent of bismuth. It is an odorless, tasteless, insoluble powder.

It is used in stomachic and intestinal troubles in doses of 3 to 8 grains.

**Euformol.** (By Parke, D. & Co.)

The composition of this is like that of Euthymol, which see, the essential difference being that the former contains 2 fluidounces of 40 per cent formaldehyde (formalin) to 16 fluidounces of mixture.

**Eugenol.**

This is a substance present in a number of volatile oils, such as cloves, pimento, cinnamon, sassafras and bay. It is an aromatic, colorless, oily liquid. It is almost insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol.

It is a powerful antiseptic. It has been recommended in the treatment of tuberculosis in doses of  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 fluidram.

**Eulyptol.**

Carbolic acid.....part 1  
Oil of eucalyptus.....part 1  
Salicylic acid.....parts 6  
—Schmelz.

**Eumenic Pills.** (By Sharp & D.)

Each pill is stated to contain:

Monobromated camphor...gr. 1  
Extract of sumbul.....gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
Extract of cannabis indica..gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
Extract of belladonna.....gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$

**Eunatron.** (C. P. Sodium Oleate.)

This is a white powder, soluble in water.

It is a cholagogue in biliary calculi, jaundice, etc.

Dose: 15 grains twice a day, in capsules.

**Eupeptic Hypophosphites.** (Vitalic Hypophosphites with Lactated Pepsin. By Nelson, B. & Co.)

This is stated to be a combination of "vitalic hypophosphites" (which see) with lactated pepsin.

By combining compound syrup of hypophosphites, N. F., with elixir of pepsin, N. F., a preparation of similar therapeutic virtues will probably be obtained.

**Euphorin.** (Phenylethylic Urethane; Carbamate of Ethyl and Phenyl.)

It is a white powder, soluble in alcohol, sparingly soluble in water.

It is used as an antipyretic, rheumatic palliative, anodyne, etc.; also as a surgical antiseptic (ulcers, etc.).

Dose: 8 to 15 grains, 2 to 3 times daily.

**Euquinine.**

This is made from ethyl chlorocarbonate and quinine. It is an almost tasteless, crystalline substance, which is soluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform, but sparingly soluble in water.

This is used medicinally as a substitute for quinine.

Dose:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 times that of quinine, given in cachets or powders, or in soup, milk or cacao.

**Eureka Dental Anæsthetic.**

This contains  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent of cocaine hydrochlorate with some carbolic acid and oil of rose.—Sadtler.

**Europhephen.** (Iododiisobutylorthocresol; Iso-butylorthocresol Iodide.)

It is a yellow, bulky powder of a faint, saffron-like odor and a resinous feel; contains 27 per cent iodine. It is easily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and fixed oils, not soluble in water or glycerin. It should be preserved in a dry place away from light; water and alkalis decompose it.

It is used as an antiseptic, antisiphilitic, etc. It is used as a dusting

**Europhen.** (Continued.)

powder or in 2 to 10 per cent ointment. For injection,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains are used once daily, in oily solution.

**Euthymol.** (By Parke, D. & Co.)

This is an antiseptic liquid which is stated to contain in each fluidounce boric acid  $10\frac{5}{8}$  grains, menthol  $\frac{5}{64}$  grain, oil of eucalyptus  $\frac{3}{8}$  minim, oil of wintergreen  $\frac{9}{32}$  grain, thymol  $\frac{15}{32}$  grain, and fluid extract of wild indigo  $1\frac{1}{4}$  minims.

A preparation of this kind is prepared as follows:

Boric acid.....gr.	175
Menthol.....gr.	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Thymol.....gr.	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Oil of eucalyptus....drops	6
Oil of wintergreen....drops	5
Fluid ext. of wild indigo..m.	20
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	4
Water.....fl.oz.	12

Dissolve the boric acid in the water by the aid of heat, also dissolve the menthol, thymol and oils in the alcohol, mix the two solutions, add the fluid extract, set aside for 24 hours, and filter clear.

**Exodyne.**

Acetanilid.....parts	18
Sodium salicylate.....part	1
Sodium bicarbonate.....part	1
—Goldman.	

**Expectorants.**

There are a number of "patent medicines" known as "expectorants." These are the same as the cough and cold medicines. See Cough and Cold Remedies. No. II, under latter heading, is white pine expectorant.

**Expellers.**

The "patent" "expellers" are either "worm expellers" (see Vermifuges) or "pain expellers."

The "pain expellers" or "pain dispellers" are preparations suitable for external or internal use. They are applied externally for sprains, bruises, sores and rheumatism, and for all other purposes for which liniments are used; internally they are employed for the cure or relief of colic, diarrhoea, etc. A preparation of this kind is the following:

Aromatic spirit of am-	
monia.....fl.oz.	1
Compound spirit of ether.fl.oz.	1
Spirit of peppermint....fl.oz.	1
Compound tincture of	
lavender.....fl.oz.	1
Spirit of camphor.....fl.oz.	1
Tincture of capsicum....fl.oz.	1
Tincture of opium.....fl.oz.	1
Tincture of rhubarb.....fl.oz.	1
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	3
Water, enough to make..fl.oz.	16

This is useful in diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps, etc., and may be known as "pain cure," "pain balm," "pain dispeller," "Carminative," "Carminative balsam," "pain expeller," "pain killer," "pain exterminator," "ready relief," "pain extractors," "instant relief," "magic relief," "magnetic relief," "pain relief," "pain panacea," "palm balm," etc. See also Davis' Pain Killer and Radway's Ready Relief.

**Exterminators.**

The "patent medicines" known as "exterminators" are usually either "pain exterminators" (see Expellers for similar remedies) or "rat and roach exterminators" (see Destroyers for similar remedies).

**Extracts.**

A few proprietary remedies are known as "extracts." This work

includes "beef extracts" (see Beef Preparations), "compound extract of sarsaparilla" (see Blood Purifiers), Needham's Red Clover Extract, Pond's Extract, Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis, and Pierce's Extract of Smartweed.

### Extract of Leeches.

This is an aqueous extract from the heads of leeches hardened in alcohol, dried and powdered. The buccal secretion of the leech has the power of preventing coagulation of blood and this extract may furnish a means of effectively treating recurring thrombosis.

### Extractors.

The remedies known as "extractors" are either "corn extractors" (see Corn Eradicators for similar preparations) or "pain extractors." The latter are the same as pain expellers. See Expellers.

### Eye Diseases, Remedies for.

The remedies for the eye are either lotions or ointments. Suitable names are the following: "reliable eye salve (or water)," "standard eye salve (or water)," "imperial eye salve (or water)," etc.

For other eye medicines mentioned in this work see Becker's Eye Salve, Mitchell's Eye Salve, Palpebrine, Pettit's Eye Salve, Singleton's Eye Ointment, Thomas' Eye Water, Thompson's Eye Water and White's Eye Water.

The liquids mentioned below are to be dropped into the eyes several times daily; a small piece of the ointment is

to be rubbed into the eyes 3 or 4 times a day.

#### I.

Zinc sulphate.....gr. 20  
Morphine sulphate.....gr. 20  
Rose water.....fl.oz. 4  
Distilled water.....fl.oz. 4  
Mix, dissolve and filter.

#### II.

Boric acid, C. P.....gr. 80  
Zinc sulphate.....gr. 8  
Morphine sulphate.....gr. 8  
Glycerin.....fl.oz. 1  
Rose water.....fl.oz. 7  
Mix, dissolve and filter.

#### III.

Mercuric chloride.....gr. 2  
Ammonium chloride.....gr. 12  
Cochineal.....gr. 3  
Alcohol.....fl.dr. 2  
Water, enough to make fl.oz. 16  
Mix, and filter after 12 hours.

#### IV. The following is known as Mackenzie's Eye Lotion:

Glycerite of hydrastis...fl.dr. 1  
Zinc sulphate.....gr. 8  
Morphine sulphate.....gr. 8  
Borax.....gr. 15  
Glycerin.....fl.oz. 1  
Rose Water.....fl.oz. 7  
Mix, dissolve and filter.

#### V.

Zinc oxide.....gr. 5  
Morphine sulphate.....gr. 2  
Camphor.....gr. 1  
White wax.....gr. 120  
Lard, fresh.....gr. 360  
Oil of rose....sufficient to flavor

Melt the wax, add the lard, allow to cool, when nearly cold add the camphor, allow it to dissolve, and then incorporate with the other ingredients so as to make a thoroughly smooth ointment

**Eye Diseases.** (Continued.)

## VI.

Burnt alum.....	gr. 90
Opium, powder.....	gr. 60
Olive oil.....	fl.dr. 3
Simple cerate.....	av.oz. $\frac{3}{4}$

## VII.

Barium chloride.....	gr. 6
Calomel .....	gr. 10
Simple ointment.....	av.oz. 1
Oil of rose.....	drop 1
Use in scrofulous ophthalmia.	

## VIII.

Yellow mercuric oxide.....	gr. 5
Petrolatum.....	av.oz. 1
Reduce to a very smooth ointment.	

IX. The following (calamine cerate) is also used:

Zinc carbonate.....	av.oz. 1
Simple cerate.....	av.oz. 5

Calamine cerate or Turner's cerate, N. F., is made of same strength but with the use of simple ointment instead of cerate.

**Face Bleach.**

Under this name are marketed a number of preparations of which the principal or active constituent is corrosive sublimate. The use of such preparations is not countenanced, and the following formula is given only because the preparation is in occasional demand:

Mercury bichloride.....	gr. 1
Emulsion of bitter almond.....	fl.oz. 12
Tincture of benzoin.....	fl.dr. 1

The mercury salt is dissolved in the emulsion and the mixture gradually added to the tincture. This preparation does not keep long; should be kept in small opaque vials and be dispensed only with a "shake well" label.

The emulsion may be prepared from one av. ounce of almond.

Other "bleaches" contain from one-half to one grain sublimate to the fluid-ounce.

The above is known as Hebra's Oriental Cosmetic Water.

**Face or Toilet Creams.**

These preparations are mucilaginous in character, consisting of tragacanth or quince seed mucilage combined with water, alcohol, glycerin, borax, or boric acid, and sometimes other ingredients. Their purpose is for application to face, neck and hands to assist in healing cracks and all roughness of the skin. They are readily absorbed and dry quickly. The formulas do not specify coloring matter, but the preparations may be tinted any desired color; red, for example, by means of solution of carmine; violet, by means of violet aniline, etc.

Such preparations are dispensed under the names "face cream," "toilet cream," "skin cream," "cosmetic cream," "glycerin cream," "fragrant cream," or similar titles. If containing menthol, the title "menthol cream" is used; if containing camphor, "camphor cream;" if containing calendula, "calendula cream," etc. Other titles are "cream of roses," "cream of lilacs," "calendula and glycerin lotion," "toilet balm," "winter balm," "fragrant balm," etc.

Other face creams mentioned in this work are Espey's Fragrant Cream, Recamier Cream, Gouraud's Oriental Cream and Graham's Cucumber and Elder Cream.

The following are typical preparations of this kind:

- I.
- |                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Tragacanth, whole..... | gr. 50    |
| Water.....             | fl.oz. 13 |
| Glycerin.....          | fl.oz. 2  |
| Alcohol.....           | fl.oz. 1  |
| Boric acid.....        | gr. 80    |

Macerate the gum in the water until perfectly soft, strain by expression through muslin, dissolve the acid in the glycerin by the aid of heat, add to the mucilage, then incorporate the alcohol, perfume to suit. and add, if necessary, enough water to make 16 fluidounces.

- II.
- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Gum tragacanth, whole..... | av.oz. $8\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Glycerin.....              | fl.oz. 8              |
| Salicylic acid.....        | gr. 60                |
| Alcohol.....               | fl.oz. 8              |
| Water.....                 | fl.oz. 48             |

Soften the gum in about 32 fluid-ounces of water, strain forcibly through muslin, add the remainder of the water and the other ingredients, first dissolving the acid in the alcohol. Shake well and perfume to suit with some "extract."

- III.
- |                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Gum tragacanth, whole.... | gr. 120   |
| Water.....                | fl.oz. 14 |
| Glycerin.....             | fl.oz. 1  |
| Tincture of benzoin....   | fl.dr. 2  |
| Borax, powder.....        | gr. 120   |
| White rose extract.....   | fl.dr. 4  |

Macerate the tragacanth in the water until perfectly soft, and dissolve the borax in the glycerin. Mix the two solutions, add the tincture, and strain with expression through muslin.

- IV.
- |                            |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Tragacanth, powder.....    | gr. 240   |
| Glycerin.....              | fl.oz. 4  |
| Borax, powder.....         | gr. 240   |
| Water, enough to make..... | fl.oz. 16 |

Dissolve the tragacanth and borax in the water and strain through cheese cloth, add the glycerin, and perfume to suit.

- V.
- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Quince seed.....           | av.oz. $2\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Boric acid.....            | gr. 80                |
| Carbolic acid.....         | fl.dr. 1              |
| Tincture of benzoin....    | fl.dr. 12             |
| Glycerin.....              | fl.oz. 6              |
| Lilac extract.....         | fl.dr. 2              |
| Water, enough to make..... | fl.oz. 64             |

Pour 32 fluidounces of boiling water upon the seed, add the two acids, macerate for several hours, stirring occasionally, decant the liquid, upon the residue pour 16 fluidounces of boiling water, macerate again as before, decant as before, mix and strain the two liquids, add the glycerin, incorporate the tincture gradually with vigorous agitation, add the perfume, and finally the remainder of the water.

- VI.
- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Quince seed.....           | gr. 90               |
| Boric acid.....            | gr. 8                |
| Glycerin.....              | fl.oz. 4             |
| Alcohol.....               | fl.oz. 6             |
| Carbolic acid.....         | fl.dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cologne water.....         | fl.dr. 4             |
| Oil of lavender flowers..  | drops 40             |
| Glycerite of starch.....   | av.oz. 4             |
| Water, enough to make..... | fl.oz. 32            |

Dissolve the boric acid in 16 fluid-ounces of water, macerate the quince seed in the solution for three hours, press through a straining cloth, add the glycerin, carbolic acid and glycerite, and mix well. Mix the alcohol, cologne water and lavender oil, add the mixture to the mucilage and mix the whole thoroughly.

**Face or Toilet Creams.** (Continued.)

VII. The following is called "Calendula Cream":

Tragacanth, powder.....	gr. 120
Borax .....	gr. 120
Ammonium chloride.....	gr. 240
Tincture of calendula..	fl.oz. 2
Glycerin .....	fl.oz. 4
Water .....	fl.oz. 26

Triturate the gum with glycerin to a smooth paste; dissolve the borax and ammonium chloride in a portion of the water, filter this solution, mix the two liquids, add the remainder of the water, and incorporate the tincture (and some "extract" to perfume) with this mixture by agitation.

VIII. The following makes what is called "camphor cream":

Quince seed .....	gr. 60
Water, hot .....	fl.oz. 14
Borax, powder.....	gr. 60
Glycerin .....	fl.oz. 2
Spirit of camphor.....	fl.oz. 1
Oil of bitter almond....	drops 10

Macerate the quince seed for several hours with the water, strain, add the glycerin and in the mixture dissolve the borax. Dissolve the oil in the spirit of camphor and gradually add to it the mucilage and mix thoroughly.

IX. The following makes what is termed as "menthol cream":

Tragacanth, powder.....	gr. 80
Glycerin .....	fl.dr. 4
Menthol .....	gr. 50
Alcohol.....	fl.dr. 5
Water, enough to make..	fl.oz. 16
Solution of carmine....	sufficient

Triturate the tragacanth with the glycerin, dissolve the menthol in the alcohol, mix the gummy and alcoholic liquids by trituration, color a light

pink by the addition of the carmine solution, and then gradually and thoroughly incorporate the water.

**Face Creams Containing Almond.**

Some toilet creams differ from the preceding kind in that they contain almond in some form, either an emulsion of sweet or bitter almonds, sweet almond oil in emulsion or saponaceous form, or a flavor of bitter almond. These receive such names as "almond cream," "honey and almond cream" (usually these contain no honey), and "amandine"; also "cream of roses," if flavored strongly with rose or if tinted a rose color (for example, Nos. III, V, and VI).

These preparations are used for cleaning, softening and whitening the skin.

**I.**

Ointment of rose water..	av.oz. 1
Oil of sweet almonds..	fl.oz. 1
Glycerin.....	fl.oz. 1
Boric acid.....	gr. 100
Solution of soda.....	fl.oz. 2¼
Mucilage of quince seed..	fl.oz. 4
Water, enough to make..	fl.oz. 40
Oil of rose,	
Oil of bitter almonds,	
of each...	sufficient to perfume

Heat the ointment, oil and solution of soda together, stirring constantly until an emulsion or saponaceous mixture is formed. Then warm together the glycerin, acid, mucilage and about 30 fluidounces of water; mix this with the emulsion, stir until cold and add the remainder of the water. Lastly, add the volatile oils.

The rose water ointment used should be the "cold cream" of the U. S. P.

II.

Sweet almonds,	
blanched.....av.oz.	5
Castile soap, white.....gr.	120
White wax.....gr.	120
Spermaceti.....gr.	120
Oil of bitter almonds..drops	10
Oil of bergamot.....drops	20
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	6
Water.....	sufficient

Make an emulsion of the almonds with water so as to obtain 16 fluid-ounces of product, straining through cotton, which has previously been washed to remove stiffening. Dissolve the soap with the aid of heat in the necessary amount of water to form a liquid, add the wax and spermaceti, continue the heat until the latter is melted, transfer to a mortar, and incorporate the almond emulsion slowly with constant stirring until all has been added and a smooth cream has been formed. Finally add the two volatile oils.

III.

Sweet almonds,	
blanched.....av.oz.	8
Rose water.....fl.oz.	32
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	4
Oil of rose.....fl.dr.	1
White wax.....gr.	240
Spermaceti.....gr.	240
White castile soap.....gr.	240

Shave the soap, place it in a vessel, add several ounces of rose water and heat on a water bath until dissolved. When the soap is dissolved, add the wax and spermaceti, continue the heat and stir occasionally. While this is going on, blanch the almonds, carefully excluding every damaged particle. Then beat them up in a scrupulously clean mortar, and allow the rose water to trickle into the mass by degrees.

When the emulsion of almonds is finished, strain it without pressure, through clean-washed muslin. The previously prepared saponaceous mixture is now put into the mortar, and the emulsion carefully and gradually blended with it. As the last of the emulsion is run into the mortar, the alcohol, in which the oil of rose has been dissolved, is made to follow it and mix very gradually with the other ingredients. A too sudden addition of the alcohol frequently coagulates the milk and causes it to be curdled. As it is, the temperature of the mixture rises, and every means must be taken to keep it down. Finally strain the product.

The almond residue may be washed with a few ounces of fresh rose water, to prevent any loss in bulk in the whole quantity. The newly formed milk should be allowed to stand at rest for 24 hours, when the clear portion may be drawn off the sediment, and is ready for bottling.

IV.

Spermaceti.....gr.	240
White wax.....gr.	120
Castile soap, white.....gr.	120
Bitter almonds. blanched	
.....av.oz.	5
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	6
Oil of bitter almonds..drops	10
Oil of bergamot.....fl.dr.	1
Water, distilled.....fl.oz.	16

Triturate the almonds with the water to a smooth paste, melt the spermaceti and wax by means of a water bath, mix the two intimately, slowly add the alcohol in which the oils have previously been dissolved, and finally strain through cheese cloth.

**Face Creams.** (Continued.)

V. The bitter almonds in the preceding may be replaced by sweet almonds and oil of rose substituted for the oils of bitter almond and bergamot.

## VI.

Honey .....	av.oz. 2
Castile soap, white, powder .....	av.oz. 1
Oil of sweet almonds...	fl.oz. 26
Oil of bitter almonds...	fl.dr. 1
Oil of bergamot.....	fl.dr. 1½
Oil of cloves.....	drops 15
Peru balsam.....	fl.dr. 1
Liquor potassa, Solution of carmine, of each.....	sufficient

Mix the honey with the soap in a mortar, and add enough liquor potassa (about 1 fluidram) to produce a nice cream. Mix the volatile oils and balsam with the sweet almond oil, mix this with the cream, and continue the trituration until thoroughly mixed. Finally add, if desired, enough carmine solution to impart a rose tint.

## VII.

Bitter almonds.....	av.oz. 3
Yolk of egg.....	av.oz. 3
Honey.....	av.oz. 6
Sweet almond oil.....	fl.oz. 6
Oil of bergamot.....	drops 45
Oil of lemon.....	drops 35
Oil of cloves.....	drops 35

Bruise the almonds, previously macerated in cold water, and deprived of their coat, and rub through a fine sieve; add the essential oils and the mixed yolk of egg, honey and almond oil, and beat all together until they are incorporated.

**Face Powders.**

See Complexion Powders.

**Fahnestock's (B. A.) Vermifuge.**

According to N. I., this is said to make a preparation resembling the original:

Castor oil.....	fl.oz. 1
Santonin.....	gr. 2
Oil of wormseed.....	fl.dr. 1½
Fluid extract of cheno- podium.....	drops 15

Dissolve the santonin in the castor oil by the aid of heat and add the other ingredients.

**Fahnestock's (B. L.) Vermifuge.**

The following makes a similar preparation (N. I.):

Castor oil.....	fl.oz. 1
Santonin.....	gr. 2
Oil of chenopodium.....	m. 30

Dissolve the santonin in the castor oil by the aid of heat and, when cool, add the other oil.

**Febrifuges.**

See Ague Cures.

**Febriline.** (Tasteless Syrup of Amorphous Quinine: Lyons.) (Paris Med. Co.)

Advertised as the active principle of amorphous quinine, each teaspoonful equaling 2 grains of the sulphate. This is said to yield a similar result:

Quinidine suspended in syrup, about 2 grains in 1 fluidounce, and flavored with spirit of lemon.—Eccles.

**Feet, Remedies for Perspiration and Fetor of the.**

Perspiration and fetor of the feet is a tolerably common complaint, but does not appear to the public to be of sufficient importance to make it necessary to consult a physician. Most remedies are in powder, by reason of the fact that the majority of them contain talcum with salicylic acid. These

powders should always be exceedingly fine, as otherwise they will prove irritating to the already sensitive integument. They are to be sprinkled into the shoes or stockings every morning.

- I.  
 Salicylic acid.....gr. 105  
 Boric acid, fine powder..gr. 350  
 Talcum, fine powder..av.oz. 7

This is the "Salicylated Powder of Talcum" of the N. F. The corresponding preparation of the German pharmacopeia contains powdered starch instead of the boric acid.

- II.  
 Mercuric chloride.....gr. 1  
 Sodium salicylate.....av.oz. 1  
 Prepared chalk.....av.oz. 1

Dust a little of the powder into the socks every morning.

- III.  
 Zinc oleate, powder....av.oz. 1  
 Boric acid, fine powder..av.oz. 2  
 Talcum, powder.....av.oz. 3

- IV.  
 Salicylic acid.....av.oz.  $1\frac{1}{4}$   
 Alum, powder.....av.oz.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Starch.....av.oz. 2  
 Oil of bergamot.....drops 50  
 Alcohol.....fl.dr. 4  
 Talcum, powder.....av.oz. 7

Dissolve the acid and oil in the alcohol, and rub in a mortar with the other ingredients until the alcohol is dissipated.

- V.  
 Orris, powder.....av.oz. 1  
 Zinc oxide.....av.oz. 3  
 Talcum, powder.....av.oz. 6

—D.

- VI.  
 Salol.....gr. 100  
 Oil of wintergreen....drops 50  
 Talcum, powder.....av.oz. 10

—D.

- VII.  
 Zinc oxide.....av.oz. 2  
 Starch.....av.oz.  $2\frac{3}{4}$   
 Salicylic acid.....gr. 120  
 Talcum, powder.....av.oz. 15  
 Oil of wintergreen....drops 12

D.

- VIII.  
 Potassium permanganate..gr. 8  
 Thymol.....gr. 16  
 Distilled water.....fl.oz. 16

This is to be used for bathing the feet before retiring.

**Fehr's Compound Talcum Powder.**

According to the patent specifications, this is a mixture of 2,000 parts of magnesium silicate (talcum) and 1 of carbolic acid, to which  $\frac{1}{2}$  part of zinc oxide may be added.

**Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.**

The manufacturers state that it contains potash, lime, iron, manganese, quinine, strychnine and phosphorus, the whole combined in the form of a syrup with a slightly alkaline reaction.

Dr. Tscheppe decides, after analysis, that this formula furnishes a preparation resembling the original:

- Sodium hypophosphite...gr. 45  
 Manganese hypophosphite  
 or sulphate.....gr. 15  
 Soluble iron phosphate or  
 pyrophosphate.....gr. 15  
 Quinine sulphate.....gr. 5  
 Strychnine.....gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Simple syrup, enough to  
 make.....fl.oz. 16

The strychnine must be dissolved before adding to other ingredients. All the ingredients should be mixed and the solids dissolved by placing the vessel in a warm place for some time, frequently agitating. Addition of any acids must be avoided.

**Fellows' Hypophosphites.** (Continued.)

Very many other formulas have been given. Some investigators have claimed to determine the presence of glucose. According to these, the following makes a preparation similar to the original:

Calcium hypophosphite....gr.	64
Potassium hypophosphite..gr.	24
Iron sulphate.....gr.	24
Manganese sulphate.....gr.	16
Quinine sulphate.....gr.	7
Strychnine sulphate.....gr.	1
Glucose syrup.....av.oz.	8
Simple syrup.....fl.oz.	8
Water, enough to make..fl.oz.	16

Dissolve the calcium and potassium hypophosphites in 2 fluidounces of water. Add to 1 fluidounce of the water 3 fluidrams of the syrup and dissolve in the mixture, by the aid of heat, the remainder of the salts. Mix the solutions, set aside for a few hours, filter into a bottle containing the remainder of the syrup, wash the filter with 1 fluidounce of boiling water; to the liquid add the glucose and then enough water to make 16 fluidounces.

**Female Disorders, Remedies for.**

Remedies for female disorders are of several kinds. Many are uterine tonics (such as Nos. I and II below), these being intended to strengthen or "tone up" the organs of gestation to fit woman to endure child-bearing with comfort, to prevent, relieve and cure distressing pains which occur from excessive or tardy menstruation, and to relieve the nervous disorders accompanying these complaints. These preparations are known by such names as "catholicon," "woman's friend," "female remedy," "mother's friend," "female tonic," "female cordial,"

"female elixir," "vegetable compound," "ladies' tonic," etc.

No. III, below, is used as a galactagogue, to increase the flow of milk in nursing-women; No. IV, as an anti-galactagogue or anti-lacteant, to suppress or retard the flow of milk; and Nos. V and VI, as emmenagogues, to assist the functions of the womb during or just preceding menstruation.

For other remedies of this character, see Aletris Cordial, Carrick's Dysmenorrhœa Tablets, Elixir Aletris Compound, Helonias Cordial, Hayden's Viburnum Compound, Liquor Sedans, Liquor Uterans, Metrowine, Motherwort Compound, Pierce's Favorite Prescription, Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Elixir Piscidia Compound, Sedative Cordial, Uterotonic, Viburnal, and Wine of Senecio Compound.

**I.**

Fluid ext. of squaw vine..fl.oz.	4
Fluid ext. of cramp bark.fl.oz.	2
Fluid ext. of blue cohosh.fl.oz.	2
Fluid extract of damiana.fl.oz.	2
Fluid extract of helonias.fl.oz.	2
Fluid extract of cinchona.fl.oz.	2
Sherry wine.....fl.oz.	50

Dose: 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls 3 or 4 times daily.

**II.**

Fluid extract of life root.fl.oz.	1
Fluid extract of helonias.fl.oz.	1
Fluid extract of blackhaw.fl.oz.	1
Fluid extract of cascarrilla.fl.oz.	1
Fluid extract of cascara sagrada.....fl.dr.	2
Fluid extract of Jamaica dogwood.....fl.dr.	6
Fluid extract of rhubarb.fl.dr.	4
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	12
Simple syrup.....fl.oz.	10
Simple elixir, enough to make.....fl.oz.	48

Dose: A tablespoonful 3 times daily.

III.

Fluid extract of castor oil  
 plant leaves.....fl.oz. 12  
 Fennel.....av.oz. 4  
 Anise.....av.oz. 4  
 Wintergreen herb.....av.oz. 4  
 Simple elixir, enough to  
 make.....fl.oz. 48

Mix the 3 drugs, reduce to coarse powder, and extract by slow percolation, using the elixir as a menstruum. When 36 fluidounces of percolate are obtained, add to it the fluid extract.

Dose: A teaspoonful 3 times daily.

IV. Make pills, each containing:

Sodium acetate.....gr. 3  
 Camphor.....gr. 1  
 Potassium nitrate.....gr. 1

Dose: One pill every 3 hours.

V.

Saccharated carbonate of  
 iron.....gr. 180  
 Myrrh.....gr. 60  
 Ginger.....gr. 60  
 Nutmeg.....gr. 60

Mix and reduce to fine powder.

The dose is 30 gr. taken 3 times daily.

VI.

Myrrh.....gr. 12  
 Saffron.....gr. 3  
 Oil of cloves.....drop 1

Mix and reduce to fine powder.

This is sufficient for 1 dose, to be taken 3 times daily.

**Ferratin.**

This is a peculiar acid albumin with 6 per cent iron. It is a reddish-brown, odorless, tasteless powder, which is soluble in diluted alkalis, insoluble in water or diluted acids.

It is used as a hematinic in anemia, chlorosis, etc.

Dose: 4 to 8 grains 3 times per day in wafers or with milk, children half as much. It is incompatible with acids.

**Ferrol.**

This is stated to be an emulsion of cod liver oil containing 50 per cent of the latter, each fluidounce containing also 6 grains of iron phosphate.

The following represents these ingredients and proportions:

Cod liver oil.....fl.oz. 8  
 Iron phosphate, soluble...gr. 96  
 Acacia.....av.oz. 2  
 Water and any desired  
 flavoring and sweet-  
 ening enough to make.fl.oz. 16

The iron salt should be dissolved in water before adding to the emulsion.

**Ferro-Mangan-Pepton, Dieterich.**

This is the "liquor ferro-mangani peptonati" of Dieterich's Manuale Pharmaceuticum, the formula given in this work being as follows:

Iron manganese pepton-  
 ate.....av.oz. 1¼  
 Cognac.....fl.oz. 3  
 Alcohol.....fl.oz. 2¾  
 Simple syrup.....fl.oz. 4½  
 Aromatic tincture....fl.dr. 1  
 Tincture of cinnamon...fl.dr. 1  
 Tincture of vanilla....fl.dr. 1  
 Acetic ether.....drops 8  
 Distilled water, enough  
 make.....fl.oz. 30

Dissolve the peptonate in 16 fluid-ounces of distilled water by the aid of heat; allow the solution to cool, and add the remaining ingredients.

The iron manganese peptonate may be purchased as such or a solution may be prepared as follows:

Citric acid.....gr. 108  
 Iron peptonate (25 p. c.  
 Fe.).....gr. 260  
 Manganous chloride, crys-  
 tallized.....gr. 40  
 Ammonia water,  
 Distilled water, of each.sufficient

**Ferro-Mangan-Pepton.** (Continued.)

Dissolve the citric acid in 9 fluidrams of water and neutralize it exactly with ammonia water, add a hot solution of iron peptonate in water, then a solution of the manganese chloride in 2 fluidrams of water, and then add other ingredients as given in the preceding formula.

Should it be desired to make the iron peptonate this formula may be used:

Egg albumen, dry.....	gr. 180
Hydrochloric acid, C.P..fl.dr.	4¾
Pepsin.....	gr. 8
Sol. of iron oxychloride..fl.oz.	4½
Solution of soda,	
Distilled water, of each.	sufficient

Mix the egg albumen with the pepsin, hydrochloric acid and 40 fluidounces of water, digest at a temperature of 40° C. for 12 hours and then so much longer so that a small specimen of the liquid gives no more than a faint turbidity with nitric acid. Allow to cool, neutralize with solution of soda, add the iron solution previously mixed with 40 fluidounces of water, then neutralize the mixture exactly with ½ per cent solution of soda, wash the precipitate once by affusion with water, allowing the former to subside, and decanting. Collect the precipitate on a wetted, closely-woven linen cloth, allow the liquid to drain off, introduce the precipitate into a porcelain capsule, add 25 minims of pure hydrochloric acid, apply heat and stir, which will hasten solution of the precipitate, and continue heating until the liquid is of syrupy consistence, spread upon glass plates, dry in a warm room and finally remove the scales.

**Ferropyrine.** (Ferripyrine).

An orange powder soluble in 5 parts of cold water, 9 parts of boiling water, also soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether.

It is used as an hematinic, antineuralgic, styptic, and astringent in anemia, chlorosis, migraine, hemorrhages, inflammations, etc.

Dose: 5 to 15 grains in solution or powder. It is used as a styptic, either pure or in 20 per cent dilution; as an astringent, in 1 to 2 per cent solution.

**Ferro-Salicylata.**

This is stated to contain in each fluidram, 5 grains of true salicylic acid from oil of wintergreen, and 5 minims of tincture of chloride of iron (in tasteless form), in alkaline combination, with a menstruum of glycerin and simple elixir. Elsewhere it is stated to contain ammonium citrate and to have the odor of wintergreen oil. It is recommended for rheumatic affections where a tonic is also needed.

A similar preparation is made as follows:

Salicylic acid, from oil of wintergreen.....	gr. 640
Sodium bicarbonate.....	
.....sufficient to neutralize	
Tincture of iron citro- chloride.....	fl.oz. 1½
Ammonium citrate....	av.oz. ½
Glycerin.....	fl.oz. 1
Water.....	fl.oz. 4
Simple elixir, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

Mix the acid and sodium bicarbonate with water, stirring until the reaction is completed, then add the ammonium citrate and glycerin, dissolve, add the tincture and the elixir,

flavor with the spirit of wintergreen, and filter.

**Ferrostyptin.**

A yellow crystalline powder, easily soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform. It is a styptic, like ferric chloride. It is used on gauze or cotton.

**Fire-Extinguishing Hand Grenades.**

The following are supposed to represent the results of analyses of these preparations:

*Harden's Extinguishing Grenade.*

—The solution contains 18.46 per cent of sodium chloride, and 8.88 per cent of ammonium chloride.

*Hayward's Extinguishing Grenade.*

—The solution contains 15.7 per cent of calcium chloride, and 5.6 per cent of magnesium chloride.

*Hayward's Hand Grenade.*—The solution contains calcium chloride, 18.4 per cent; magnesium chloride, 5.7 per cent; sodium chloride, 1.3 per cent; potassium bromide (?), 2.2 per cent; barium chloride, 0.3 per cent.

*Martin's Fire Protector.*—Glycerin, 2½ ounces; ammonium carbonate, 4 drams; ammonium chloride, 10 drams; boric acid, 10 drams; potassium bitartrate, 1 dram; and potassium oxalate (?), 1 dram.

*Munich Fire Annihilating Powder* consists of sodium chloride, 43 per cent; alum, 19.5 per cent; sodium sulphate, 5 per cent; sodium carbonate, 3.5 per cent; silica, 6.6 per cent; water, 22.3 per cent.

*Schoenberg's Fire Annihilator.*—The solution contains 1.66 per cent of sodium carbonate, and 6.43 per cent of sodium chloride.

**Firwein.**

This is stated to be a balsam of fir wine with iodine, bromine and phosphorus. The following formula from the D. C. contains these constituents:

Solution of bromine, iodine and phosphorus..	f.oz.	1
Fir bark, coarse powder..	av.oz.	1
White pine bark, coarse powder.....	av.oz.	½
Tamarac bark., coarse powder.....	av.oz.	½
Diluted alcohol.....	f.oz.	16
Sugar.....	av.oz.	4

Percolate the barks with the diluted alcohol until 13 fluidounces are obtained. Remove the tannin, add the solution of bromine, etc., and the sugar; dissolve the latter by agitation.

The solution is to be made as follows:

Phosphorus.....	gr.	10
Iodine.....	gr.	170
Bromine.....	gr.	170
Alcohol.....	f.oz.	1
Glycerin, enough to make.....	f.oz.	8

Dissolve the iodine in the alcohol, add the glycerin, then the bromine, and lastly add the phosphorus very gradually in fine shavings. Use great care in adding the phosphorus.

The preparation is highly recommended for bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, consumption, etc.

**Flagg's Relief.**

Oil of cloves.....	f.oz.	2
Oil of sassafras.....	f.oz.	4
Spirit of camphor.....	f.oz.	3

—J. J. Pierson.

**Flanders' Diffusible Tonic.**

Cinchonine sulphate...	parts	4
Extract of golden seal..	part	1
Alcohol.....	parts	50
Water.....	parts	145

—A. B. Stevens.

**Fleury's Tasteless Cascarine.**

Consists, according to N. I., of bismuth subnitrate, calomel and sugar.

**Flora China.** (Tasteless Quinine.)

This is said to be, or to contain, calcium sulphate.

**Fluids.**

The proprietary preparations known as "fluids" are either "curling fluids" or "cleansing" or "detergent" "fluids."

The "curling fluids" are liquids applied to the hair to cause it to curl. They are usually alkaline liquids, this being a fair sample:

Potassium carbonate.....	gr. 120
Ammonia water.....	fl.dr. 1
Alcohol.....	fl.dr. 12
Rose water, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

Mix and dissolve. In using this moisten the hair with it, adjust loosely, and it will curl upon drying.

The so-called cleansing or detergent fluids consist as a rule largely of benzine or gasoline. Chloroform or ether may also be added, also some flavoring oil like wintergreen, lavender or bergamot to disguise the odor of the benzine or gasoline.

**Fluid Extract of Golden Seal.** Colorless.

See next item.

**Fluid Extract of Hydrastis, Colorless.**

Preparations of this name are the same as or similar to the one mentioned under Lloyd's Hydrastis.

**Fluid Hydrastis.**

This is a non-alcoholic water-miscible preparation of hydrastis, prob-

ably similar to Glycerite of Hydrastis, U. S. P., which is as follows:

Hydrastis, No. 60 powder.....	av.oz. 17½
Glycerin.....	fl.oz. 8
Alcohol, Water, of each enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

Moisten the hydrastis with 5½ fluidounces of alcohol, pack in a percolator, saturate with more alcohol, close the percolator, macerate for 48 hours, and then allow to percolate, adding alcohol from time to time until the drug is practically exhausted. To the percolate add 4 fluidounces of water and then remove the alcohol by evaporation or distillation. After all the alcohol is driven off, add water to the residue to make it measure 8 fluidounces, set aside for 24 hours, filter, add enough water to make the filtrate measure 8 fluidounces, and to the latter add the glycerin.

**Fluid Lightning.**

See Cram's Fluid Lightning, also Liniments No. XX.

**Fluid Magnesia.**

The different so-called "fluid magnesias," such as Husband's, Murray's, Dinneford's, etc., are solutions of magnesium bicarbonate, which substance can exist only in solution.

—Cooley.

**Fluid Pepsin.** (By Lilly.)

This is a preparation said to be made directly from fresh calves' rennets. See Essence of Pepsin, No. IV.

**Fluorol.**

This is a sodium fluoride which has powerful antiseptic properties. It is soluble in water, and does not coagulate albumen.

**Foods.**

Most of the proprietary medicines sold as "foods" are prepared in infants' or invalids' foods. See Infants' Foods.

There are also so-called "stock foods" or "horse and cattle foods" which are the same as "condition powders;" "bird foods" which are mixtures of seeds for feeding birds; "roach foods," which are either like the "rat and roach destroyers" (see under Destroyers) or like Peterman's Roach Food.

**Ford's Balsam of Hoarhound.**

Hoarhound.....av.oz.	3½
Licorice root.....av.oz.	3½
Water.....fl.oz.	16
Camphor.....gr.	75
Opium.....gr.	60
Benzoin.....gr.	60
Squill.....gr.	120
Oil of anise.....fl.dr.	1
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	24
Honey.....av.oz.	3½

Macerate the hoarhound and licorice with the water for 12 hours, decant 12 fluidounces, to this add the remaining ingredients except the honey, macerate 7 days. strain, and add the honey.

—N. I.

**Formacoll.**

A combination of formaldehyde with gelatin.

**Formalbumin.** (Formaldehyde-Casein.)

This is a yellowish powder, almost odorless and tasteless. It is insoluble in water. A protective wound antiseptic, forming a film from which the formaldehyde is gradually liberated, thus continually disinfecting the surface of the wound.

**Formaldehyde.**

An aqueous solution of formic aldehyde gas; a colorless, volatile liquid of a pungent odor.

It is used as a non irritating, non-corrosive, surgical and general antiseptic in wounds, abscesses, etc., and for clothing, bed-linen, walls, etc. It is also used as a food preservative (for wine, beer, jellies, preserves, etc.); as a preservative of anatomical or botanical specimens. In surgery, it is used in ¼ to ½ per cent aqueous solution; for general antiseptic purposes, it is used in ½ to 2 per cent solution or in vapor; as a food preservative, 1 in 2,000,000 to 1 in 10,000 parts; for hardening anatomical specimens, 4 to 10 per cent solution.

**Formalin or Formol.**

This is a solution containing 40 per cent of formaldehyde. See Formaldehyde.

**Formaseptol.** (By Lilly.)

This is an antiseptic stated to contain formaldehyde, cinnamol, thymol, eucalyptol, menthol, gaultheria, sodium borate, and benzoic acid.

The following is of similar description:

Formalin.....fl.oz.	1
Thymol.....gr.	16
Menthol.....gr.	16
Sodium borate.....gr.	128
Benzoic acid.....gr.	32
Eucalyptol.....drops	8
Oil of cinnamon.....drops	8
Oil of wintergreen....drops	8
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	4
Water, enough to make.fl.oz.	16

Dissolve the borax and acid in 4 fluidounces of water by the aid of heat, dissolve the oils, menthol, thymol and

**Formaseptol.** (By Lilly.)—Continued.  
eucalyptol in the alcohol, mix all the ingredients, set aside for 24 hours, and filter clear.

**Formin.** (Hexamethylenetetramine.)

This is a crystalline powder, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, almost insoluble in ether.

It is used as a uric acid solvent, diuretic, and vesical antiseptic (in uric acid diathesis, cystitis, etc.).

Dose: 15 to 25 grains in the morning, in aqueous solution.

**Fosgate's Anodyne Cordial.**

A similar preparation is made as follows:

Fluid extract of rhubarb...	fl.dr. 5
Fluid extract of rhatany...	fl.dr. 2
Fluid extract of ginger...	drops 6
Paregoric.....	fl.dr. 1
Simple syrup.....	fl.dr. 1
Diluted alcohol.....	fl.dr. 5

—N. I.

**Fossilin.**

A petroleum product similar to petrolatum.—Coblentz.

**Fothergill's Asthma Mixture.**

See Asthma Remedies, No. VII.

**Fothergill's Hydrobromic Acid Cough Mixture.**

See Cough and Cold Remedies, No. XVII.

**Franck's Grains de Sante.**

According to Guibourt, these consist of equal parts Barbadoes aloes and licorice juice.

For Cadet's formula, see Grains de Sante.

**Frazer's Chamomilla Comp.**

This is stated to be a diffusible nerve tonic, made according to the

formula of Dr. Thos. A. McBride, and containing the mother tinctures of cinchona, chamomilla, ignatia, phosphorus, nux vomica with aromatics. The formula given under Claflin's Mistura Phosphori Composita will presumably make the same or a similar preparation:

**Freckle Remedies.**

I.

Borax.....	gr. 60
Potassium chlorate.....	gr. 40
Alcohol.....	fl.dr. 1
Glycerin.....	fl.dr. 2
Rose water, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 3

Dissolve as much as possible of the two salts and filter.

Directions: Apply with a soft sponge several times a day.

This forms a mild harmless lotion and frequently answers completely in mild cases. The same remarks apply to the next preparation.

II.

Sodium sulphocarbolate...	gr. 50
Glycerin.....	fl.oz. 2
Rose water.....	fl.oz. 1
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 1

III.

Salicylic acid.....	gr. 60
Bay rum.....	fl.oz. 4

Directions: Apply night and morning with a soft cloth or sponge.

This lotion soon produces a slight roughness of the skin, which should be subdued by the use of glycerite of starch. Care must be taken not to get any of it too near the eyes, nostrils and lips. Should the skin become red and irritated, the lotion must be suspended for a few days to allow the inflammation to subside.

IV.

Mercuric chloride.....gr. 6  
 Alcohol .....fl.oz. 1  
 Green soap.....av.oz. 2  
 Oil of lavender.....drops 10

Directions: Apply at night and wash off in the morning. Some kind of glycerin cream should be applied during the day.

This is to be used only in obstinate cases. The same applies to the next formula.

V.

Corrosive sublimate.....gr. 8  
 Distilled water.....fl.oz. 7  
 Spirit of camphor.....fl.dr. 4  
 Rose water.....fl.dr. 6

Apply upon three or four thicknesses of linen, cut to fit, at night. Remove when dry. After a few nights redness of the epidermis is induced, when it peels off in fine scales; then may be used an ointment composed of:

Spermaceti.....gr. 120  
 White wax.....gr. 120  
 Oil of sweet almonds...fl.dr. 4  
 Salicylic acid.....gr. 16  
 White precipitate.....gr. 4

Rub this on, night and morning, for five minutes, with a clean finger.

**Freese's Hamburg Blood-Purifying Tea.**

A similar preparation may be made by mixing:

Senna, cut.....av.oz. 12  
 Coriander.....av.oz. 4  
 Fennel.....av.oz. 2  
 Anise.....av.oz. 1

**Freleigh's Tonic.** (Phosphorized Cerebro-Spinal Tonic.)

According to the statement of composition by the manufacturers, the following represents like essential constituents and proportions:

Fluid extract of nux vomica.....fl.dr. 2½  
 Fluid extract of ignatia...fl.dr. 1¼  
 Fluid extract of yellow cinchona.....fl.dr. 10½  
 Fluid extract of German chamomile.....fl.dr. 1½  
 Fluid extract of gentian...m. 40  
 Fluid extract of columbo...m. 40  
 Fluid extract of cardamom.....drops 15  
 Spirit of phosphorus, N. F.....fl.oz. 3¾  
 Oil of orange.....drops 2  
 Oil of cloves.....drop 1  
 Oil of cassia.....drop 1  
 Simple syrup.....fl.oz. 4  
 Diluted alcohol, enough to make.....fl.oz. 16  
 Mix and filter.

**Frey's Vermifuge.**

Castor oil.....fl.oz. 1  
 Aromatic syrup of rhubarb.....fl.oz. 1  
 Oil of wormseed.....drops 30  
 Croton oil.....drops 3

—Kilner's Form.

**Friends.**

The "patent medicines" sold as "friends" are usually "woman's friends" or "mother's friends." See Female Disorders.

**Frost-Bite Remedies.**

The continued and repeated application of cold upon those portions of the body not well supplied with blood, such as the fingers, toes and ears, is liable to produce chilblains or similar disorder; if this application of cold be severe and long continued, the result is frost bite, more or less severe, followed possibly by gangrene (complete destruction of tissue). If the frost bite is only moderately severe, any of the stimulant applications mentioned below will prove beneficial. If it be se-

**Frost-Bite Remedies.**—(Continued.)

vere enough so that gangrene may supervene, radical measures may be required.

The following formulas are useful:

I.

Camphor, powder.....gr. 90  
Lanolin.....av.oz. 1  
Petrolatum.....av.oz. 1  
Hydrochloric acid.....fl.dr. 1  
To be applied evenings.

II.

Iodine.....gr. 60  
Ether.....fl.dr. 10  
Collodion.....fl.oz. 4  
Mix and dissolve by agitation.  
Apply with a camel's hair brush.

III.

Tannin.....gr. 30  
Glycerin or spirit of  
camphor.....fl.oz. 2  
Apply like the preceding.

IV.

Peru balsam.....fl.dr.  $1\frac{1}{2}$   
Oleobalsamic mixture...fl.oz. 1  
Cologne.....fl.oz. 1  
Paint on the affected parts.

V.

Solution of iron chloride.fl.dr. 6  
Venice turpentine.....av.oz.  $\frac{3}{4}$   
Armenian bole.....av.oz. 1  
Oil of bergamot.....fl.dr. 1  
Petrolatum.....av.oz. 14  
Make into an ointment which is to

be applied several times daily.

VI.

Diachylon ointment...av.oz. 1  
Lanolin.....av.oz. 1  
Cottonseed oil.....fl.dr. 4  
Carbolic acid.....fl.dr.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Oil of lavender.....drops 15

These are recommended by Lassar.

**Fruit Salt or Saline.**

The formulas given for Tarrant's Aperient or Eno's Fruit Salt make an

acceptable so-called "fruit salt or saline," or see Cathartics, No. XVI.

**Frye's Pancreo-Bismuth and Pepsin.**

This is stated to contain pancreatin; pepsin, bismuth, sodium bicarbonate and ginger.

**Fuller's Pills.**

Aloes.....gr. 30  
Iron sulphate.....gr. 30  
Myrrh.....gr. 20  
Senna.....gr. 20  
Asafetida.....gr. 10  
Galbanum.....gr. 10  
Mace.....gr. 6  
Saffron.....gr. 6  
Syrup.....sufficient

Make a mass and divide into 4-grain pills.—Cooley.

**Gadberry's Mixture.**

Iron sulphate.....gr. 100  
Quinine sulphate.....gr. 100  
Potassium nitrate.....gr. 300  
Nitric acid.....m. 100  
Water, enough to make.fl.oz. 16

Triturate the iron sulphate reduced to powder with the nitric acid previously mixed with an equal quantity of water. When effervescence has ceased, warm the mixture gently until it no longer evolves visible vapors of a yellowish tint. Then add to it the quinine sulphate, the potassium nitrate, and lastly the remainder of the water, dissolve, and filter.—N. F.

**Gaduol.** (Alcoholic Extract of Cod-Liver Oil.)

A brownish-yellow, oily liquid of a bitter, acrid taste derived by alcoholic extraction of cod-liver oil. Action and uses like those of the oil.

Dose: 5 to 15 minims, in capsules, wine or elixir.

**Gallanol.** (Gallic Acid Anilide—Gallinol.)

This is in white, bitter crystals or powders. It is slightly soluble in cold water, readily in boiling water and in alcohol and ether, insoluble in chloroform or benzine. It is used as an antiseptic for dermal purposes, psoriasis, eczema, etc. Application: 5 to 10 to 25 per cent.

**Gallicin.** (Methyl Gallate.)

This is in white, fleecy needles, which are soluble in hot water and alcohol, also in ether. It is a reducing agent and anti-catarhal, like pyrogallol. It is used in powder form, chiefly in conjunctival catarrh.

**Gallobromol.** (Dibromogallic Acid.)

This is in white needles, which are freely soluble in alcohol, ether and boiling water, and soluble in 10 parts of cold water. It is a sedative, like potassium bromide, and an antiseptic astringent, useful in gonorrhœa and cystitis.

Dose: Same as of potassium bromide. In gonorrhœa and cystitis, it is used in 1 or 2 per cent solution.

**Gardner's Syrup of Hydriodic Acid.**

The syrup of hydriodic acid of the U. S. P. is an excellent preparation:

Potassium iodide.....gr.	123
Potassium hypophosphite.gr.	10
Tartaric acid.....gr.	112
Water.....fl.dr.	2½
Diluted alcohol....sufficient	
Simple syrup, enough to make.....fl.oz.	16

Dissolve the potassium salts in the water, and the acid in ½ fluidounce of diluted alcohol, mix the two solutions in a vial, shake thoroughly, and place in ice water for one-half hour, occa-

sionally agitating. Then filter the whole as rapidly as possible through a small white filter, and carefully wash the vial and filter with small amounts of diluted alcohol until the filtrate no longer produces a cloudiness when dropped into a solution of silver nitrate (indicating that all the hydriodic acid has been washed out of the filtrate). Evaporate the filtrate carefully on a water bath, in a tared capsule, until it weighs nearly one ounce, and to the latter add enough simple syrup to make 16 fluidounces.

**Garfield Tea.**

A preparation of apparently similar properties is the following:

Senna, cut.....parts	8
Couch grass, cut.....parts	6
Fennel.....part	1

**Gargling Oil.**

The following is given by "Salmon's Compendium" as of similar character:

Crude petroleum.....fl.oz.	3¼
Ammonia water.....fl.oz.	1½
Soft soap.....av.oz.	4
Benzin.....fl.oz.	4
Oil of amber, crude.....fl.dr.	4
Tincture of iodine.....fl.dr.	2
Water.....fl.oz.	20

Mix the petroleum and soap, add the ammonia water, oil of amber and tincture of iodine, and mix thoroughly. Then add the benzin and finally the water.

**Gauzes.**

The medicated gauzes are prepared like the cottons, by immersing the plain gauze in a solution of the medicating substance, expressing the excess of the latter, and drying.

**Gelanthum.**

This is a mixture of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent each of gelatin and tragacanth and 5 per cent of glycerin and water. It is lauded by Unna as an ideal water-soluble vehicle for the application of medicines for skin medication. It forms a smooth, homogeneous covering without a tendency to stickiness. It takes up 50 per cent of ichthyol, 40 per cent of salicylic acid, resorcin or pyrogallol, 5 per cent of carbolic acid, and 1 per cent of mercuric chloride.

**Gelatol.**

An ointment base consisting of a mixture of oil, glycerin, gelatin, and water.—Helbing's Mat. Med.

**Gelseminine.**

This is derived from gelsemium. It is in very small white crystals which are soluble in alcohol and ether.

It is used in rheumatism, neuralgia, and dysmenorrhœa, also used as an antidote to strychnine. The dose is  $\frac{1}{15}$  to  $\frac{1}{30}$  grain, the maximum single dose being  $\frac{1}{30}$  grain, the maximum daily dose  $\frac{1}{6}$  grain.

**Geosot.** (Guaiacol Valerianate).

This is an oily liquid soluble in alcohol and ether.

It is used like guaiacol in the treatment of tuberculosis.

**Gerber's Food.**

See Infants' Foods.

**German Cathartic Salts.**

This is the artificial Carlsbad salt of the German Pharmacœpia and N. F., as follows:

Potassium sulphate.....	gr. 145
Sodium chloride.....	av.oz. 3
Sodium bicarbonate....	av.oz. 6
Sodium sulphate, dried.	av.oz. $7\frac{1}{2}$

Mix well, reducing to fine powder.

The dried sodium sulphate is to be prepared by slowly drying the crystalline salt until it has lost  $\frac{1}{2}$  its weight.

**German Herb Tea.**

See Cathartics, Nos. XII to XV.

**Giles' Iodide of Ammonia Liniment.**

Iodine.....	gr. 15
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 8
Camphor.....	gr. 120
Oil of lavender.....	fl.dr. 1
Oil of rosemary.....	fl.dr. 1
Water of ammonia....	fl.oz. 1

—D. C.

This corresponds almost exactly to the liniment of ammonium iodide of the N. F.

**Gilt Edge Butter Compound.**

This contains 30 per cent of pepsin and 60 per cent of hydrous sodium sulphate, besides a trace of pink coloring matter.—Wiley.

**Glacialin.**

This is a mixture of borax, boric acid and sugar.

**Gluten Suppositories.**

These consist of cacao butter containing 10 per cent of wheat flour.

—Vulpus.

**Glutiform.**

A combination of formaldehyde with gelatin.

**Glutol.** (Dr. Schleich.)

A combination of formaldehyde with gelatin. It is a whitish powder, insoluble in water, alkaline or acid liquids. A surgical antiseptic in purulent wounds, etc. It is applied in substance.

**Glycerin Extract of Red Bone Marrow.** (Medullary Glyceride.)

The following formula has been recommended:

Calves' ribs, finely con-  
tused.....av.oz. 12  
Glycerin.....fl.oz. 16

Macerate for several days, agitating occasionally, and strain through cheese cloth.

**Glycerole Celery Compound.** (By Sut-  
tiff.)

A preparation of this name is said to represent in each fluidram 3 grains of celery seed, 5 grains of catnip and 3 grains of German chamomile. A similar product is as follows:

Celery seed.....gr. 384  
German chamomile.....gr. 384  
Catnip.....av.oz. 1½  
Glycerin.....fl.oz. 8  
Diluted alcohol, enough  
to make.....fl.oz. 16

Mix the solids, reduce to fine powder, and extract by slow percolation with diluted alcohol to make 8 fluid-ounces, and to the latter add the glycerin.

**Glycerole Celery Compound.** (By  
Morse.)

This is stated to contain in each fluidram 4 grains of celery seed, 5 grains of catnip herb (fresh), and 2 grains of chamomile. It may be made similarly to the preceding, using 512 grains of celery seed and 256 grains of chamomile to make one pint of product.

**Glycerole of Celery Compound.** (By  
Baker.)

See Celery Compound.

**Glycerole Pepsin and Wafer Ash.** (By  
Parke, D. & Co.)

This is stated to contain 16 grains of saccharated pepsin and 4 grains of

wafer ash to each fluidounce. These are represented in the following:

Saccharated pepsin.....gr. 256  
Fluid extract of wafer  
ash.....fl.oz. 1  
Glycerin.....fl.oz. 8  
Water, enough to make.fl.oz. 16

Mix, macerate for several days, agitating frequently, and filter clear.

**Glycerole Yerbine Compound.**

This contains the same essential ingredients in the same proportions as are claimed for the preparation:

Yerba santa.....av.oz. 3¼  
Licorice.....av.oz. 3¼  
Grindelia.....gr. 480  
Wild cherry.....gr. 480  
Potassium bromide.....gr. 120  
Pine tar.....gr. 45  
Potassium carbonate.....gr. 40  
Salicylic acid.....gr. 32  
Alcohol,  
Water,  
Glycerin.....of each, sufficient

Mix the yerba santa, licorice, grindelia and wild cherry to moderately fine powder, add the potassium carbonate, and extract by percolation so as to obtain 16 fluidounces of percolate, using as a menstruum a mixture of equal volumes of alcohol, water and glycerin. To the percolate add the potassium bromide, tar and salicylic acid, set aside for several hours, agitating occasionally, and filter.

**Glycerophosphates.**

There are several glycerophosphates, sodium, calcium and iron being the ones mostly in use.

They are employed for treating various forms of nervous asthenia, phosphaturia, lumbago, etc. The dose is 5 to 10 grains.

**Glycoline.**

This is a liquid petrolatum, according to the manufacturers' statement.

**Glyco-Thymoline.** (Kress.)

Each fluidounce is stated to contain (in grains?) sodium 24, boric acid 4, benzoin 4, salicylic acid 0.33, eucalyptol 0.33, thymoline 0.17, betula lenta 0.08, menthol 0.08, pinus pumilio 0.17, glycerin and solvents sufficient. This does not differ materially in proportions from formula No. I, given under Lister's Antiseptic Solution containing, in addition, oil of pinus pumilio. Wild indigo is replaced by red birch, and the mixture is colored bright red as if with cudbear.

**Glymol.**

This is claimed to be a liquid hydrocarbon obtained from petroleum, probably therefore a purified liquid petrolatum.

**Godfrey's Cordial.****I.**

Oil of sassafras.....	drops	6
Tincture of opium.....	fl.dr.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Alcohol.....	fl.dr.	6
Potassium carbonate.....	gr.	60
Molasses .....	fl.oz.	5
Water, enough to make..	fl.oz.	16

Mix the tincture of opium with the alcohol in which the oil has previously been dissolved. Dissolve the potassium carbonate in 8 fluidounces of water, mix this with the molasses, add the mixture first prepared, and then enough water to make 16 fluidounces; allow the mixture to stand until it has become clear, and decant the clear liquid which is to be used.—N. F.

**II. Original formula:**

Opium, sliced.....	av.oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$
Sassafras chips.....	av.oz.	1
English brandy.....	fl.oz.	40
Water.....	fl.oz.	40
Treacle.....	av.lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Macerate the opium and sassafras with the brandy for 4 or 5 days, add the water and treacle, simmer the whole gently for a few minutes, let stand until next day, and decant the clear portion.

**III. Formula of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy:**

Potassium carbonate.....	gr.	75
Water.....	fl.oz.	26
Treacle.....	fl.oz.	16
Tincture of opium.....	fl.oz.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oil of sassafras.....	m.	15
Alcohol.....	fl.oz.	2

Dissolve the potassium in the water, add the treacle, simmer the mixture, remove the scum, allow to cool, and add the other ingredients.

**IV. Formula of Dr. Paris:**

Anise, bruised .....	av.oz.	1
Caraway, bruised.....	av.oz.	1
Coriander, bruised....	av.oz.	1
Sassafras chips.....	av.oz.	9
Tincture of opium.....	fl.oz.	3
Treacle.....	av.lb.	6
Water.....	fl.oz.	120

Mix the anise, caraway, coriander, sassafras and water, simmer together until reduced to 80 fluidounces, and add the treacle and tincture.

Many other formulas are in use.

**Gold Monobromide.**

This is in yellowish-gray, friable masses, insoluble in water.

It is used as an anti-epileptic and against migraine. The dose as an anti-epileptic is  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain 2 or 3 times

daily in pills; as an anodyne.  $\frac{1}{30}$  grain twice daily.

**Gombault's Caustic Balsam.**

This is said to consist of about the following (N. I.):

Oil of red thyme.....parts	3
Oil of amber, rectified.....parts	8
Oil of rosemary.....parts	10
Camphor.....parts	20
Alcohol.....parts	30
Sulphuric acid.....parts	90
Oil of turpentine....parts	340
Sulphurated oil.....parts	2,190

Mix the ingredients properly, stirring the acid into the other liquids mixed, and allow to cool.

**Gonorrhœa and Gleet Remedies.**

Remedies for gonorrhœa are used externally (so-called) or are exhibited internally. The external remedies are usually in the form of "injections," or "washes," as they are also termed. These usually contain a zinc salt combined with hydrastis or one of its alkaloïds, lead acetate, opium, carbolic acid or other substance. The remedies for internal use contain copaiba or santal oil or both combined with cubeb, matico, spirit of nitrous ether, gum turpentine, eucalyptus, etc. These internal medicines take the form of paste, capsules, pills or emulsions. The "external" and "internal" remedies may be used simultaneously, although there is no benefit to be gained by their conjoint use.

The "external" remedies usually are known by some fanciful or odd title, or by a number such as "55," "400," etc. The "internal" remedies are usually known by such titles as "sandalwood pills," "paste of copaiba, cubeb and santal," "paste of

copaiba, cubeb and matico," "gonorrhœa paste," "confection of cubeb and copaiba," "mass of copaiba," etc.

Remedies for external use are also in the form of bougies; one example of these is given among the following formulas.

Patients suffering with gonorrhœa are properly advised to keep the bowels well open and also to refrain from the use of any stimulants during the course of the disease.

Formulas Nos. II, III, IV, V, VI and VII are for injections which are to be used several times daily. Nos. VIII to XIV are formulas for pastes. The dose is a piece about the size of a pea taken 3 to 6 times daily. Nos. XV and XVI are formulas for pills or capsules. Nos. XVII and XVIII are formulas for emulsions of which a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful is to be given 3 times daily. No. XIX is a formula for a bougie.

For other gonorrhœa and gleet remedies, see Armenian Pills, Big G, The Boss, Bumsted's Gleet Cure, Gombault's Matico Injection, Injection Brou, Lafayette Mixture, and Tarrant's Compound Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba.

I.

Potassium citrate.....av.oz.	1
Syrup of citric acid.....fl.oz.	2
Water, enough to make...fl.oz.	8

This is to be taken only in the very first stages of the disease to render the urine alkaline. A tablespoonful is to be taken 3 times daily.

II.

Berberine hydrochlorate...gr.	15
Zinc acetate.....gr.	15
Glycerin.....fl.dr.	4
Water, enough to make...fl.oz.	8

**Gonorrhœa and Gleet Remedies.**

—(Continued.)

**III.**

- Tincture of hydrastis....fl.dr. 4  
Lime water.....fl.oz. 8

**IV.**

- Tannic acid.....gr. 20  
Alum.....gr. 20  
Zinc sulphate.....gr. 4  
Water.....fl.oz. 8

**V.**

- Zinc sulphate.....gr. 10  
Lead acetate.....gr. 10  
Compound tincture of  
catechu.....fl.dr. 1  
Tincture of opium.....fl.dr. 3  
Water.....fl.oz. 8

**VI.**

- Zinc sulphate.....gr. 15  
Extract of opium.....gr. 8  
Glycerite of hydrastis...fl.dr. 2  
Glycerin.....fl.oz. 1  
Water, enough to make. fl.oz. 8

**VII.**

- Zinc sulpho-carbolate.gr. 15 to 60  
Hydrogen peroxide....fl.oz. 8

**VIII.**

- Balsam of copaiba.....fl.oz. 1  
Cubeb, powder.....av.oz. 1  
Matico, powder.....av.oz. 1  
Light magnesia.....  
.....sufficient to form a mass

**IX.**

- Resin.....av.oz. 4  
Oil of sandalwood.....fl.oz. 5  
Calcined magnesia....av.oz. ½  
Melt the resin, add the oil, and stir  
in the magnesia when nearly cold.

**X.**

- Balsam of copaiba.....fl.oz. 8  
Yellow wax.....av.oz. 4  
Cubeb, powder.....av.oz. 4  
Sandalwood, powder...av.oz. 4  
Buchu, powder.....av.oz. 2  
Colocynth, powder ....av.oz. ½  
Melt the wax by the aid of heat,  
add the copaiba, and with the powders  
form a paste.

**XI.**

- Balsam of copaiba.....fl.oz. 2½  
Glycerin.....fl.dr. 4  
Sugar, powder.....av.oz. 2½  
Magnesia (calcined)....av.oz. 2½  
Licorice root, powder...av.oz. 2

Rub up the copaiba and glycerin intimately together, and then add the remaining ingredients gradually in the order named.—Dieterich.

**XII.**

- Balsam of copaiba.....av.oz. 4  
Oil of sandalwood.....fl.oz. 1  
Gum turpentine.....av.oz. 4  
Cubeb, powder.....sufficient

Melt the turpentine with the copaiba by the aid of gentle heat, add the oil and incorporate in the melted mass as much of the cubeb as will form a suitable paste.

**XIII.**

- Alum, powder.....av.oz. 1  
Subcarbonate of iron...av.oz. 4  
Cubeb, powder.....av.oz. 8  
Balsam of copaiba, enough to form  
a suitable mass or paste.

**XIV.**

- Balsam of copaiba.....av.oz. 8  
Gum turpentine.....av.oz. 8  
Oleoresin of cubeb.....fl.oz. 1  
Alum, powder.....av.oz. 1  
Extract of licorice, powder.....av.oz. 2  
Oil of wintergreen, sufficient to  
flavor suitably.  
Cubeb powder, sufficient to form  
a suitable mass or paste.

Melt the turpentine at a gentle heat, add the copaiba, add the oleoresin, alum and extract, allow to cool, and then add the oil and cubeb.

**XV.**

- Oil of sandalwood.....gr. 300  
Yellow wax.....gr. 300  
Melt the wax at the lowest possible  
temperature, add the oil, allow to

cool, and divide into 100 pills or capsules.

XVI.

Yellow wax.....gr. 300  
Balsam of copaiba.....gr. 300  
Oleoresin of cubeb.....gr. 100  
Iron sulphate, dried.....gr. 67  
Carbolic acid.....drops 33  
Extract of belladonna,  
powder.....gr. 12

Oil of peppermint....  
.....sufficient to flavor

Melt the wax at the lowest possible temperature, add the balsam, oleoresin, and acid, allow to cool, incorporate the extract, iron salt and oil, and divide into 100 pills or capsules.

Any of the pastes enumerated above may also be converted into pills or capsules.

XVII.

Fluid extract of eucalyptus.....fl.oz. 8  
Mucilage of acacia.....fl.oz. 8  
Balsam of copaiba.....fl.oz. 8  
Mix well by agitation.

XVIII.

Balsam of copaiba.....fl.oz. 2  
Oil of sandalwood.....fl.dr. 4  
Acacia, powder.....av.oz.  $\frac{3}{4}$   
Oil of wintergreen.....fl.dr. 1  
Simple syrup.....fl.oz. 4  
Water, enough to make..fl.oz. 16

Mix the balsam and two oils and triturate the mixture intimately with the gum; then add all at once 14 fluidrams of water, triturate rapidly until an emulsion is formed; add all the remainder of the water and syrup.

XIX.

Carbolic acid.....drop 1  
Zinc acetate.....gr. 10  
Iron persulphate, powder..gr. 4  
Extract of hydrastis.....gr. 30  
Extract of belladonna.....gr. 30  
Cacao butter, grated....sufficient

Convert this mixture into 30 bougies, each 2 inches long and about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick. These may be rolled out on a pill tile or pill machine. These bougies may be advised for gonorrhoea, gleet and spermatorrhoea (nocturnal emissions).

**Good Samaritan Liniment.**

Oil of wintergreen.....fl.dr. 1  
Oil of sassafras.....fl.dr. 2  
Oil of hemlock.....fl.dr. 2  
Oil of turpentine.....fl.dr. 2  
Tincture of capsicum..fl.dr. 2  
Tincture of opium....fl.dr. 2  
Chloroform.....fl.dr. 3  
Oil of origanum.....fl.dr. 4  
Tincture of myrrh.....fl.oz. 1  
Camphor.....gr. 240  
Alcohol.....fl.oz. 16

—Kilner.

**Goss' Improved Laxative Pills.**

Each pill contains:

Euonymin.....gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
Podophyllin.....gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
Extract of henbane.....gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
Compound extract of colocyath.....gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
Extract of butternut.....gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$

**Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.**

This is said by Tuttle and Snow to consist of calomel and water, about 39 grains of the former to 1 fluidounce of the latter, no perfume or glycerin being present.

The claim of the manufacturer is that the principal ingredients are epsom salt and table salt.

**Gout, Remedies for.**

See Rheumatism and Gout for typical formulas.

**Graham's Cucumber and Elder Flower Cream.**

This is said to produce a cream of the type named:

Sweet almond oil.....fl.oz.	5
Saturated aqueous solution of borax.....fl.oz.	1
Oil of lemon.....drops	16
Oil of bergamot.....drops	8
Oil of bitter almonds...drop	1

—Can. Dr.

**Grains de Sante.**

Aloes.....parts	4
Jalap.....parts	4
Rhubarb.....part	1
Syrup of wormwood....sufficient	

Make into 2¼-grain pills.—Cadet.

**Granules.**

The patent medicines sold as "granules" are usually liver or cathartic granules, i. e., small pills. See Pills.

**Granville's Counter-Irritant Lotion.**

(Compound Liniment of Ammonia.)

**I. Stronger:**

Stronger water of ammonia.....fl.oz.	5
Spirit of camphor.....fl.oz.	2
Oil of rosemary.....fl.dr.	1
Alcohol, enough to make.fl.oz.	8

**II. Weaker:**

Stronger water of ammonia.....fl.oz.	3
Spirit of camphor.....fl.oz.	3
Oil of rosemary.....fl.dr.	2
Alcohol, enough to make.fl.oz.	10

—Cooley.

**Grape Salt or Saline.**

The formulas given for Tarrant's Aperient or Eno's Fruit Salt make a similar preparation. See also Cathartics, No. XVI.

**Gray's Glycerin Tonic Compound.**

Each half fluidounce is stated to contain dilute phosphoric acid, 12 minims; gentian root, 10 grains; extract of taraxacum, 15 grains; glycerin,

80 minims; sherry wine, 80 minims; carminatives, q. s.

An essentially similar preparation in composition is yielded by the following formula:

Comp'd. fluid ex. gentian.fl.oz.	1
Fluid ext. of dandelion...fl.oz.	1
Diluted phosphoric acid.fl.dr.	6½
Glycerin.....fl.oz.	5
Sherry wine.....fl.oz.	5½
Tincture of cudbear or solution of carmine,sufficient to color.	
Simple elixir, enough to make.....fl.oz.	16

**Gray's Specific Pills.**

Nearly all of these "specific" pills are composed (W. D.) of asafetida, with a little camphor and sometimes hops, or lupulin, e. g.:

Asafetida.....gr.	2
Camphor.....gr.	1
Lupulin.....gr.	⅓

The "specific action" is in the direction of an anaphrodisiac.

**Green's August Flower.**

See August Flower.

**Green Mountain Kidney Cure.** (By Guild.)

This is stated to contain Canada balsam (balsam of fir), fresh extract of sweet elder bark, fresh extract of spike-nard root, fresh extract of sumac, podophyllin and ipecacuanha.

**Green Mountain Salve.**

Resin.....av.lb.	5
Burgundy pitch.....av.oz.	4
Beeswax.....av.oz.	4
Mutton tallow.....av.oz.	4
Oil of hemlock.....fl.oz.	1
Balsam of fir.....fl.oz.	1
Oil of origanum.....fl.oz.	1
Oil of red cedar.....fl.oz.	1
Venice turpentine.....fl.oz.	1
Oil of wormwood.....fl.oz.	½
Verdigris, very finely pulverized.....av.oz.	1

Melt the first three articles together and add the oils, having rubbed the verdigris up with a little of the oils and put in with the other articles, stirring well; then pour into cold water and work as wax until cool enough to roll.—A. D.

#### Greene's Nervura.

Fisher states (A. D.) that this is similar to the following:

Coca.....	av.oz.	1
Damiana.....	av.oz.	1
Gentian.....	av.oz.	1
Potassium bromide.....	gr.	105
Sodium salicylate.....	gr.	60
Dandelion.....	av.oz.	1
Alcohol.....	fl.oz.	4
Glycerin.....	fl.oz.	2
Water, enough to make.	fl.oz.	16

Grind the vegetable drugs to powder; add the alcohol and glycerin with an equal measure of water; macerate 24 hours, then percolate, adding enough alcohol and water in the proportion given to make 16 fluidounces, in which the sodium and potassium salts are to be dissolved.

#### Greenhow's Cholera Mixture.

Guaiaac.....	av.oz.	1
Cloves.....	av.oz.	1
Cinnamon.....	av.oz.	1
Brandy.....	fl.oz.	29

Macerate the drugs in moderately fine powder with the brandy for 7 days, and filter.

#### Grillon's Tamar Indien.

See Tamar Indien.

#### Grimault's Matico Injection.

Made by dissolving 8 grains of copper sulphate in 16 fluidounces of infusion of matico, the latter being prepared from 1 ounce of leaves.

—Wittstein.

#### Gross' Neuralgic Pills.

Each pill contains:

Quinine sulphate.....	gr.	2
Morphine sulphate.....	gr.	$\frac{1}{20}$
Strychnine.....	gr.	$\frac{1}{80}$
Arsenious acid.....	gr.	$\frac{1}{20}$
Extract of aconite leaves...	gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$

#### Growers.

All the proprietary medicines known as "growers" are preparations for the hair. See Hair Promoters, also Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower.

#### Guaethol. (Pyrocatechinmonoethylether.)

This is an oily liquid, solidifying in the cold and forming crystals which begin to melt at about 26° C. It is the ethyl compound corresponding to guaiacol which is the methyl compound.

It is said to act more effectively than guaiacol. A single dose is 2 to 4 grains, the daily dose, 16 grains.

#### Guaiacetine. (Sodium Pyrocatechinmonoacetate.)

This is a nearly tasteless powder soluble in 30 parts of water.

It is used like guaiacol as a remedy against tuberculosis. It is used preferably in the form of powders, the dose being 8 grains 2 or 3 times daily. After 3 weeks the dose should be reduced to 8 grains per day.

#### Guaiacol-Ethylene. (Ethylene Ether or Guaiacol.)

This is in yellow needles, which are soluble with difficulty in water but are readily soluble in alcohol. It is an antitubercular, like guaiacol.

Dose: 8 to 15 grains twice daily, in pill or cachet.

**Guaiacol Salicylate.** (Guaiacol Salol.)

This is in white, insipid, odorless crystals, which are soluble in alcohol but insoluble in water.

It is an intestinal antiseptic and is used like salol.

**Guaiacoline.**

This is stated by the manufacturers to be an emulsion containing the medicinal properties of cod-liver oil, guaiacol and alkaline phosphates, the formula being given as follows:

Pure Norwegian oil.....	drops 60
Guaiacol.....	drops 2
Prunus serotina, fl. ext.....	drops 15
Alkaline phosphates.....	gr. 2

Just what relation the above ingredients bear to the total quantity of emulsion, the manufacturers fail to state, but assuming that the preparation contains 40 per cent of oil, the following would make an acceptable preparation containing corresponding proportions of the other ingredients:

Norwegian cod liver oil.....	fl.oz. 6¼
Guaiacol.....	m. 100
Fluid extract of wild cherry.....	fl.dr. 13
Sodium phosphate.....	gr. 50
Potassium phosphate.....	gr. 50
Acacia, powder.....	av.oz. 1¾
Syrup of tolu.....	fl.oz. 1½
Water.....	sufficient

Emulsify the cod liver oil mixed with the guaiacol with the acacia and 4 fluid ounces of water, in the latter first dissolving the phosphates; to the emulsion add the syrup, fluid extract and enough water to make 16 fluid ounces. The syrup of tolu may be replaced by any other suitable syrup, and other flavors may be added if desired.

**Guaiacquin.** (Guaiacol Bisulphate of Quinine.)

This compound contains both guaiacol and quinine. Quinine alkaloid is present to the extent of 62 per cent, 38 per cent being guaiacol sulphonic acid which is equivalent to 24 per cent of pure guaiacol. It is a yellowish, crystalline, hygroscopic powder, very soluble in water, alcohol and dilute acids. It is odorless, has a bitter taste, but not the caustic taste or effects of guaiacol.

It is recommended in anæmia, malaria, and as an intestinal antiseptic.

Dose: 3 to 10 grains.

**Gude's Pepto-Mangan.** (Liq. Manganos-Ferri Peptonatus.)

This is probably similar to Ferro-Mangan-Peptone, which see.

**H. H. H. Medicine.**

The claim of the manufacturers is that this is made of oils of origanum, cedar and hemlock, camphor, iodine, white castile soap, ammonia, and sufficient grain alcohol to hold the oils in solution, no oil of mustard or turpentine being used.

**Haarlem Oil.**

Various formulas have been given for this preparation:

**I.**

Balsam of sulphur.....	fl.oz. 1
Oil of turpentine.....	fl.oz. 5

**II.**

Balsam of sulphur.....	fl.oz. 3
Barbadoes petroleum.....	fl.oz. 1
Crude oil of amber.....	fl.oz. 1½
Oil of turpentine.....	fl.oz. 8
Linseed oil.....	fl.oz. 4

**Haas' Hog Cholera Remedy.**

According to a report of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, the following is probably the composition of this remedy:

Powdered soap	.....parts	10
Potassium carbonate	.....parts	5
Red ochre	.....parts	12
Chalk	.....parts	50
Quicklime	.....parts	10
Calcedined magnesia	.....parts	13

**Hagan's Magnolia Balm.**

The following is said to make a similar preparation:

Zinc oxide	.....av.oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Glycerin	.....fl.oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Water	.....fl.oz.	2
Carmine	.....gr.	$\frac{1}{4}$
Oil of bergamot	.....drop	1
Oil of lemon	.....drop	1
	N. I.	

**Hagee's Cordial of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.**

This is stated to represent in each fluidounce 33 per cent of cod-liver oil with 6 grains of calcium hypophosphite and 3 grains of sodium hypophosphite.

The following makes a preparation of similar description:

Morrhual	.....gr.	90
Calcium hypophosphite	.....gr.	96
Sodium hypophosphite	.....gr.	48
Water	.....fl.oz.	8
Sherry wine	.....fl.oz.	8
Fuller's earth	.....av.oz.	1

Triturate the morrhual with the fuller's earth, add the water, in which the hypophosphites have been dissolved, then incorporate the wine, and filter, adding through the filter enough water to make 16 fluidounces.

**Hager's Olfactorium Anticatarrhoicum.**

See Catarrh Remedies, No. XIX.

**Haggard's Stool Promoter.**

Buckthorn, coarse powder	gr.	150
Potassium carbonate	.....gr.	45
Sodium sulphate, crystal	.....gr.	22
Sodium chloride	.....gr.	22
Oil of anise	.....drops	5
Alcohol	.....fl.oz.	2
Water	.....fl.oz.	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Glycerin, enough to make	.....fl.oz.	16

Mix all but the glycerin, macerate for a day or so, agitating occasionally, filter, and to the filtrate add the glycerin.—Hager.

**Haine's Golden Specific.**

A formula for producing a preparation said to resemble this article was contributed to the D. C.:

Bayberry root bark	.....parts	16
Ginger	.....parts	8
Capsicum	.....part	1

Reduce to fine powder and mix thoroughly.

**Hair Tonics.**

The preparations known by the general title of hair tonics are intended as tonics to hair and scalp, to prevent and cure dandruff, baldness, dryness of the hair, etc.

Some of these preparations contain cinchona or quinine; some contain sulphur and lead salts; others contain fixed oils like benne or cocoanut oil, and others contain still other ingredients.

They are known by such titles as "hair tonic," "hair restorer," "hair restorative," "hair invigorator," "hair vigor," "hair promoter," "hair grower," "hair lotion," "hair renewer," "hair wash," "hair renovator," "hair balsam," "hair regenerator," "hair rejuvenator," "hair balm," etc.

**Hair Tonics, Quinine and Cinchona.**

These preparations are usually dispensed under the titles "quinine hair wash," "quinine hair tonic," and "eau de quinine."

They are sometimes colored red by means of red saunders.

**I.**

Quinine sulphate.....gr.	20
Bay rum.....fl.dr.	4
Glycerin.....fl.dr.	4
Tincture of cantharides..fl.dr.	2
Tincture of capsicum...fl.dr.	2
Water, enough to make..fl.oz.	16
Mix and dissolve.	

**II.**

Quinine sulphate.....gr.	20
Glycerin.....fl.oz.	1
Cologne water.....fl.oz.	2
Bay rum.....fl.oz.	2
Rose water.....fl.oz.	11

Rub the quinine with the glycerin and add the other ingredients in order named. The addition of fluid extract of jaborandi is recommended to stimulate the growth.

**III.**

Quinine sulphate.....gr.	30
Acetic acid.....fl.dr.	2
Resorcin.....gr.	120
Water.....fl.oz.	4
Oil of eucalyptus.....fl.dr.	2
Tincture of cantharides..fl.dr.	3
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	12

Mix all, dissolve by agitation, and filter.

**IV.**

Quinine sulphate.....gr.	20
Tincture of cantharides..fl.dr.	2
Fluid extract of jabo-	
randi.....fl.dr.	2
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	2
Glycerin.....fl.oz.	2
Bay rum.....fl.oz.	6
Rose water, enough to	
make.....fl.oz.	16

The quinine should be dissolved in the alcoholic liquids by warming slightly, then the other ingredients added, and the whole filtered.

**V.**

Tincture of red cinchona..fl.oz.	1
Tincture of cantharides..fl.dr.	2
Glycerin.....fl.oz.	2
Compound spirit of lav-	
ender.....fl.dr.	2
Alcohol, enough to make..fl.oz.	16

**VI.**

Quinine sulphate.....gr.	90
Diluted sulphuric acid....m.	15
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	2
Glycerin.....fl.oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rose water.....fl.oz.	14

Triturate the quinine with the acid, gradually adding the water until solution is effected; then add the remaining ingredients and filter.

See also Coudray's Eau de Quinine and Eau de Quinine Tonic.

**Hair Promoters, Lead and Sulphur.**

Hair preparations containing sulphur and lead salt not only act as alleged curatives, but also as dyes or coloring agents, deepening the color of the hair. The sulphur and lead combine upon exposure to light to form black lead sulphide. For this reason such preparations should be kept darkened (usually by means of an adherent wrapper) when not in use.

Preparations of this class are usually sold under such names as hair promoter, restorer, restorative, vigor, invigorator, grower, renewer, renovator, balsam, regenerator, rejuvenator, etc.

For other preparations of this kind, see Allen's Hair Restorer, Hall's Hair Renewer, Ayers' Hair Vigor, Chevalier's Life for the Hair, and Roseter's Hair Regenerator.

- I.  
 Lead acetate.....av.oz.  $\frac{3}{4}$   
 Sulphur, precipitated...av.oz. 1  
 Tincture of cantharides...fl.dr. 4  
 Glycerin.....fl.oz. 8  
 Alcohol.....fl.oz. 4  
 Oil of citronella.....fl.dr. 1  
 Oil of bergamot.....drops 30  
 Water, enough to make..fl.oz. 64

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, add the glycerin and tincture of cantharides, and mix with the water, then add the sulphur and the acetate of lead.

II. Here is a formula which makes a preparation without sediment. It should be kept from the light.

- Lead acetate.....av.oz.  $\frac{3}{4}$   
 Sodium hyposulphite...av.oz.  $2\frac{1}{2}$   
 Glycerin.....fl.oz. 8  
 Alcohol.....fl.oz. 4  
 Oil of lemon.....fl.dr. 1  
 Oil of bitter almonds...drops 15  
 Oil of cloves.....drops 15  
 Rose water.....fl.oz. 16  
 Water, enough to make..fl.oz. 64

Dissolve the lead acetate and sodium hyposulphite, each separately in two pints of hot water, and mix the solutions. Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, adding 16 fluidounces of water, and rub with 120 grains of magnesium carbonate in a mortar; filter and add the filtrate to the other mixture, now incorporate the glycerin; and the remainder of the water.

- III.  
 Sulphur, precipitated...av.oz. 1  
 Lead acetate.....av.oz. 1  
 Tincture of cantharides...fl.dr. 4  
 Glycerin.....fl.oz. 2  
 Water, enough to make..fl.oz. 32

Dissolve the lead salt in a portion of the water, and add the remaining ingredients.

This preparation is known as Gen. Twigg's Hair Restorer.

# Hair Tonics Containing Oil.

- I.  
 Castor oil.....fl.oz. 16  
 Alcohol.....fl.oz. 24  
 Tincture of cantharides...fl.dr. 5  
 Oil of bergamot.....fl.oz. 1  
 Oil of rose.....drops 10  
 Red saunders...enough to color  
 Mix, macerate for several days, agitating occasionally, and strain.

- II.  
 Carbolic acid.....fl.dr. 2  
 Tincture of cantharides...fl.dr. 2  
 Tincture of nux vomica..fl.oz. 1  
 Compound tincture of cinchona.....fl.oz. 4  
 Cologne water.....fl.oz. 4  
 Cocoanut oil, enough to make.....fl.oz. 16

- III.  
 Castor oil.....fl.oz. 16  
 Tincture of cantharides...fl.oz. 2  
 Tannin.....gr. 120  
 Oil of bergamot.....fl.dr. 2  
 Oil of cloves.....fl.dr. 2  
 Oil of lavender.....fl.dr.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Oil of rosemary.....fl.dr.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Alcohol.....fl.oz. 48

- IV.  
 Castor oil.....fl.oz.  $5\frac{1}{2}$   
 Tincture of cantharides...fl.dr. 6  
 Oil of bergamot.....fl.dr. 2  
 Stronger water of ammonia.....drops 6  
 Alcohol, enough to make..fl.oz. 16

For other preparations of this kind, see Bordet's Hair Tonic, Barry's Tricopherous, Burnett's Cocaine, and Lyon's Kathairon.

- V.  
 Tincture of cantharides...fl.dr. 4  
 Tincture of capsicum...fl.oz. 1  
 Cocoanut oil.....fl.oz. 4  
 Castor oil.....fl.oz. 4  
 Oil of nutmeg, essential..fl.dr. 1  
 Cologne water, enough to make.....fl.oz. 16

Shake well before using, and apply once or twice daily.

**Hair Tonics Containing Oil.**—(Continued.)**VI.**

Sweet almond oil.....	fl.oz.	2
Ammonia water, concentrated.....	fl.oz.	2
Chloroform.....	m.	50
Oil of rosemary.....	fl.dr.	1½
Oil of lemon.....	drops	12
Alcohol, enough to make.....	fl.oz.	16

This preparation is well known under the name Erasmus Wilson's Hair Lotion.

**Hair's Asthma Cure.**

The following is said to resemble it (N. I.):

Potassium iodide.....	av.oz.	1
Tar water.....	fl.oz.	16
Caramel, sufficient to color light brown.		

**Hale's Honey of Hoarhound and Tar.**

For a preparation containing honey, hoarhound and tar, see Cough and Cold Remedies, No. VI.

**Hall's Catarrh Cure.**

The following formula makes a preparation resembling this remedy (N. I.):

Gentian, coarse powder.....	av.oz.	1¼
Bitter orange peel, coarse powder.....	gr.	300
Cardamom seeds, coarse powder.....	gr.	100
Potassium iodide.....	av.oz.	1
Diluted alcohol.....	sufficient	

Macerate the crude drugs in 12 fluidounces of diluted alcohol for 48 hours, then transfer to a percolator and allow to percolate slowly; when the liquid has ceased to percolate, pass enough menstruum through the percolator to make the finished product measure 16 fluidounces. In this dissolve the potassium iodide.

**Hall's Dinner Pills.**

Each pill should contain:

Aloes.....	gr.	1
Extract of licorice.....	gr.	1
Soap.....	gr.	1
Molasses.....	gr.	1

**Hall's Hair Renewer.**

The following resembles this "renewer," according to N. I.:

Lead acetate.....	gr.	60
Precipitated sulphur.....	gr.	60
Sodium chloride.....	gr.	120
Glycerin.....	fl.oz.	8
Bay rum.....	fl.oz.	2
Jamaica rum.....	fl.oz.	4
Water.....	fl.oz.	16

**Hall's Solution of Strychnine.**

Strychnine acetate.....	gr.	16
Diluted acetic acid.....	fl.dr.	4
Alcohol.....	fl.oz.	4
Compound tincture of cardamom.....	fl.dr.	1
Water, enough to make.....	fl.oz.	16

**Haller's Acid Elixir.**

Sulphuric acid, by weight,	part	1
Alcohol, by weight, enough to make.....	parts	4

**Hamburg Breast Tea. Hamburg Drops.**

See Koenig's preparations.

**Hamburg Plaster.**

Dieterich's Manual gives the following:

Mother plaster.....	av.oz.	6½
Suet.....	gr.	180
Black pitch.....	gr.	180
Amber, powder.....	gr.	360
Peru balsam.....	gr.	36

Melt the first three ingredients, add the amber and balsam, and roll into sticks about 5⁄8-inch in diameter.

**Hamilton's Pills.**

See Morrison's Pills No. 2.

**Hamlin's Wizard Oil.**

I. The following is said to be similar:

Spirit of camphor.....	fl.oz. 1
Spirit of ammonia.....	fl.dr. 4
Oil of sassafras.....	fl.dr. 4
Oil of cloves.....	fl.dr. 2
Chloroform.....	fl.dr. 4
Oil of turpentine.....	fl.dr. 4
Alcohol, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 5

—J. J. Pierson.

II. The following is given by Kilner's Formulary:

Oil of cloves.....	fl.dr. 1
Oil of turpentine.....	fl.dr. 1
Chloroform.....	fl.dr. 2
Oil of sassafras.....	fl.dr. 4
Ammonia water.....	fl.dr. 4
Spirit of camphor.....	fl.dr. 8
Alcohol.....	fl.dr. 25

**Hanson's Magic Corn Salve.**

The following makes a similar preparation:

Salicylic acid.....	av.oz. 1
Simple cerate.....	av.oz. 8

**Hardy's Ointment.**

Beef tallow.....	av.oz. 1
Castor oil.....	gr. 154
Gallic acid.....	gr. 13
Vanilla tincture.....	enough to flavor

—Bouchardat.

**Harter's Wild Cherry Bitters.**

The following is said to make a similar bitters (Ind. Ph. and D. C.):

Wild cherry bark.....	av.oz. 8
Yellow cinchona bark.....	av.oz. 1
Orange peel.....	av.oz. 2
Cardamom seed.....	av.oz. 1
Canada snake root.....	av.oz. $\frac{1}{2}$
Diluted alcohol.....	sufficient
Honey.....	fl.oz. 16
Syrup.....	fl.oz. 16

Percolate the drugs in moderately fine powder with diluted alcohol, and

when 96 fluidounces are obtained, add the honey and syrup.

**Hartman's Crimson Salt.**

Borax.....	part 1
Potassium permanganate.....	part 1
Salt (common).....	parts 6
Alum.....	parts 8

—Frerksen.

**Dr. Haskell's Enteritis Tablets.**

Each tablet is stated to contain:

Copper arsenite.....	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
Corrosive sublimate.....	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
Morphine sulphate.....	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$

**Hay Fever Remedies.**

I.

Borax.....	gr. 60
Capsicum.....	gr. 45
Ammonium carbonate.....	gr. 30

All in fine powder and to be well mixed.

This is to be insufflated into the nostrils several times daily.

II.

Boric acid.....	gr. 60
Sodium salicylate.....	gr. 75
Cocaine hydrochlorate.....	gr. 4

Make a powder.

This powder is to be insufflated into the nostrils frequently during the day. For the eyes, where affected, a wash of zinc or copper sulphate should be ordered.

III.

Cocaine hydrochlorate.....	gr. 6
Carbolic acid.....	gr. 10
Menthol.....	gr. 20
Oil of sweet almond.....	fl.dr. 2
Zinc ointment.....	gr. 240

This is to be applied on a cotton pledget.

The cocaine makes the above two formulas dangerous without specific warning against the continued use of the preparations.

**Hayden's Viburnum Compound.**

According to the statement of composition by the manufacturers, the following contains like essential constituents:

Cramp bark.....	av.oz. 2
Cassia bark.....	av.oz. 1
Scullcap.....	av.oz. $\frac{1}{2}$
Wild yam.....	av.oz. $\frac{1}{2}$
Cloves.....	av.oz. $\frac{1}{4}$
Alcohol, Water, Glycerin.....	of each, sufficient

Mix the drugs, reduce to powder, and extract with a menstruum composed of 1 volume of glycerin, 1 of water, and 2 of alcohol, so as to obtain 16 fluidounces of product.

This preparation is valued as an uterine tonic, antispasmodic and nerve in dysmenorrhœa, convulsions, threatened abortion, etc., and is recommended for all internal pains of the stomach and bowels.

**Hayne's Nerve Pills.**

These are made to contain each:

Scutellarin.....	gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$
Cypripedin.....	gr. 1
Lupulin.....	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Extract of lettuce.....	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$

**Hazeline.**

This is stated to be an alcoholic distillate from witch-hazel bark.

**Headache Remedies.**

These remedies are usually put up in the form of powders, capsules, wafers or cachets, pills and tablets, but the ingredients are practically alike. The common ingredients of these preparations are acetanilid, phenacetine, caffeine, bromides, sodium bicarbonate (to correct acidity of the stomach), etc.

Some of the headache remedies appear in the form of effervescent salts; the ingredients are, however, similar to those of the other remedies. There are also liquid headache remedies. The ingredients of these are like those of any of the preceding. Some headache medicines are intended for inhalation and application to the forehead, such as No. IX.

In addition to the headache remedies mentioned here, see also Bromo-Caffeine, Bromo-Seltzer, Bromopyrine, Brotanilid, Brotipyryne, Coaline Headache Powders, Coca-Caffeine Co., Headine, Hemicranine, Kephalgine, Migraine Tablets, Phospho-Caffeine Comp., Senckenberg's Migraine Pastilles, Wampole's Bromo-Pyrine and Ward's Essence.

The following formulas furnish typical headache remedies:

**I.**

Acetanilid.....	gr. 7
Sodium bicarbonate.....	gr. 2
Caffeine .....	gr. 1

Make 1 powder, pill, capsule or tablet.

**II.**

Phenacetine.....	gr. 10
Caffeine .....	gr. 1

Make 1 powder, pill, capsule or tablet.

**III.**

Acetanilid.....	gr. 3
Caffeine.....	gr. 1
Sodium bromide.....	gr. 7

Make 1 powder, pill, capsule or tablet.

**IV.**

Acetanilid.....	av.oz. 1
Sodium salicylate.....	gr. 125
Cerium oxalate.....	gr. 65

Mix, make 10 grain doses, and form into powders, pills, capsules, etc.

V.

Cerium oxalate.....gr.	192
Sodium bicarbonate.....gr.	192
Caffeine citrate.....gr.	48
Magnesium carbonate...gr.	48
Licorice root, powder...gr.	96
Acetanilid.....av.oz.	1 3/4
Oil of coriander.....drop	1
Oil of orange.....drops	2

Mix intimately, reducing to very fine powder. Divide into 10 grain powders, wafers or capsules, or make 5 grain tablets or pills, directing the patient to take 1 of the former or 2 of the latter at a dose.

VI. Effervescent potassium bromide with caffeine is also an excellent headache remedy:

Potassium bromide.....gr.	200
Caffeine.....gr.	20
Sodium bicarbonate.....gr.	600
Tartaric acid.....gr.	540
Sugar, fine powder.....gr.	440

Triturate ingredients, previously well dried, to a fine, uniform powder. If a granular powder is wanted, make into a soft paste with alcohol, rub through a suitable sieve, and dry.

Each heaping teaspoonful (about 90 grains) contains 10 grains of potassium bromide and 1 grain of caffeine.

VII. The latter mixture may also be made with the addition of acetanilid, and will then resemble the different effervescent headache remedies of the market.

VIII.

Caffeine.....gr.	20
Ammonium carbonate.....gr.	20
Elixir of guarana.....fl.oz.	1

One fluidram every hour until relieved.

This is suitable for neuralgic headaches.

IX.

Oil of lavender flower...fl.dr.	1
Camphor.....av.oz.	1
Ammonia water.....fl.oz.	4
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	16

Mix and dissolve.

For inhalation and application to the forehead.

**Headine.**

Acetanilid.....parts	7
Sodium bicarbonate.....parts	3

—Dr. Schneider.

**Hebra's Itch Ointment.**

See Itch Remedies, No. II.

**Hebra's Oriental Cosmetic Water.**

See Face Bleach.

**Heiskell's Tetter Ointment.**

This is said (W. D.) to be cerate of subacetate of lead.

**Helcosol.** (Bismuth Pyrogallate.)

A yellow, amorphous, odorless, tasteless powder containing 48 per cent bismuth oxide. It is insoluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in diluted hydrochloric acid; an internal and external antiseptic like salol or dermatol.

Dose: 5 to 15 grains in powders or capsules.

**Helenin.** (Alantol.—Elecampane or Inula Camphor.

This is in white, acicular crystals, insoluble in water, readily soluble in hot alcohol, ether and oils; an anti-catarrhal (chronic bronchitis, phthisis, coughs with pain, etc.), and antiseptic in diphtheria, etc.

Dose: 3/8 gr. 10 times daily, in pills.

**Hellmund's Narcotico—Balsamic Ointment.**

See Pile Remedies, No. VI.

**Helmbold's Extract Buchu.**

The following was given as an authentic formula by Dr. F. E. Stewart in D. C.:

Buchu.....	av.oz.	1
Cubebs.....	gr.	180
Digitalis.....	gr.	50
Alcohol.....	fl.oz.	2½
Water, enough to make.....	fl.oz.	15
Licorice.....	gr.	50
Caramel.....	gr.	75
Essence of peppermint.....	drops	38
Molasses.....	fl.dr.	5½

**Helmbold's Jelly of Glycerin and Roses.**

The following is of similar character according to N. I.:

Tragacanth.....	gr.	60
Glycerin.....	fl.oz.	2
Water.....	fl.oz.	4
Triple extract of rose.....	drops	6

**Helonia Tablets.**

According to the statement of composition by the manufacturers, each tablet may be computed to contain essentially the following ingredients:

Extract of helonias.....	gr.	½
Extract of henbane.....	gr.	1
Extract of opium.....	gr.	¼
Tannic acid.....	gr.	2
Salicylic acid.....	gr.	1
Boric acid.....	gr.	3
Alum.....	gr.	1
Thymol.....	gr.	1
Eucalyptol.....	gr.	1

The published formula does not specify the amounts of alum, thymol and eucalyptol.

**Helonias Cordial.**

This preparation which is an uterine tonic and sedative is stated to contain in each fluidram: helonias dioica, 15

grains; viburnum opulus, 15 grains; caulophyllum thalictroides, 15 grains and mitchella repens, 60 grains.

The following is an approximate equivalent:

Fluid extract of false unicorn root.....	fl.oz.	½
Fluid extract of cramp bark.....	fl.oz.	½
Fluid extract of mitchella.....	fl.oz.	2
Purified talcum.....	av.oz.	½
Simple elixir, enough to make.....	fl.oz.	16

Mix the fluid extracts, incorporate the talcum by agitation, add the elixir, set aside for 24 hours, and filter.

**Hemalbumin.**

See Dahmen's Hemalbumin.

**Hematic Hypophosphites.**

This preparation is made by several manufacturers. It always contains alkali hypophosphites, manganese, and iron hypophosphites, quinine, iron and strychnine. The compound syrup of hypophosphites N. F. is a satisfactory preparation of this kind.

**Hematysin.** (By Searle & H. Co.)

This preparation contains the same ingredients as are claimed for Succus Alterans, which see.

**Hemicranine.**

Phenacetine.....	parts	5
Caffeine.....	part	1
Citric acid.....	part	1
— Ph. Central.		

**Hemogallol.**

This is a product of hemaglobin. It is a reddish-brown powder, which is insoluble and tasteless.

It is useful in chlorosis, anemia, etc., which is usually well borne, and is said to be very easily transformed into the

blood-coloring matter by the organisms of debilitated individuals.

Dose: 2 to 8 grains 3 times daily, 15 minutes before meals.

### Hemol.

This is similar to Hemogallol; action, dose, etc., being the same. It is a dark-brown, insoluble powder.

### Hemorrhoid Remedies.

See Pile Remedies.

### Henry's Carbolic Salve.

Carbolic acid.....gr. 40  
Resin cerate.....av.oz. 5  
Oil of bergamot.....drops 16  
Oil of lavender.....drops 8

### Henry's Magnesia.

This is heavy calcined magnesia.

### Henry's or R. & H. Three Chlorides.

(Elixir Ferri, Hydrargyri et Arsenici.  
—Liq. Ferrisenic, Henry's.)

Each fluidram of this alterative tonic is stated to contain  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain of protochloride of iron,  $\frac{1}{16}$  grain of bichloride of mercury,  $\frac{1}{16}$  grain of chloride of arsenic, with calisaya alkaloids and aromatics. The following contains the same ingredients in the same essential proportions:

Solution of protochloride of iron, N. F.....m. 50  
Mercuric chloride.....gr. 1  
Solution of arsenious acid (solution of chloride of arsenic).....m. 100  
Compound elixir of quinine, N. F., enough to make.....fl.oz. 16

Mix, dissolve, and filter.

### Henry's Tri-Iodides. (Solution of Tri-Iodides.—Solution of Triple Hydroiodates.)

The published formula states that each tablespoonful contains as iodides of their alkaloids the active constitu-

ents of 30 grains each of colchicum seed, poke-root and bittersweet and 10 grains of sodium salicylate. According to this, the formula below approximately represents the preparation:

Fluid extract of colchicum seed.....fl.oz. 2  
Fluid ext. of poke-root.....fl.oz. 2  
Fluid extract of bittersweet.....fl.oz. 2  
Potassium iodide.....gr. 64  
Sodium salicylate.....gr. 320  
Simple elixir, enough to make.....fl.oz. 16  
Mix, dissolve, and filter.

The preparation is used for gout, rheumatism and diathetic diseases.

### Hensel's Tonicum. (Essentia Tonica Henseli.)

This is said (W. D.) to be similar:

Formic acid (sp. gr. 1.200).....fl.dr.  $3\frac{3}{4}$   
Marble dust.....gr. 140  
Ferrous sulphate, crystal..gr. 96  
Solution of tersulphate of iron.....fl.dr.  $6\frac{1}{2}$   
Glacial acetic acid.....fl.oz.  $3\frac{1}{4}$   
Alcohol.....fl.oz. 5  
Acetic ether.....fl.dr. 1  
Water.....fl.oz.  $6\frac{1}{2}$

Dissolve the marble dust in  $3\frac{1}{4}$

fluidounces of water containing the formic acid; also dissolve the ferrous sulphate in the remainder of the water and add the solution of tersulphate of iron and the acetic acid. Mix the two liquids, add the alcohol, allow the calcium sulphate to precipitate, filter, and to the filtrate add the acetic ether.

### Hepatosmene.

This is stated to be composed of sodium phosphate, 70 grains, and sodium sulphate 5 grains to the dram.

It is probably similar to Melachol, sodium sulphate being substituted for sodium nitrate.

**Himrod's Asthma Cure.**

The following probably resembles this cure:

Lobelia herb. ....	av.oz. 2
Stramonium leaves. ....	av.oz. 2
Potassium nitrate. ....	av.oz. 2
Black tea. ....	av.oz. 2

Powder, mix and sift.—Contributed to W. D.

**Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream.**

This formula G. H. Rose has contributed to D. C. as furnishing a similar preparation:

Gold cream, U. S. P. ....	av.oz. 1
Sweet almond oil. ....	fl.oz. 1
Glycerin. ....	fl.oz. 1
Boric acid. ....	av.oz. 1
Solution of soda. ....	fl.oz. 2½
Mucilage of quince seed. ....	fl.oz. 5
Water, enough to make. ....	fl.oz. 40
Oil of bitter almond,	
Oil of rose, of each. ....	
.....sufficient to perfume	

Heat the cold cream, oil and solution of soda together, stirring constantly until an emulsion is formed; then warm together the glycerin, acid, mucilage, and about 30 fluidounces of water, mix with the emulsion, stir until cold and make to 40 fluidounces by adding more water. Lastly add the volatile oils.

**Hobb's Kerosene Liniment.**

Tincture of opium. ....	fl.dr. 4
Tincture of arnica. ....	fl.dr. 5
Tincture of stramonium. ....	fl.dr. 4
Aromatic spirit of am-	
monia. ....	fl.dr. 6
Spirit of camphor. ....	fl.dr. 5
Oil of origanum. ....	fl.dr. 4
Chloroform. ....	fl.oz. 1
Kerosene. ....	fl.oz. 2

—Kilner.

**Hoff's Malt Extract.**

The following makes a preparation of this class of malt extracts:

Althæa. ....	av.oz. 8
Coriander. ....	av.oz. 8
Star anise. ....	av.oz. 4
Grains of paradise. ....	av.oz. 4
Simple syrup. ....	fl.oz. 16
Glycerin. ....	fl.oz. 16
Oil of lemon. ....	drops 2
Oil of orange. ....	drop 1
Caramel. ....	av.oz. 8
Water, boiling. ....	gal. 1½

Mix and reduce the drugs to coarse powder, and infuse with the water; to the infusion add the remainder of the ingredients, and mix well; add 16 fluidounces of this liquid to one barrel of ordinary brewers' beer.

**Holloway's Ointment.**

This preparation was examined by the French government chemists who stated that it is composed of butter, lard, white and yellow wax, and Venice turpentine. According to Cooley's Cyclopedia, the following is the formula generally employed:

Fresh butter, free from	
water or salt. ....	av.oz. 12
Yellow wax. ....	av.oz. 4
Resin. ....	av.oz. 3
Vinegar of cantharides. ....	fl.oz. 1
Balsam of fir. ....	av.oz. 1
Expressed oil of mace. ....	gr. 30
Peru balsam or	
liquid styrax. ....	drops 10 or 12

Melt the butter, wax and resin, add the vinegar, allow the whole to simmer for 10 or 12 minutes, or until the moisture is nearly evaporated; allow to cool somewhat, add the remaining ingredients, and stir until cool.

**Holloway's Pills.**

The following is given by Cooley:	
Aloes. ....	parts 2
Jalap. ....	part 1
Ginger. ....	part 1
Myrrh. ....	part 1

Make into a mass with mucilage and divide into 2-grain pills.

Dorvault gives the following as the composition of these pills as found on analysis:

Socotrine aloes.....	gr. 60
Rhubarb.....	gr. 25
Pepper.....	gr. 7
Saffron.....	gr. 3
Sodium sulphate.....	gr. 3

Make 144 pills.

The pills are rolled in powdered ginger.

#### Holman's Liver Pad.

May apple root.....	oz. $\frac{1}{2}$
Leptandra root.....	oz. $\frac{1}{2}$
Bayberry bark.....	dr. 2
Red cinchona bark.....	oz. 2
Fenugreek.....	oz. $\frac{1}{2}$
Guaiac resin.....	oz. $1\frac{1}{2}$
Oil of eucalyptus.....	fl. dr. 2

Grind the solids to powder, mix with them the oil and make into a pad, using cotton cloth of suitable thickness as an envelope.—Kilner's Form.

#### Homatropine Hydrobromate.

White, non-hygroscopic leaflets, which are soluble in 10 parts of water.

It is used chiefly as a mydriatic, being less irritating, less liable to produce systematic disturbance, and less persistent than atropine. It is used in 1 per cent aqueous solution.

#### Honeys.

The "patent medicines" known as "honeys" are usually cough and cold preparations. See Cough and Cold Remedies. These "honeys" include "honey and tolu," "honey of hoarhound and tar," "honey and tar," "hoarhound honey," etc.

Another "honey" mentioned in this work is Hudson's Honey of Elm, a dentifrice.

#### Honey and Tolu.

See Cough and Cold Remedies, No. IV.

#### Honey, Hoarhound and Tar.

See Cough and Cold Remedies, No. VI.

#### Hooper's Female Pills.

The following is the formula advocated by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy some years ago:

Aloes, barbadoes.....	gr. 96
Dried sulphate of iron....	gr. 25
Extract of black hellebore.	gr. 24
Myrrh.....	gr. 24
Soap.....	gr. 24
Powdered canella.....	gr. 12
Powdered ginger.....	gr. 12

Beat them well together into a mass, with syrup or water, and divide into pills, each containing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 grains.

#### Hop Bitters.

The following is said to be similar:

Hops.....	av. oz. 4
Orange peel.....	av. oz. 2
Dandelion.....	av. oz. 2
Buchu.....	av. oz. 1
Mandrake.....	av. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar.....	av. oz. 16
Alcohol.....	fl. oz. 16
Water, to make.....	pints 8

Macerate the drugs in coarse powder in the alcohol and 7 pints of water, at a warm temperature, for 8 days. Express and dissolve the sugar in the liquid, to which add water, if necessary, to make 8 pints, and strain.

—W. D.

#### Horlick's Food.

See Infants' Foods.

#### Horner's Rheumatic Lightning.

Fluid extract of colchicum seed.....	fl. dr. 1
Fluid extract of black cohosh.....	fl. dr. $4\frac{1}{4}$
Potassium acetate.....	gr. 128
Sodium salicylate.....	gr. 256
Alcohol.....	fl. oz. $2\frac{1}{2}$
Water, enough to make.	fl. oz. 16

—N. I.

**Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

Each fluidram is said to contain  $5\frac{1}{2}$  grains of free phosphoric acid, 3 grains of calcium phosphate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of magnesium phosphate,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of potassium phosphate, and  $\frac{1}{6}$  grain of iron phosphate. The total amount of phosphoric acid, free and combined, in one fluidram, is said to be 7 grains.

This preparation is probably made from bone ash and sulphuric acid, like Compound Solution of Phosphoric Acid, N. F., the formula for which is as follows:

Bone ash.....	av.oz.	8
Sulphuric acid.....	av.oz.	6
Water .....	fl.oz.	32

Mix the bone ash with 8 fluidounces of water, add the acid, previously diluted with 16 fluidounces, mix thoroughly with a glass or porcelain stirrer, incorporate the remainder of the water, and set the mixture aside for 24 hours, agitating occasionally. Then transfer the mixture to a strong muslin strainer, and subject to pressure, avoiding contact with metals, so as to extract as much liquid as possible. Lastly filter the liquid through paper. The acid used in this preparation may be of the commercial variety, provided it is free from arsenic and of a specific gravity not less than 1.83. If the specific gravity is less than 1.83, proportionately more acid and less water should be used.

The vessel used in making this preparation must be of glass or other material not acted upon by the acid.

Another method of making a preparation of this kind is according to the following:

Precipitated chalk.....	gr.	740
Calcined magnesia.....	gr.	230
Potassium carbonate.....	gr.	300
Phosphoric acid, syrupy, (U. S. P. or 85 per cent).....	fl.oz.	7
Or phosphoric acid 50 per cent.....	fl.oz.	12
Water, enough to make.....	fl.oz.	32

Mix the acid with enough water to make 16 fluidounces, and add the chalk gradually and with constant stirring. When effervescence has ceased, add the magnesia in the same way, and then the potassium carbonate. Finally add the remainder of the water, stir well, and filter.

**Hostetter's Bitters.**

The following is said to produce a similar article (N. I.):

Gentian.....	gr.	15
Blessed thistle.....	gr.	15
Calamus.....	gr.	15
Orange peel.....	gr.	60
Oil of orange.....	drop	1
Sugar .....	gr.	320
Alcohol, Water, of each enough to make.....	fl.oz.	16

Mix the drugs, extract with a menstruum consisting of 3 volumes of alcohol and 2 of water, and in the liquid obtained dissolve the sugar and oil of orange,

**Hubert's Malvina Cream.**

See Malvina Cream.

**Hubert's Malvina Lotion.**

See Malvina Lotion.

**Huchard's Elixir**

See Dyspepsia Remedies, No. VI.

**Hudson's Honey of Elm.**

This is a tooth paste containing precipitated chalk, powdered pumice stone, glycerin, oil of cloves, oil of wintergreen, and simple syrup.

—Era Form.

**Hufeland's Nerve Tea.**

Valerian root,  
 Avens root,  
 Peppermint herb,  
 Orange flowers, of each equal parts.  
 —Hager.

**Hunyadi Water.**

Hunyadi water is made up artificially (the so-called "bitter waters") according to formulas like the following:

**I.**

Magnesium sulphate, crystal.....gr. 1030  
 Sodium sulphate, crystal.gr. 1040  
 Potassium sulphate.....gr. 5  
 Sodium chloride.....gr. 80  
 Sodium bicarbonate.....gr. 30  
 Water, distilled, enough  
 to make.....gal.  $\frac{1}{2}$

**II.**

Potassium sulphate.....gr. 5  
 Calcium sulphate, precipitated.....gr. 30  
 Sodium sulphate, crystal.av.oz.  $1\frac{3}{4}$   
 Magnesium sulphate, crystal.....av.oz.  $2\frac{1}{4}$   
 Water, distilled, enough  
 to make.....gal.  $\frac{1}{2}$

**Husband's Magnesia.**

This is heavy calcined magnesia.

**Hutchins' Alternative Mixture.**

See Blood Purifiers, No. VIII.

**Hydrastine.**

An alkaloid derived from golden seal. It is in yellowish-white crystals, easily soluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform, but almost insoluble in water. It is an alterative tonic, antiperiodic, etc. It is not used externally on account of its insolubility.

Dose:  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain.

The Hydrochlorate is the principal soluble salt. It is a light-yellow,

crystalline powder readily soluble in water. It is used as an astringent in gonorrhœa, conjunctivitis, leucorrhœa, etc.; dermic (hyperidrosis, acne, seborrhea, etc.). As an astringent it is used in  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{6}{10}$  per cent solution and as an ointment or lotion containing 1 per cent of alkaloid for skin application.

**Hydrastinine Hydrochlorate.**

This is a salt of artificial alkaloid derived from hydrastine. It is in lemon-yellow, hygroscopic, odorless, bitter crystals or crystalline powder, soluble in water.

It is an uterine, hemostatic, vasoconstrictor, etc. (hemorrhages, congestive dysmenorrhea, metorrhagia, etc.).

Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain 4 or 5 times daily, with sugar, in capsules. As a subcutaneous injection, 8 to 15 drops of a 10 per cent aqueous solution are used once daily.

**Hydrochinone.** (Paradioxybenzene.)

This is in colorless prisms soluble in 17 parts of water, easily soluble in hot water, alcohol and ether. It is an antiseptic and antipyretic like resorcin. In one-third per cent solution it is used in conjunctivitis, gonorrhœa, etc.

Dose: 15 grains subcutaneously; one-fifth as much is used in 10 per cent solution; also used as a photographic developer. The solution should be excluded from air and light.

**Hydroleine.** (Hydrated Oil.)

This contains approximately the same ingredients in the same essential

**Hydroleine.** (Hydrated Oil.)—Continued. proportions as are claimed for this preparation:

Cod liver oil.....fl.oz.	8
Solution of soda.....fl.dr.	5½
Salicylic acid.....gr.	12
Pancreatin.....gr.	240
Distilled water, enough to make.....fl.oz.	12

The pancreatin should be dissolved in a portion of the water containing the solution of soda.

**Hydroxylramine Hydrochlorate.**

This is in colorless, crystalline plates soluble in water and alcohol; used externally like chrysarobin and pyrogallie acid. Used in  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{4}{10}$  solution. Used also as a photographic developer.

**Hyscine Hydrobromate.** (Scopolamine Hydrobromate.)

This is in colorless, permanent, odorless, acrid crystals which are freely soluble in water and alcohol; but slightly soluble in ether and chloroform.

It is a hypnotic and sedative (insanity, chorea, alcoholic tremor, etc.); anaphrodisiac, antisialagogue, mydriatic, etc. It is used but little externally.

The dose as a hypnotic in insanity is  $\frac{1}{30}$  grain; as a sedative,  $\frac{1}{150}$  to  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain. Subcutaneously it is administered as a hypnotic in doses of  $\frac{1}{120}$  to  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain; as a sedative,  $\frac{1}{300}$  to  $\frac{1}{200}$  grain.

**Hyoecyamine.**

This is in white, silky, permanent crystals, sparingly soluble in water, readily soluble in acidulated water, alcohol, ether and chloroform. In its action it is like atropine, but is used

chiefly as a hypnotic in mental disorders; as an anodyne and antispasmodic in asthma, epilepsy, colics, chorea, etc.

Dose (ordinary):  $\frac{1}{120}$  to  $\frac{1}{30}$  grain as a hypnotic for the insane. Its antidotes are the same as for atropine.

The soluble salts hydrobromate and sulphate are used.

**Hydrozone.**

This is described as a 30-volume aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide.

**Hypnal.** (Monochlorantipyrin.)

This is in colorless crystals, readily soluble in warm water.

It is employed as a hypnotic and analgesic, in doses of 8 to 10 grains.

**Hypnotics.**

The hypnotics mentioned in this work include Bromide-Chloral Compound, Bromidia, Chlor-Kaline, Elixir of Chloralamid, Elixir of Six Bromides, Peacock's Bromides, Silva's Hypnotic, and Wampole's Hypno-Bromic Compound.

**Hypnone.** (Acetophenone.)

This is a colorless, oily liquid of peculiar odor and pungent taste. It is only slightly soluble in water, but is readily miscible with alcohol, ether and oils.

It is used as a hypnotic, in doses of 1 to 3 minims.

**Hypophosphite Preparations.**

The preparations containing hypophosphites mentioned in this work include Compound Syrup of Six Hypophosphites, Elixir of Six Hypophosphites, Elixir Vigorans, Eupeptic Hypophosphites, Fellows' Hypophosphites, Hematic Hypophosphites,

Hypophospholoid, Liquid Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, Liq. Hypophosphitum, McArthur's Syrup of Hypophosphites Compound, Nutritive Hypophosphites, Page's Plain Hypophosphites, Page's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Palmettine Hypophosphites, Pulverized Hypophosphite Compound, Robinson's Hypophosphites, Robinson's Hypophosphites with Wild Cherry Bark, Syrup of the Hematic Hypophosphites, Syrup Mangani Compound, Syrup of Potassium Hypophosphite, Syrupus Roborans, Syrup of Seven Hypophosphites, Syrup of Six Hypophosphites, Vitalic Hypophosphites, Wampole's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and Wampole's Liquid Malt with Hypophosphites.

**Hypophospholoid.** (Syrup of the Mineral and Alkaloid Hypophosphites.)

According to the manufacturers, each fluidram contains sodium and calcium hypophosphites, each  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain; iron and quinine hypophosphites, each  $\frac{1}{3}$  grain; and strychnine hypophosphite,  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain.

The compound syrup of hypophosphites, N. F., is an excellent preparation of similar composition.

#### Iatrol.

This is a synonym for oxyiodomethylanilid.—Coblentz.

**Ichthyol.** (Ammonium Ichthyol-Sulphonate.)

This is a thick, brown liquid of a bituminous odor which is soluble in water, glycerin and mixtures of alcohol and ether, and is freely miscible with oils.

It is used externally in the form of 5 to 50 per cent ointments for various contagious skin diseases, for eczema, herpes, erosions, pruritis, etc.; also in solution for gonorrhœa; also internally for rheumatism, scrofula, nephritis, skin diseases, etc. The dose is 3 to 10 minims.

#### Idiaton.

Its approximate composition is given (according to W. D.) as follows:

Venice turpentine.....	part 1
Mastic.....	part 1
Chloroform.....	parts 3
Spirit of ammonia.....	parts 2
Oil of cloves.....	parts 2
Oil of mustard (volatile)	
.....	a small quantity

This is a toothache remedy sold largely in Germany.

#### Imperial Granum.

See Infants' Foods.

#### Infants' Foods, Prepared.

Thompson's "Practical Dietetics" is authority for the following:

Prepared farinaceous foods are made by several methods.

1. Application of heat alone.
2. Digestion with malt or diastase combined with heat.
3. After dextrination, evaporating with milk or cream.

1. *Farinaceous foods prepared by heat alone.*—Wheat and oats are sometimes prepared by roasting (not steaming), a process which removes all moisture, besides producing some chemical changes in the fats and starches. Cereals treated in this manner will keep from moulding in any climate, and are both digestible and nutritious. Flour ball, Ridge's Food,

**Infants' Foods, Prepared.**—(Continued.) Blair's Wheat Food, Imperial Granum, Schumacher's Food, and Robinson's Patent Barley are examples of this class. Starr gives the following rule for making flour ball: Tie one pound of unbolted wheat flour firmly in a pudding bag and boil for 10 hours. At the end of this time it will be found on opening the bag, that the outer layer of the ball is doughy, while the interior is hard and dry, it having been baked by the long-continued heat. This hard mass may be used for infant feeding in the latter part of the first year, but it should not be given more than twice a day. The flour ball is grated fine, and it may then be prepared according to Starr's rule, as follows: "Rub one teaspoonful of the powder with a tablespoonful of milk into a smooth paste, then add a second tablespoonful of milk, constantly rubbing until a cream-like mixture is obtained. Pour this into 8 ounces of hot milk, stirring well, and it is then ready for use." The flour ball thus prepared is quite digestible, and it prevents the formation of large curds of milk.

[The German pharmacopeia of 1872 recognized a preparation under the name Prepared Barley Flour, which was directed to be prepared by packing barley flour into a well-tinned vessel until the latter is not over two-thirds full, then closing the vessel tightly, and heating on a steam bath for 30 hours. Every 10 hours the can should be opened, the contents mixed by stirring, and then repacked as firmly as possible.

A slightly different method is to close the can by soldering it, immers-

ing in hot water, and boiling the latter.]

2. *Farinaceous foods digested with malt or diastase with heat* are often called "Liebig's Foods." These foods are made of equal quantities of wheat flour and barley malt, with bran, and 1 per cent of potassium bicarbonate. These ingredients are mixed into a paste with water, and digested for several hours at fixed temperatures until the starch is transformed into soluble carbohydrates, maltose and dextrin. The food is strained, pressed and extracted with warm water, evaporated, dried, and pulverized, when it is ready for use. Examples of this type of "food" are Mellin's Food, Horlick's Food and Savory and Moore's Infant Food.

3. *Foods which are dextrinized* and then evaporated with milk or cream.—These are sometimes called "milk foods." Examples of this kind are Lactated Food, Malted Milk, Loefflund's Cream Emulsion, Nestle's Food and Gerber's Food (and probably also Carnrick's Lacto-Preparata).

The general process by which foods of this class are prepared is as follows: Wheat or other flour is first made into a dough, baked, ground, mixed with more or less condensed milk or cream, and then dried at a moderate temperature. By addition of malt or diastase, the starch is partially converted into dextrin and maltose, the albuminoids are rendered slightly more soluble, the casein is dried, and the lact-albumin is precipitated.

#### **Influenzine.**

This is stated to be a mixture of phenacetine, caffeine, sodium chloride and quinine salicylate.

**Ingestol.**

So far as known, this contains magnesium, sodium and potassium sulphates, sodium and ferric chlorides, alcohol and water.—Coblentz.

**Ingluvin.**

This is stated to be an enzyme derived from the digestive apparatus of the domestic hen. It is in yellowish powder.

It is used in dyspepsia and the morning sickness of pregnancy, in doses of 5 to 10 grains.

**Inhalants.**

The "patent" inhalants are intended for the treatment of catarrh. See Catarrh and Cold-in-the-Head Remedies.

**Injections.**

The proprietary injections are usually intended for the cure of gonorrhœa. For similar preparations, see Gonorrhœa and Gleet Remedies.

**Injection Brou.**

Zinc sulphate.....	gr. 15
Lead acetate.....	gr. 30
Tincture of catechu.....	fl.dr. 1
Crocatated tincture of opium.....	fl.dr. 1
Water, distilled.....	fl.oz. 6
	—Hager.

**Insect Bite Remedy.**

Olive oil.....	fl.oz. 1
Water of ammonia.....	fl.oz. 1
Oil of turpentine.....	fl.dr. ½
Tincture of opium.....	fl.dr. ½

The above is recommended as an application to insect bites or stings.

—H.

**Insufflatio Mentholatis Compositæ.**

This is stated to be composed of menthol, cocaine, ammonium chloride, camphor and lycopodium.

—Ph. Centralb.

**Invalid's Foods, Prepared.**

See "Infants' Foods."

**Invigorators.**

The remedies known as "invigorators" are usually "hair invigorators" (See Hair Promoters.) Some are "liver invigorators" (See Liver Remedies for similar preparations).

**Iodia.**

This preparation, which is recommended for syphilitic, scrofulous and cutaneous diseases, habitual abortion, etc., is claimed to be a combination of active principles of stillingia, saxifraga, menispermum, and aromatics, each fluidram containing 5 grains of potassium iodide and 3 grains of iron phosphate. The following contains the same ingredients in the same proportions, with the exception that the iron phosphate has been replaced by tincture of citrochloride of iron which latter makes, with the fluid extracts, a more satisfactory mixture:

Potassium iodide.....	gr. 640
Tincture of citrochloride of iron.....	fl.dr. 10½
Spirit of orange.....	fl.dr. 4
Fluid extract of saxifraga.....	fl.dr. 12
Fluid extract of stillingia.....	fl.dr. 12
Fluid extract of menispermum.....	fl.dr. 12
Fluid extract of helonias.....	fl.dr. 12
Sugar.....	av.oz. 4½
Water, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

Dissolve the potassium iodide in the water, add the tincture of iron, and in this mixture dissolve the sugar by agitation. Mix the fluid extracts, add the spirit, then the syrup, allow the whole to stand for two days, and filter.

**Iodoanisol.** (Orthoiodoanisol.)

This is an oily liquid of an aromatic, very penetrating odor, insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform.

It is said to be a powerful antiseptic.

**Iodol.**

This is a pale-yellow, inodorous, tasteless powder, insoluble in water, soluble in 3 parts of alcohol, 15 parts of ether, 50 parts of chloroform and 3 parts of oils. It contains 89 per cent of iodine.

It is used as an antiseptic instead of iodoform, having the advantage of being odorless and non-toxic.

**Iodophenochloral.**

Tincture of iodine.....part 1  
Carbolic acid.....part 1  
Chloral hydrate.....part 1  
—Coblentz.

**Iodothyrim.** (Thyroidin.)

This is said to be a trituration of the active constituents of thyroid gland, with sugar of milk; 1,000 parts contains 3 parts of iodine.

It is used as an alterative and dis-cutient in goitre, corpulency, myxedema, etc.

Dose: In myxedema 5 to 8 grains about 3 times daily; in other affec-tions 15 to 30 grains a day.

**Irisol.**

This is a disinfectant stated to con-tain 50 per cent of iodoform and 45 per cent of boric acid.

**Iron Glycerinophosphate.**

This is in yellowish scales which are soluble in water or diluted alcohol.

It is used as a nerve tonic and re-constructive in neurasthenia, conva-lescence, etc.

Dose: 2 to 5 grains 3 times daily.

**Iron Preparations.**

The preparations containing iron mentioned in this work include Fer-rol, Ferro-Mangan, Ferro-Salicylata, Gude's Pepto-Mangan and Nichol's Bark and Iron.

**Itch Remedies.**

The disease known as itch is a para-sitic skin disease, and for this reason the mode of treatment is practically the same as for the other skin diseases.

The remedies mentioned below are all to be applied several times daily.

**I.**

Red oxide of mercury..av.oz. 1  
Burgundy pitch.....av.oz. 1  
Oil of turpentine.....fl.oz. 1  
Lard.....av.oz. 16  
Suet.....av.oz. 16

Melt the pitch, add the suet and lard, mix well, allow to cool, add the oil, and then incorporate thoroughly with the mercury oxide.

**II.**

Sulphur.....av.oz. 2½  
Birch tar, crude.....av.oz. 2½  
Prepared chalk.....av.oz. 1¾  
Green soap.....av.oz. 5  
Lard.....av.oz. 5

This is Hebra's Itch Ointment.

**III.**

Potassium nitrate, powder.gr. 40  
White hellebore,powder.av.oz. 1  
Sulphur.....av.oz. 2½  
Soft soap.....av.oz. 2½  
Lard.....av.oz. 11

**IV.**

Sulphurated potassa or  
potassium sulphuret...gr. 300  
Sodium carbonate.....gr. 120  
Lard.....av.oz. 2  
Soft soap.....av.oz. 2  
Olive oil.....fl.oz. 1

Rub the sulphurated potassa to a very fine powder and mix intimately with the other ingredients.

V.  
Menthol.....gr. 110  
Peru balsam.....av.oz.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Lanolin.....av.oz. 10  
Dissolve the menthol in the lanolin melted at a very gentle heat, and incorporate the balsam with this solution.

VI.  
Ammoniated mercury....gr. 10  
Lead acetate.....gr. 30  
Sulphur.....gr. 60  
Carbolic acid.....drops 10  
Petrolatum.....gr. 360

VII. Compound ointment of sulphur is also an excellent itch remedy.  
Sulphur.....av.oz. 1  
White hellebore (Veratrum album), fine powder.gr. 72  
Potassium nitrate, powder.gr. 10  
Soft soap.....av.oz. 1  
Ointment of poke.....av.oz. 3  
Oil of bergamot.....drops 20

VIII.  
Sulphurated potassa(sulphuret of potash)....gr. 300  
White soap.....gr. 150  
Lime water.....fl.oz.  $12\frac{1}{2}$   
Diluted alcohol.....fl.oz. 3  
Make an intimate mixture.  
This has been known as Barton's

Lotion.

IX.  
Sulphuret of potash.....gr. 60  
Green soap.....gr. 120  
Water.....fl.oz. 8

X.  
Storax.....av.oz. 8  
Olive oil.....fl.oz. 1  
Alcohol.....fl.oz. 1

XI.  
Sulphur.....av.oz. 8  
Starch, powder.....av.oz. 8  
Oil of bergamot.....fl.dr. 1

XII.  
Crude petroleum.....av.oz. 2  
White wax.....av.oz.  $1\frac{3}{4}$   
Alcohol.....fl.oz. 2  
Castile soap.....av.oz. 4

Mix the petroleum, wax and alcohol in a flask until solution has taken place. Then add the soap, continue the heat until the soap is liquefied, allow to cool and cut into bars or else pour into molds before quite hard. This is essentially a "petroleum soap."

XIII. Other remedies are enumerated under Barber's Itch Remedies, Eczema Remedies and Ointments or Salves.

**Itrol.**

A fine, dry, odorless powder soluble in 3800 parts of water. Used as a surgical antiseptic and disinfectant in wounds, granulations, or inflamed mucous membranes and for disinfecting hands, instruments, etc. It is used in 1 to 2 per cent ointment or in 1 to 4000 solution. The solution should always be freshly made.

**Jackson's Cough Syrup.**

This is recognized by N. F. under the title Pectoral Syrup, the formula being:

Morphine hydrochlorate...gr. 4  
Oil of sassafras.....m. 4  
Syrup of acacia.....fl.oz. 16

The original formula of Dr. Jackson, however, contained sassafras pith, instead of oil, as follows:

Sassafras pith.....gr. 30  
Acacia.....av.oz.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Morphine muriate.....gr. 4  
Sugar.....av.oz. 14  
Water, enough to make..fl.oz. 16

**James' Powder.**

This is an old proprietary which is now recognized as antimonial powder.

**Janes' Ammonia and Celery Head-ache Powders.**

The following (for one powder) contains ammonia and celery:

Caffeine.....	gr. 1
Ammonium carbonate.....	gr. 4
Sodium bicarbonate.....	gr. 4
Acetanilid.....	gr. 8
Celery salt.....	gr. 12

**Janeway's Pills.**

These are recognized in the N. F. under the title Compound Pills of Aloes and Podophyllum, the formula being as follows:

Each pill is to contain

Aloes.....	gr. 1
Resin of podophyllum.....	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Extract of belladonna.....	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
Extract of nux vomica.....	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$

**Jayne's Expectorant.**

The following is said to produce a similar preparation (Kilner's Form.):

Syrup of squill.....	fl.oz. 2
Tincture of tolu.....	fl.oz. $1\frac{1}{2}$
Tincture of lobelia.....	fl.dr. 1
Tincture of digitalis.....	fl.dr. 1
Tincture of opium.....	fl.dr. 2
Spirit of camphor.....	fl.dr. 1
Wine of ipecac.....	fl.dr. 2
Tartar emetic.....	gr. 2

Dissolve the tartar emetic in the tincture of lobelia or digitalis, and mix with the remaining ingredients.

**Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.**

This is said to contain sodium san-toninate, pink root, jalap, peppermint, erigeron, wintergreen, sugar, and water.—N. I.

**Jellies.**

The proprietary "jellies" are usually cosmetic jellies which are of stiff or thick consistence intended as emollient

toilet applications for the skin. The body consists either of gelatin, starch, tragacanth or similar substance. Other common ingredients are glycerin, water, and perfume ("extract," essence, or volatile oil). Other additions are boric acid, salicylic acid, fluid extract or tincture of arnica, fluid extract of calendula and distilled extract of witch-hazel. Sometimes they are tinted a pale rose color with cochineal or carmine.

The common appellation for these jellies is "glycerin jelly." If containing arnica, they may be known as "arnica jelly"; if containing calendula, "calendula jelly"; witch-hazel, "witch-hazel jelly"; if tinted a rose color and flavored with oil of rose, "rose jelly" or "jelly of roses," etc.

Owing to their thickness, these preparations must be dispensed in wide-mouthed bottles, or jars, or in collapsible tubes.

See also Helmbold's Jelly of Glycerin and Roses.

I.

Gelatin.....	gr. 160 to 240
Boric acid.....	gr. 240
Glycerin.....	fl.oz. 6
Water.....	fl.oz. 10

Perfume to suit.

Dissolve the gelatin in the water by the aid of heat, also the acid in the glycerin; mix, allow to cool somewhat, and incorporate the perfume.

The amount of gelatin may be varied to suit the thickness desired.

The perfume must be one which mixes without opalescence, or otherwise it mars the beauty of the preparation. Orange flower water or rose

water may be substituted for the water if desired, or another perfume consisting of:

Vanillin.....	gr. 4
Coumarin.....	gr. 4
Spirit of bitter almond....	fl.dr. 1 ½
Alcohol.....	fl.dr. 3

added to the quantities given above, would prove agreeable.

## II.

Gelatin.....	gr. 240
White of egg.....	av.oz. 1
Salicylic acid.....	gr. 25
Rose water.....	fl.oz. 12
Glycerin, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 25

Dissolve the gelatin in the rose water by the aid of the water bath, using a gentle heat. Allow to cool, and before it jellifies add the albumen and stir together. Mix the salicylic acid with the glycerin, and after again applying heat to the gelatin solution add it to the latter, stirring constantly. When the mixture is quite homogeneous, remove from the fire and filter, by means of a hot filtration apparatus, directly into receptacles in which it solidifies. Instead of rose water, any other distilled perfumed water, such as orange flower water, may be used.

## III.

Gelatin.....	av.oz. 1
Glycerin.....	fl.oz. 16
Water.....	fl.oz. 3
Oil of rose.....	drops 2
Oil of lavender flowers..	drops 10

Soak the gelatin in the mixed glycerin and water for 12 hours, then heat on a water bath until dissolved, and finally add the oils. Other flavors may be used. Also other additions may be made; carbolic acid, for ex-

ample, would make it a carbolated glycerin jelly.

## IV.

Fluid extract of arnica....	fl.oz. 1
Glycerin.....	fl.oz. 6 to 8
Gelatin.....	av.oz. 1
Water.....	sufficient

Cover the gelatin, contained in a suitable vessel, with cold water; allow it to macerate several hours, or until soft and pliable; drain off the excess of water, dissolve by heat in the residual water and the glycerin; the quantity of the latter varying with the season, using more in the winter than in hot weather. When dissolved, add the arnica, perfume to suit, and color with solution of carmine.

V. Suitably perfume glycerite of starch and color it with solution of cochineal or carmine.

## VI.

Glycerin.....	fl.oz. 6 ¼
Water.....	fl.oz. 6 ¼
Starch.....	av.oz. 1 ¾
Fluid extract of arnica....	fl.oz. 1 ½
Spirit of bitter almond....	fl.dr. 2 ½
Carbolic acid.....	fl.dr. 1

Mix the glycerin and water, add the starch, rub to a smooth mixture, and heat over a direct flame with constant stirring, until a perfectly smooth jelly is formed; allow to cool, and when nearly cold add the fluid extract, spirit and acid.

## VII.

Glycerite of starch.....	av.oz. 14
Fluid extract of calendula..	fl.oz. 1 ¾
Solution of cochineal or carmine, sufficient to color a rose tint.	
Oil of rose..	sufficient to perfume

**Jellies.**—(Continued.)**VIII.**

Glycerin.....	fl.oz.	32
Tragacanth, powdered, enough to thicken, or about.....	av.oz.	1
Borax.....	av.oz.	1
Orris root, powder.....	av.oz.	2
Essence of cassie.....	fl.oz.	1
Essence of jasmine.....	fl.dr.	4

Mix the essences with the powdered orris root; dissolve the borax in the glycerin, and mix intimately with the tragacanth, adding the essences and orris root with trituration.

Owing to the flavor this should be denominated "violet jelly" or "jelly of white violets."

**IX.**

Tragacanth, powder.....	gr.	160
Glycerin.....	fl.oz.	5½
Water.....	fl.oz.	10½

Triturate the gum with the glycerin and water to a smooth paste, and then perfume as desired.

**X.**

Mucilage of Irish moss.....	av.oz.	4
Glycerin.....	fl.oz.	6
Distilled extract of witch- hazel.....	fl.oz.	4
Cologne water.....	fl.oz.	2
Borax.....	gr.	30

Dissolve the borax in the witch-hazel extract, mix with 3 fluidounces of glycerin and with the cologne; add slowly to the mucilage previously mixed with the remainder of the glycerin. After standing a few hours strain the mixture.

**XI.**

Russian isinglass.....	gr.	108
Clarified honey.....	av.oz.	1
Glycerin.....	fl.oz.	5½
Distilled extract of witch- hazel.....	fl.oz.	4
Distilled water.....	fl.oz.	6
Oil of neroli.....	drops	30

Dissolve the isinglass in the water by aid of a gentle heat, add the witch-hazel extract, strain and finally add the oil.

**XII.**

Spermaceti.....	av.oz.	3
White wax.....	av.oz.	1½
Sweet almond oil.....	fl.oz.	6
Glycerin.....	fl.oz.	3
Tragacanth, powder.....	gr.	45
Rose water.....	fl.oz.	9

Dissolve the tragacanth in the glycerin, with gentle heat, and add the rose water; melt the other ingredients by heat, add to the glycerin mixture, and beat with an egg-beater until nearly cold; or triturate vigorously in a wide and capacious mortar.

**Jesson's Dental Anæsthetic.**

This contains about 2.6 per cent of cocaine hydrochlorate with some carbolic acid and oil of rose.—Sadtler.

**Jewsbury & Brown's Oriental Tooth Paste.**

The following makes, according to Nelson's "Handbook," a similar preparation:

Carmine.....	gr.	60
Water.....	fl.dr.	2
Honey.....	av.oz.	6
Oil of peppermint.....	drops	5
Oil of anise.....	drops	5
Oil of orange.....	drops	10
Oil of wintergreen.....	drops	10
Precipitated chalk.....	sufficient	

Rub together, using enough precipitated chalk to make a firm paste.

**Jim Crow Corn Salve.**

The principal active ingredient is stated to be salicylic acid.

**Judkins' Ointment.**

Linseed oil.....	av.lb.	1
Red lead.....	av.oz.	4
Lead acetate.....	gr.	60
Oil of turpentine.....	fl.dr.	½

Boil the oil in an earthen pot, add the red lead, gradually and with stirring, and then incorporate the other ingredients.—D. C.

**Kaiser Pillen.** (Pilulæ Imperiales)

Various formulas are used for these, the most common one being:

Resin jalap.....gr. 30  
 Resin scammony.....gr. 30  
 Gamboge.....gr. 30  
 Aloes.....gr. 30  
 Extract of colocynth.....gr. 6  
 Soap.....gr. 15  
 Gentian root.....gr. 38  
 Water, enough to make. 100 pills  
 Sometimes calomel is added.

—Hager.

**Kalydor.**

A similar preparation is said to be:

Bitteralmonds, blanched.av.oz. 10  
 Rose water.....fl.oz. 50  
 Corrosive sublimate.....gr. 5  
 Ammonium chloride....av.oz.  $\frac{3}{4}$   
 Cherry laurel water.....fl.oz.  $1\frac{1}{2}$   
 Alcohol.....fl.oz.  $1\frac{1}{2}$

Mix an emulsion of the almonds and the rose water, strain, add the ammonium chloride and cherry laurel water, and then the corrosive sublimate dissolved in the alcohol.—Nat. Dr.

**Kaputine.**

This is colored acetanilid, according to the British Medical Journal.

**Kasagra.**

A preparation of cascara sagrada.

**Kaskine.**

This, according to analysis, consists largely of sugar.

**Katharol.**

This is stated to be a solution of hydrogen peroxide.

**Keating's Cough Lozenges.**

These are said to be composed of:

Lactucarium.....gr. 120  
 Ipecac.....gr. 60  
 Squill.....gr. 45  
 Extract of licorice....av.oz. 2  
 Sugar.....av.oz. 6  
 Mucilage of tragacanth.....

.....to make a mass

Make into 20-grain lozenges.

—Cooley.

**Keith's Avena Sativa, Con. Tinc.**

A preparation of the nature of a concentrated tincture of oats is the following:

Oats, unhusked.....av.oz. 8  
 Potassium carbonate,  
 Water,  
 Alcohol.....of each, sufficient

Grind the oats to moderately fine powder, moisten with a 5 per cent aqueous solution of potassium carbonate—first warmed to 45° C.—macerate for 3 hours, pack in a percolator, and add alcohol until 16 fluidounces of product are obtained.

**Kendall's Spavin Cure.**

The following makes a cure of similar character (N. I.):

Turpentine.....fl.oz. 4  
 Alcohol.....fl.oz. 8  
 Camphor.....gr. 960  
 Iodine.....gr. 100  
 Petroleum oil (heavy)..fl.dr. 2  
 Oil of rosemary.....fl.dr. 4

**Kennedy's Dark Pinus Canadensis.**

The following makes a satisfactory concentrated non-alcoholic extract of pinus canadensis:

Pinus canadensis, in No.  
 40 powder.....av.oz.  $17\frac{1}{2}$   
 Water,  
 Alcohol.....of each, sufficient  
 Glycerin.....fl.oz. 8

**Kennedy's Dark Pinus Canadensis.**

—(Continued.)

Mix the alcohol and water in the proportion of 1 of the former to 2 of the latter, and exhaust the drug by the process of percolation. Distil the alcohol from the percolate and evaporate the remaining liquid to 8 fluidounces; to the residue add the glycerin.

**Kennedy's White Pinus Canadensis.**

According to Tscheppé, the following is similar:

Zinc sulphate .....	part 1
Glucose.....	parts 2
Water.....	parts 7
Hemlock oil.....	a few drops

**Kennedy's Medical Discovery.**

This makes a similar preparation (N. I.):

Fluid extract of podo- phyllum.....	f.dr. 10
Fluid extract of dande- lion.....	f.oz. 1
Fluid extract of leptan- dra.....	f.dr. 3
Alcohol.....	f.oz. 5
Water, enough to make..	f.oz. 16

**Kennel's Vegetable Worm Syrup.**

The following is said to approximate this syrup:

Santonin, finely triturated..	gr. 27
Oil of sassafras.....	m. 1
Alcohol.....	f.oz. 2
Fluid extract of pink root..	f.oz. 2
Fluid extract of dande- lion.....	f.dr. 4
Fluid extract of golden seal.....	f.dr. 2
Molasses.....	f.dr. 4

—N. I.

**Kern's Insect Annihilator.**

The following is said to resemble this mixture (W. D.):

Benzin, deodorized.....	f.oz. 16
Oil of cedar.....	f.oz. 1
Oil of wintergreen.....	f.oz. 1

**Kephalgine.**

This consists, according to the American Journal of Pharmacy, of:

Antipyrin.....	parts 5
Roasted coffee.....	parts 5
Caffeine.....	parts 2
Sodium salicylate.....	parts 2

**Kickapoo Indian Oil.**

The following is about its composition (N. I.):

Camphor.....	gr. 480
Oil of turpentine.....	f.dr. 2
Oil of peppermint.....	f.dr. 1
Oil of wintergreen.....	f.dr. 1
Tincture of capsicum.....	f.oz. 1
Alcohol, sufficient to make.....	f.oz. 32

**Kidney Remedies.**

Some years ago preparations for the kidneys were marketed under the name of "Buchu;" there have also been "diuretic elixirs," and now these preparations are usually termed "kidney and liver remedies" or "kidney and liver balms." The latter are therefore to be recommended for affections of the liver, kidney and urinary organs. Many of the remedies for liver complaints are constantly recommended for kidney affections, and conversely many remedies for the kidneys are recommended for the liver.

Kidney remedies need not necessarily be of the liquid form; they are also in the form of coarse powder or species ("tea") which are to be infused with water before using. See Nos. VI and VII.

For other remedies to act upon the kidneys, see Diuretics, also Alkalithia, Helmbold's Buchu, Kidneywort, Warner's Safe Cure, and Maizo-Lithium.

The following are typical preparations:

I.

Liverwort.....	av.oz.	1
Hydrangea.....	av.oz.	1
Scoparius.....	av.oz.	1
Canadian hemp (apocynum).....	av.oz.	1
Couch grass.....	av.oz.	1
Potassium nitrate.....	gr.	320
Alcohol.....	fl.oz.	3
Glucose syrup.....	fl.oz.	3
Water, enough to make.....	fl.oz.	16

Infuse the drugs with hot water so as to make 10 fluidounces of product, and to this add the alcohol and glucose.

Fluid extracts may be substituted for the drugs, in which case the alcohol should be omitted and the amount of water used be reduced to 8 fluidounces.

Dose: One teaspoonful 3 times daily.

II.

Liverwort.....	av.oz.	4
Jamaica dogwood.....	av.oz.	1
Couch grass.....	av.oz.	4
Gaultheria.....	av.oz.	2
Potassium nitrate.....	av.oz.	1
Alcohol.....	fl.oz.	32
Glycerin.....	fl.oz.	12
Water, enough to make.....	gal.	1

Grind the drugs to coarse powder, percolate with all the glycerin and alcohol mixed with 32 fluidounces of water. When that has all passed add enough hot water to make 1 gallon, add the potassium nitrate and dissolve.

Dose: One-half to one tablespoonful 3 to 4 times daily.

III.

Fluid extract of buchu.....	fl.oz.	3
Fluid extract of dandelion.....	fl.oz.	3
Fluid extract of juniper berries.....	fl.oz.	2
Fluid extract of pareira.....	fl.oz.	2
Fluid extract of stone root.....	fl.oz.	2
Potassium acetate.....	av.oz.	3
Simple elixir, enough to make.....	fl.oz.	32

Directions: A teaspoonful 3 times a day.

IV.

Poppy heads, bruised.....	av.oz.	6
Water.....	fl.oz.	24
Potassium nitrate.....	av.oz.	1

Mix the poppy heads and water, boil until the liquid is reduced to about 8 fluidounces; express, adding, if necessary, enough water to make 8 fluidounces and in this dissolve the potassium salt.

Dose: One to 2 teaspoonfuls night and morning.

V.

Buchu.....	av.oz.	6
Juniper berries.....	av.oz.	4
Liverwort.....	av.oz.	2
Hydrangea.....	av.oz.	2
Potassium acetate.....	av.oz.	2
Spirit of nitrous ether.....	fl.oz.	2
Sugar.....	av.oz.	6
Alcohol.....	fl.oz.	20
Water, enough to make.....	fl.oz.	64

Mix the drugs, reduce to coarse powder, moisten with a menstruum consisting of a mixture of the above-mentioned amount of alcohol mixed with 32 fluidounces of water. Then extract by percolation in the usual way, using water as a menstruum when all of the above mixture has been consumed. Allow percolation to cease when 58

**Kidney Remedies.**—(Continued.)

fluidounces of percolate have been obtained; in this dissolve the sugar and potassium acetate, and then add the spirit of nitrous ether.

Dose: One teaspoonful 3 times a day.

## VI.

Buchu.....av.oz. 8

Uva ursi.....av.oz. 8

Juniper berries.....av.oz. 4

Make into coarse powder.

## VII.

Chicory.....av.oz. 9

Couch grass.....av.oz. 2

Senna.....av.oz. 2

Red clover.....av.oz. 1

Bittersweet.....av.oz. 2

All the drugs should be cut tolerably fine and be well mixed.

Of either of the latter two, use a teaspoonful to  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of boiling water and infuse a few minutes, then drink the clear liquid.

**Kidneywort.**

The dry preparation is a mixture of drugs; dandelion, hydrangea, etc., with roasted beans. The liquid preparation contains the extract of similar drugs.—Fenner's Form.

**Killers.**

The proprietary medicines known as "killers" include "cough killers" (see Cough and Cold Remedies), "roach killers" (see Destroyers for rat and roach exterminators), "worm killer" (see Vermifuges for similar remedies), "corn killers" (see Corn Eradicators), "microbe killer" (see Radam's Microbe Killer), "ague killer" (see Ague Cures), and "dyspepsia killers" (see Dyspepsia Remedies).

**King's New Discovery.**

According to the N. I., a similar preparation is made as follows:

Morphine sulphate.....gr. 8

Sugar, granulated.....av.oz. 14

Chloroform.....drops 60

Tincture of white pine...fl.oz. 2

Fluid extract of ipecac...fl.dr.  $\frac{1}{2}$

Magnesium carbonate.....dr. 2

Water.....fl.oz. 7

Rub 1 ounce of sugar with  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce of magnesium carbonate, triturate with the tincture and fluid extract, gradually add the water with continued trituration. Filter, dissolve the morphine and sugar in the filtrate, strain, and add the chloroform.

**Kinsel's Tasteless Cod-Liver Oil Compound.**

This is stated to contain cod-liver oil, extract of malt, compound syrup of hypophosphites and wild cherry. The preparation mentioned under Wampole's Tasteless Cod-Liver Oil makes a presumably similar preparation.

**Kitchell's Liniment.**

Water.....parts 3

Ammonia water.....part 1

Color with caramel.—J. Goldbach.

**Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.**

The following is said to make a similar preparation (Dr. R. C. McCann):

Ammonium bromide.....gr. 180

Potassium bromide...av.oz. 3

Potassium bicarbonate...gr. 70

Tincture of columbo...fl.dr. 6

Water.....fl.oz. 6

**Kneipp's Remedies, Pastor.**

The following are the formulas given for these remedies:

*Breast and Cough Tea* (Brust und Husten-Thee.).—Coltsfoot leaves, 8 parts; nettle leaves, 4 parts; equisetum, 4 parts; fennel, 2 parts; juniper berries, 2 parts; snake plantain, 2 parts; mallow flowers, 2 parts; linden blossoms, 2 parts; mullein flowers, 1 part; fenugreek, 1 part.

*Felon or Secretive Oil* (Malefiz Oel, Ausscheidungs Oel.).—Croton oil, 1 part; oil of sweet almonds, 6 parts.

*Strengthening, Blood-Purifying and Laxative Tea* (Staerkungs, Abfuhrungs- und Blutreinigungs-Thee.).—Elder flowers, 4 parts; elder leaves, 4 parts; dwarf alder root, 4 parts; sandalwood, 4 parts; buckthorn bark, 4 parts; mistletoe, 4 parts; sloe blossoms, 2 parts; strawberry leaves, 2 parts; nettle leaves, 2 parts; juniper tops, 1 part.

*Stomach Drops or Consoler* (Magentrost).—St John'swort leaves and flowers, 30 parts; milfoil, 10 parts; juniper berries, 10 parts; dog-rose (hips), 10 parts; gentian root, 10 parts; wormwood, 5 parts; buckbean, 5 parts; equisetum, 5 parts; eye-bright, 5 parts; little centaury, 5 parts; peppermint oil, 1 part; alcohol, 60 p. c., 1,000 parts.

*Wuehlhuber*.—This may be used as "tea" (species) or as powder. No. 1 is composed of aloes, 8 parts; fenugreek, 8 parts; fennel, 25 parts; juniper berries, 25 parts.

No. 2 is composed of aloes, 1 part; fenugreek, 1 part; fennel, 2 parts; juniper berries, 3 parts, and dwarf alder, 3 parts.

Wuehlhuber pills are made of powdered Wuehlhuber.

*Eye-Bright* (Augentrost).—Extract of aloes, 1 part; fennel, 50 parts; eye-bright, 50 parts; alcohol, 100 parts; water, 400 parts.

*Dropsy and Kidney Tea* (Wassersucht und Nieren-Thee).—Equisetum, 8 parts; dog rose, 4 parts; rosemary, 2 parts; elder root, 2 parts; sassafras, 2 parts; rue, 1 part; buckbean, 1 part; uva ursi, 1 part; mistletoe, 1 part; sandalwood, 1 part; juniper berries, 1 part.

*Kneipp's Pills; Genuine Wuerzburger Rhubarb Pills* (Aechten Wuerzburger Rhabarber Pillen).—Rhubarb, 40 grams; extract of aloes, 40 grams; extract of rhubarb, 10 grams; soap, 10 grams; juniper berries, 3 grams; fenugreek, 3 grams; dwarf alder, 3 grams; fennel, 3 grams. Make into 600 pills.

*Pitch Plaster*.—This is the regular pitch plaster, such as that of the pharmacopeia.

*Wormwood Pills*.—Powdered wormwood herb made into pills with acacia.

*Calendula Ointment*.—Simple ointment impregnated with flower and herb of calendula.

*Reise Tropfen*.—This does not contain cinchona, but is composed of chamomile, wormwood, little centaury and arnica.

*Blood-Forming Bone Meal*.—Iron lactate, 2 parts; manganese lactophosphate, 1 part, and bone meal, freshly calcined to whiteness, 200 parts.

#### **Knox's Disinfecting Powder.**

This is said to be composed of:

Chlorinated lime.....av.oz. 4  
Sodium chloride.....av.oz. 12

#### **Koeller's Blood-Purifying Tea.**

See Blood Purifiers, No. XV.

**Koenig's Hamburg Breast Tea.**

This appears to be a mixture of cut licorice root, althea root, althea flowers, coltsfoot herb, red poppy petals, mallow flowers, calendula flowers, and blind nettle flowers.—Ph. Rundsch.

**Koenig's Hamburg Drops.**

This is similar to Elixir of Long Life, which is prepared as follows:

Aloes.....	gr. 200
Rhubarb.....	gr. 35
Gentian.....	gr. 35
Zedoary.....	gr. 35
Spanish saffron.....	gr. 35
Water.....	fl.oz. 4
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 12

Mix the drugs in coarse powder with the two liquids, macerate for 3 days, agitating frequently; express and filter. Sometimes 35 grains of agaric is added to the other drugs, and the menstruum generally employed is diluted alcohol.

The following is a simple formula which may be used for the preparation of this ancient and formerly complex remedy:

Tincture of aloes and myrrh.....	fl.oz. 8
Tincture of rhubarb.....	fl.oz. 2
Compound tincture of gentian.....	fl.oz. 1
Water.....	fl.oz. 1
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 4

**Koenig's Hamburg Plaster.**

See Hamburg Plaster.

**Kohler's One Night Corn Cure.**

See One Night Corn Cure.

**Kohler's Sarsaparilla Tea.**

This appears to be composed in part of senna leaves and cut couch grass.

**Kola Preparations.**

For preparations containing kola, see "Nervous Debility," also Kola-Koloid, Nichol's Compound Kola

Cordial, and Wampole's Digestive Kola Wine.

**Kola-Koloid.**

This is stated to be "a pure wine of kola and coca combined."

A pleasant preparation containing these two medicinals may be prepared as follows:

Fluid extract of kola....	fl.dr. 4
Fluid extract of coca....	fl.dr. 4
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 1
Sugar.....	av.oz. 1
Claret wine, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

Dissolve the sugar in about 10 fluid-ounces of wine, add the fluid extracts and alcohol and the remainder of the wine, set aside a few days, and filter clear.

**Koussein.**

A yellowish-brown powder, soluble in alcohol, ether or chloroform, sparingly in water. Used as an anthelmintic in doses of 45 to 60 grains, divided into 3 or 4 doses, given in powders or in pills.

**Kryofin.** (Methylglycolic Acid Phenetidin.)

This is in white, odorless crystals, soluble in 52 parts of boiling water and 600 parts of cold water. Its taste is bitter and biting.

It is recommended as an antipyretic.

**Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder.**

This is presumably artificial Carlsbad salt, made into an effervescent form.

The artificial Carlsbad salt of the National Formulary and German pharmacopeia is made as follows:

Potassium sulphate.....	part 1
Sodium chloride.....	parts 9
Sodium bicarbonate....	parts 18
Sodium sulphate, dried..	parts 22

Triturate the ingredients, previously well dried, to a fine uniform powder.

The effervescent form is to be made by mixing:

Artificial Carlsbad salt...	parts 32
Sodium bicarbonate.....	partt 63
Tartaric acid.....	parts 56
Sugar.....	parts 29

All ingredients are to be in fine powder and be well mixed.

**Labordine.** (Formerly Analgine-Laborde.)

The manufacturers of this preparation have made various claims as regards composition. They have claimed it to contain only the elements C, H, N and O; they have claimed it to consist of the active principles of camellia thea, "apium graveolens," saccharine, and a "carbohydrate." Another formula given is:

Apium Graveolens, active principle, (process-Laborde),	
Sal. Meth.,	
Saccharine,	
Wintergreen.	

A still later formula is:

Apium Graveolens (true active principle), process-Laborde.....	pr. ct. 35 $\frac{3}{8}$
Gaultheria Fragrantissima (true active principle), Process - Laborde.....	pr. ct. 25 $\frac{1}{8}$
Acet Amide-Phenyle...pr. ct.	15 $\frac{1}{8}$
Quinina.....pr. ct.	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Benzoyl — Sulphonynic-Imide.....	pr. ct. 23 $\frac{1}{4}$

Presumably the third ingredient is phenylacetamid or acetanilid and the fifth, benzoic sulphinide or saccharine.

**Lactated Food.**

See Infants' Food.

**Lactated Pepsin.**

Pepsin.....	av.oz. 1
Pancreatin.....	av.oz. $\frac{3}{4}$
Diastase.....	gr. 28
Hydrochloric acid.....	m. 40
Lactic acid.....	m. 40
Milk sugar.....	av.oz. 5

**Lactol.** (Lactonaphthol.)

This is a compound similar to benzonaphthol. It is a colorless, tasteless powder.

In the system it is decomposed into lactic acid and betanaphthol, hence is used as an intestinal antiseptic in doses of 4 to 8 grains.

**Lactopeptine.**

According to statement of composition by the manufacturers, the following presents the essentials of a similar preparation:

Pepsin.....	gr. 48
Pancreatin.....	gr. 36
Diastase.....	gr. 3
Hydrochloric acid....	drops 4
Lactic acid.....	drops 4
Milk sugar.....	gr. 240

**Lactopeptine with Beef, Iron and Wine.**

The following contains the above in suitable proportions:

Elixir of lactopeptine....	fl.oz. 8
Beef, iron and wine.....	fl.oz. 8

**Lactopeptine Elixir.**

See Elixir of Lactopeptine.

*With Bismuth:*

The following is an elixir containing lactopeptine and bismuth:

Ammonio-citrate of bismuth.....	gr. 128
Water.....	fl.oz. 2
Elixir of lactopeptine (prepared without acid).....	fl.oz. 14

**Lactopeptine Elixir.**—(Continued.)

Dissolve the bismuth salt in the water by the aid of a small amount of ammonia water, carefully avoiding any excess of the latter, and add this solution to the elixir.

*With Calisaya:*

The following is an elixir containing lactopeptine and calisaya:

Elixir of lactopeptine...fl.oz. 14  
Fluid extract of cinchona.fl.oz. 2

*With Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth:*

The following is an elixir containing lactopeptine, calisaya, iron and bismuth:

Fluid extract of cinchona.....fl.dr. 10  
Iron pyrophosphate, soluble.....gr. 192  
Ammonio-citrate of bismuth.....gr. 32  
Water.....fl.oz. 1½  
Elixir of lactopeptine (prepared without acid).....fl.oz. 13

Dissolve the bismuth in a small amount of water by the aid of a little ammonia, dissolve the iron salt in the remainder of the water, mix all, and filter.

*With Gentian and Chloride of Iron:*

The following is an elixir containing lactopeptine, gentian and iron chloride:

Fluid extract of gentian.fl.dr. 2  
Tincture of citro-chloride of iron.....fl.oz. 2  
Elixir of lactopeptine, enough to make.....fl.oz. 16

*With Phosphate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia:*

The following is an elixir containing

lactopeptine, iron phosphate, quinine and strychnine:

Quinine hydrochlorate....gr. 64  
Strychnine sulphate.....gr. 1  
Iron phosphate, soluble...gr. 64  
Water, distilled.....fl.oz. 2  
Elixir of lactopeptine (prepared without acid)...fl.oz. 14

*With Strychnine and Bismuth:*

The following is an elixir containing lactopeptine, strychnine and bismuth:

Ammonio-citrate of bismuth.....gr. 128  
Strychnine sulphate.....gr. 2  
Water.....fl.oz. 2  
Water of ammonia....sufficient  
Elixir of lactopeptine (prepared without acid).....fl.oz. 14

Dissolve the bismuth salt in a small amount of water, adding some water of ammonia to insure complete solution, but avoiding any excess of the latter. Dissolve the strychnine salt in the remainder of the water, add this to the elixir, then add the bismuth solution, let the whole stand a few hours, and filter.

**Lactopeptine, Liquid.**

Lactopeptine.....gr. 600  
Distilled water.....fl.oz. 10  
Glycerin.....fl.oz. 6

—D. C.

**Lactophenin.** (Lactylphenetid.)

A white, odorless, slightly bitter powder, soluble in 500 parts of cold and 55 parts of boiling water, slightly soluble in ether; the dose being 8 to 15 grains. It is antipyretic and analgesic.

**Lacto-Preparata.**

See Infants' Foods.

**Lafayette Mixture.**

Balsam of copaiba.....	fl.oz.	2
Spirit of nitrous ether....	fl.oz.	2
Compound tincture of lavender.....	fl.oz.	2
Solution of potassa.....	fl.dr.	4
Syrup.....	fl.oz.	5
Mucilage of acacia, enough to make.....	fl.oz.	16

**Laird's Bloom of Youth.**

The following is said to make a similar preparation:

Zinc oxide.....	gr.	180
Precipitated chalk.....	gr.	180
Oil of bergamot.....	drops	2
Water.....	fl.oz.	3

**Lallemand's Gout Specific.**

The following is said to make a similar preparation:

Extract of colchicum.....	gr.	60
Extract of opium.....	gr.	60
Potassium-iodide.....	av.oz.	2
Potassium acetate.....	av.oz.	1
Water.....	fl.oz.	10
White wine.....	fl.oz.	2

**Lange's Plug.**

According to W. D., this consists of leaves (bay?), seemingly saturated with a decoction of gentian and licorice root.

**Lanichol.**

A purified wool fat not differing essentially from adeps lanæ.

—Coblentz.

**Lapactic Pills.** (By Sharp & D.)

They are stated to contain each:

Aloin.....	gr.	$\frac{1}{4}$
Extract of belladonna.....	gr.	$\frac{1}{8}$
Ipecac.....	gr.	$\frac{1}{16}$
Strychnine.....	gr.	$\frac{1}{60}$

**Lartigue's Gout Pills.**

According to Wittstein, these weigh  $2\frac{1}{4}$  grains and consist of 4 parts of pow-

dered colchicum root and 1 of sugar besides the mucilaginous excipient.

According to Bouchardat, they are replaceable by pills made from the following:

Compound extract of colocynth.....	parts	20
Extract of colchicum....	parts	20
Extract of opium.....	part	1

**Lassar's Paste.**

See Eczema Remedies, No. VIII.

**Laubach's Eclectic Liniment.**

Oil of turpentine.....	fl.oz.	1
Tincture of arnica flowers.	fl.oz.	2
Stronger water of ammonia.....	fl.oz.	2
Soap liniment.....	fl.oz.	15
Oil of sassafras.....	m.	50
Oil of thyme.....	drops	16
Alcohol.....	fl.oz.	4

—N. I.

**Laville's Anti-Gout Liquor.**

Calcium chloride.....	gr.	40
Chinoidin.....	gr.	40
Extract of colocynth.....	gr.	20
Water.....	fl.oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Alcohol.....	fl.oz.	2
Spanish wine.....	fl.oz.	$13\frac{1}{2}$

—Hager.

**Lavoline.**

This is said to be purified liquid petrolatum.—Reg. Ph.

**Laxatives.**

See Cathartics.

**Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.**

A correspondent of the Rocky Mountain Druggist contributes the following as similar:

Aloin.....	gr.	$\frac{1}{9}$
Podophyllin.....	gr.	$\frac{1}{9}$
Sodium bicarbonate.....	gr.	1
Quinine sulphate.....	gr.	1
Acetanilid.....	gr.	2

**Laxative Cordial.** (Red Clover Compound.)

Each fluidram is said to represent 15 grains of red clover, 8 grains of cascara sagrada, and 3 grains each of berberis aquifolium and blue flag.

A preparation containing the same ingredients in the same proportions may be made as follows:

Fluid extract of red clover.....	fl.oz. 4
Tasteless fluid extract of cascara sagrada.....	fl.oz. 2
Fluid extract of berberis aquifolium.....	fl.dr. 6
Fluid extract of blue flag.....	fl.dr. 6
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 2
Simple elixir, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

Mix, allow to stand for several days, then filter clear.

**Laxol.**

This is said to contain castor oil sweetened with saccharine and flavored with peppermint.—Ph. Era.

**Lecithin.** (Distearin glycerol - Phosphoric choline ether.)

This is a white or yellowish, wax-like mass, soluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform. It swells and gelatinizes in water and salt solutions, but does not actually dissolve therein.

This is a constituent of all nervous tissue, containing a greater proportion of phosphorus than any other substance from the same source. It is derived from the germ of oats, yolk of egg, and other bodies which contain it in considerable quantity.

Experiments made with this substance seem to show that it exercises a powerful influence upon the growth and improves the blood.

**Lehrer's Croup Powder.**

Copper sulphate,  
Sugar.....equal parts of each

A few grains of this powder are to be blown on the diseased surface.

**Leinol.** (Emulsion Oleum Lini Compound.)

Each fluidounce is stated to contain linseed oil,  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent; diluted hydrocyanic acid, 4 drops; codeine sulphate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain; oil of cinnamon and chondrus, q. s.

The following makes a preparation of this general description:

Linseed oil.....	fl.oz. 5
Mucilage of Irish moss, N. F.....	fl.oz. 5
Diluted hydrocyanic acid.....	fl.dr. 1
Codeine sulphate.....	gr. 8
Oil of cinnamon.....	drops 15
Syrup.....	fl.oz. 3
Water, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

To the mucilage contained in a suitable bottle add the linseed oil in divided portions, shake thoroughly after each addition until the oil is emulsified; then add the cinnamon oil, agitate again, add the codeine sulphate dissolved in 3 fluidounces of water, the syrup and acid, and mix the whole thoroughly.

**Lepine.**

An antiseptic solution containing:

Mercuric chloride.....	part 1
Bromine.....	parts 10
Benzoic acid.....	parts 50
Carbolic acid.....	parts 100
Salicylic acid.....	parts 100
Calcium chloride.....	parts 50
Quinine hydrobromate.....	parts 200
Chloroform.....	parts 200
Distilled water....	parts 100,000

—Coblentz.

**Lightning Fluid.**

See Cram's Fluid Lightning, also Liniments, No. XX.

**Lincoln's Hop and Celery Nerve Tablets.**

These are stated to contain fluid extract of lupulin, fluid extract of celery seed, fluid extract of cannabis indica, and fluid extract of capsicum.

**Liniments.**

Liniments are in considerable demand, and there is quite a variety of proprietary liniments. Some of these may also be taken internally for cramps, cholera, diarrhoea, etc., and these are known by such titles as "pain cure," "pain dispeller," "pain expeller," "rapid relief," "pain killer," etc. Other names which are employed are "stimulant liniment," "magnetic liniment," "electric liniment," "eclectic liniment," "magic liniment," "embrocation," "nerve and bone liniment," "arnica liniment," "anodyne liniment," "infallible liniment," "rheumatic oil," "rheumatic liniment," "universal liniment," "Rocky Mountain liniment," "lightning liniment," "penetrating liniment," "red oil," "Indian liniment," "wizard liniment," "wizard balm," "golden oil," "Knickerbocker liniment," "bicycle liniment," "kerosene liniment" (if containing kerosene), "magnetic oil," "galvanic oil," "electric oil," "magic oil," "Indian oil," "penetrating oil," "rheumatic oil," etc. If it be white, it is known as "white liniment," "cream liniment," or "snow liniment."

These liniments are recommended for rheumatism, neuralgia, bruises, chilblains, frost bites, sprains, stings and bites of insects, lameness, etc. Many of the preparations are also employed for veterinary purposes.

For other liniments see Bareel's Indian Liniment, Barker's Nerve and Bone Liniment, Barrett's Indian Liniment, Cook's Electro-Magnetic Liniment, Centaur Liniment, Cram's Fluid Lightning, Darwin's Liniment, Derby's Liniment, Elliman's Royal Embrocation, Gargling Oil, Giles' Iodide of Ammonia Liniment, Good Samaritan Liniment, Granville's Counter-Irritant, H. H. H. Medicine, Hamlin's Wizard Oil, Hobb's Kerosene Liniment, Kendall's Spavin Cure, Kickapoo Indian Oil, Kitchell's Liniment, Laubach's Eclectic Liniment, Low's Magnetic Liniment, Mexican Mustang Liniment, Miller's Arabian Balsam, Miller's Golden Oil, Radcliffe's Seven Seals, Richter's Pain Killer, Roche's Embrocation, Stonebraker's Liniment, Stonebraker's Pain Killer, St. Jacob's Oil, St. John Long's Liniment, Smith's Electric Oil, Thomas' Electric Oil, Tobias' Venetian Liniment, and Wolcott's Pain Paint.

The following are good formulas for liniments:

**I.**

Capsicum, powder.....	gr. 60
Oil of origanum.....	fl.dr. 4
Oil of sassafras.....	fl.oz. 1
Fusel oil.....	fl.dr. 4
Oil of turpentine.....	fl.oz. 8
Kerosene oil.....	fl.oz. 38

Mix the whole, macerate for 24 hours and strain through muslin.

**II.**

Spirit of camphor.....	fl.oz. 1
Chloroform.....	fl.dr. 4
Spirit of ammonia.....	fl.dr. 4
Spirit of peppermint....	fl.dr. 4
Tincture of capsicum....	fl.dr. 4
Oil of sassafras.....	fl.dr. 4
Oil of turpentine.....	fl.oz. 1
Alcohol, enough to make	fl.oz. 32

**Liniments.**—(Continued.)**III.**

Kerosene oil.....	fl.oz. 16
Spirit of ammonia.....	fl.oz. 6
Spirit of camphor.....	fl.oz. 5
Tincture of arnica.....	fl.oz. 5
Tincture of opium .....	fl.oz. 4
Tincture of stramonium .	fl.oz. 4
Oil of origanum.....	fl.oz. 4
Chloroform .....	fl.oz. 3

**IV.**

Tobacco, rubbed to powder .....	av.oz. 4
Tincture of arnica.....	fl.oz. 24
Soap liniment.....	fl.oz. 24
Mix, macerate for 2 or 3 days, agitating occasionally, and strain.	

**V.**

Tobacco.....	av.oz. 4
Distilled extract of witch-hazel.....	fl.oz. 16
Tincture of arnica.....	fl.oz. 16
Soap liniment .....	fl.oz. 16
Prepare like the preceding.	

**VI.**

Tincture of capsicum....	fl.oz. 8
Water of ammonia.....	fl.oz. 8
Soap liniment.....	fl.oz. 16

**VII.**

Oil of tar.....	fl.oz. 4
Oil of sassafras.....	fl.oz. 1
Carbolic acid, crystal....	av.oz. 2
Camphor.....	av.oz. 2
Linseed oil, raw.....	fl.oz. 32

Melt the acid, add to the oils, then add the camphor and agitate occasionally until dissolved.

**VIII.**

Oil of hemlock.....	fl.dr. 6
Oil of origanum .....	fl.dr. 4
Chloroform .....	fl.dr. 4
Capsicum, powder.....	av.oz. 2
Benzine .....	fl.oz. 30
Oil of turpentine.....	fl.oz. 30

Mix, macerate for 24 hours, agitating frequently, and strain.

**IX.**

Tincture of arnica.....	fl.oz. 16
Distilled extract of witch-hazel .....	fl.oz. 16

**X.**

Oil of origanum.....	fl.dr. 3
Oil of sassafras.....	fl.dr. 3
Kerosene oil.....	fl.dr. 10
Oil of turpentine.....	fl.oz. 20
Linseed oil.....	fl.oz. 25

**XI.**

Camphor.....	av.oz. 1½
Oil of turpentine.....	fl.oz. 23
Liquid petrolatum.....	fl.oz. 20
Oil of origanum.....	fl.dr. 4
Carbolic acid.....	fl.dr. 4
Ammonia water.....	fl.oz. 5
Capsicum, powder.....	av.oz. 3
Mix, macerate for 3 days, agitating occasionally, and strain.	

**XII.**

Camphor.....	av.oz. 1
Oil of amber.....	fl.oz. 1
Oil of origanum.....	fl.oz. 2
Crude petroleum.....	fl.oz. 4
Kerosene oil.....	fl.oz. 10
Oil of turpentine.....	fl.oz. 16

**XIII.**

Castile soap, powder....	av.oz. 1
Oil of origanum.....	fl.oz. 2
Oil of hemlock .....	fl.oz. 2
Oil of sassafras.....	fl.oz. 2
Camphor .....	av.oz. 4
Ammonia water.....	fl.oz. 8
Alcohol .....	fl.oz. 32

**XIV.**

Capsicum, powder.....	av.oz. 1
Camphorated oil.....	fl.oz. 1½
Oil of turpentine.....	fl.oz. 16

Let stand for 7 days and filter, beat the filtrate with contents of 3 eggs—albumen and yolk—until they are thoroughly mixed, and add:

Acetic acid.....	fl.oz. 2½
Water .....	fl.oz. 16

XV.

Castile soap, powder....av.oz.	2
Oil of origanum.....fl.oz.	2
Oil of turpentine.....fl.oz.	2
Yolks of eggs.....	4
Camphorated oil.....fl.oz.	2
Ammonia water.....fl.oz.	8

This is known as White Oil.

XVI.

Tincture of capsicum...fl.oz.	20
Tincture of ginger.....fl.oz.	20
Tincture of myrrh.....fl.dr.	10
Tincture of guaiac.....fl.dr.	18
Tincture of opium.....fl.oz.	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Camphor.....av.oz.	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Alcohol, enough to make.fl.oz.	64

Mix and dissolve the camphor by agitation.

XVII.

Oil of camphor (Japan- ese).....fl.oz.	8
Oil of turpentine.....fl.oz.	40
Benzine, deodorized....fl.oz.	16
Cottonseed oil.....fl.oz.	16
Capsicum, powder....av.oz.	1

Macerate the capsicum with the benzine for 7 days, agitating frequently, and strain. Mix the oils of camphor, turpentine and cottonseed and add the previous liquid.

XVIII.

Tincture of cantharides.fl.oz.	3
Tincture of myrrh.....fl.oz.	4
Tincture of guaiac.....fl.oz.	4
Oil of hemlock.....fl.oz.	2
Oil of turpentine.....fl.oz.	8
Cottonseed oil.....fl.oz.	32
Oil of camphor (Japan- ese).....fl.oz.	16
Water of ammonia, strong.....fl.oz.	4
Solution of potassa.....fl.oz.	1

XIX.

Oil of clove.....fl.dr.	3
Oil of origanum.....fl.dr.	4
Spirit of ammonia.....fl.oz.	4
Ether.....fl.oz.	4
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	32

XX. The following is similar to certain preparations known by the term "Fluid Lightning:"

Aconitine.....gr.	2
Oil of mustard, ethereal.fl.dr.	2
Chloroform.....fl.dr.	2
Ether, stronger.....fl.oz.	1
Alcohol, enough to make make.....fl.oz.	12

The above is a valuable external application for headache, rheumatism, neuralgia and all nervous pains.

**Liparin.**

A mixture of olive oil with 6 per cent of oleic acid, offered as a substitute for cod liver oil.

**Liquid Chloropectine.**

This is described as being of the same strength as elixir chloropectine, the base of the menstruum being glycerin. See Elixir Chloropectine, also Liquid Lactopeptine for a similar preparation.

**Liquid Hypophosphites Lime and Soda.**

This is stated to contain in each teaspoonful 2 grains each of hypophosphites of lime and soda.

A solution of this kind is made as follows:

Calcium hypophosphite..gr.	256
Sodium hypophosphite..gr.	256
Diluted hypophosphor- ous acid.....fl.dr.	1
Water, enough to make.fl.oz.	16

Triturate the hypophosphites with a portion of the water, allow the undissolved portion to subside, decant the clear liquid, add the acid and the remainder of the water, triturate again, mix the two liquids, and filter.

**Liquid Lactopeptine.**

See Lactopeptine, Liquid.

**Liquid Pasteurine.**

See Pasteurine.

**Liquor Antisepticus, Volkmann's.**

A solution supposed to contain alcohol, part 1; water, parts 10; and glycerin, parts 20.—Coblentz.

**Liquor Aromaticus.**

This is said to be a mixture of oils of lavender, clove, cinnamon, thyme, lemon, mace, and bergamot with alcohol.

**Liquor Hypophosphitum, Schlotterbeck's.**

This is stated to be an aqueous solution of hypophosphites of lime and soda, each fluidounce containing 40 grains of the combined salts.

The following will make a solution of similar character:

Calcium hypophosphite. . . gr.	320
Sodium hypophosphite. . . gr.	320
Diluted hypophosphorous acid. . . . . fl.dr.	2
Distilled water, enough to make. . . . . fl.oz.	16

Triturate the hypophosphites with a portion of the water, allow to stand for a few moments, decant the supernatant liquid, add the acid and the remainder of the water to the undissolved portion; triturate again, mix the whole and filter.

**Liquor Pancreaticus.**

An efficient liquid preparation of pancreatin to which all preparations of the market should conform is that of the N. F., which is prepared as follows:

Pancreatin, pure. . . . . gr.	128
Sodium bicarbonate. . . . . gr.	384
Glycerin. . . . . fl.oz.	4
Compound spirit of cardamom, N. F. . . . . fl.dr.	4
Alcohol. . . . . fl.dr.	4
Talcum, purified. . . . . gr.	120
Water, enough to make. fl.oz.	16

Triturate the pancreatin and sodium bicarbonate gradually with 10 fluidounces of water, add the alcohol, spirit, and talcum; mix thoroughly by agitation, and pour the mixture upon a wetted filter, returning the first portions of filtrate until it runs off clear. Wash the filter with enough water to make the filtrate measure 12 fluidounces, to which add the glycerin.

If it is preferred to make it directly from pancreas, the following formula may be employed:

Pancreas, fresh, of calf or pig. . . . . av. oz.	8
Water. . . . . fl.oz.	16
Diluted hydrochloric acid. . . . . fl.dr.	1

Contuse the pancreas completely and macerate it for 24 hours in the acidulated water. Express strongly and neutralize the liquid with calcium carbonate (chalk); filter the milky liquid, add one-half its measure of alcohol to it, and let it stand 5 or 6 hours. The clear liquid is decanted and rejected, and the residue drained strongly and expressed, and macerated in a mixture of:

Sodium bicarbonate. . . . . gr.	30
Water . . . . . fl.oz.	12
Alcohol . . . . . fl.oz.	2

for a few days. When the mixture is filtered and the insoluble residue washed with sufficient alcohol of the above strength to make the solution measure 14 fl. oz., to this is added:

Glycerin . . . . . fl.oz.	2
---------------------------	---

or sufficient to make one pint of the finished preparation. Throughout the process care must be observed that the mixture be constantly kept at a temperature below 50° F. at least.

**Liquor Sedans.** (By Parke, D. & Co.)

This is used largely as a utero-ovarian sedative and anodyne. According to statements of composition by the manufacturers, Elixir of Black Haw Compound produces a preparation having the essential constituents of a similar product. It is prepared as follows:

Fluid extract of black haw.....	fl.oz. 2
Fluid extract of hydrastis.....	fl.oz. 2
Fluid extract of Jamaica dogwood.....	fl.oz. 1
Simple elixir.....	fl.oz. 11

Mix, allow to stand for 24 hours and filter.

Each fluidram represents  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grains each of black haw and golden seal, and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  grains of Jamaica dogwood.

This is listed in manufacturers' catalogues under the names "Sedative Cordial" and "Sedative Elixir."

**Liquor Uterans.**

This is employed for the same purposes as the preceding. According to the manufacturers, each fluidounce represents 55 grains of black haw, 28 grains of blue cohosh, 25 grains of Jamaica dogwood, and 55 grains of golden seal, (represented by the white alkaloid), with aromatics.

An essentially similar preparation will be obtained by this formula:

Fluid extract of black haw.....	fl.dr. 14
Glycerite of hydrastis....	fl.dr. 14
Fluid extract of blue cohosh.....	fl.dr. 7
Fluid extract of Jamaica dogwood.....	fl.dr. 7
Simple elixir, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16
Mix and filter.	

**Listerine.**

This is claimed to be the "essential antiseptic constituent of thyme, eucalyptus, baptisia, gaultheria, and mentha arvensis in combination. Each fluidram also contains 2 grains of refined and purified benzo-boracic acid." It is used externally and internally as an antiseptic and disinfectant. Formulas for several good antiseptic solutions are given under "Lister's Antiseptic solution."

**Lister's Antiseptic Solution.**

I.

Benzoic acid.....	gr. 64
Borax.....	gr. 64
Boric acid.....	gr. 128
Thymol.....	gr. 20
Oil of eucalyptus....	drops 5
Oil of wintergreen....	drops 5
Oil of peppermint....	drops 3
Oil of thyme (white)..<	drop 1
Fluid extract of wild indigo.....	drops 20
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 6
Distilled water.....	sufficient

Dissolve the two acids and borax by the aid of heat in 8 fluidounces of water, also dissolve the thymol and oils in the alcohol, mix the two solutions, agitating frequently during mixing; add the fluid extracts and then enough water to make 16 fluidounces; set aside for 24 hours, and filter through purified talcum.

II.

Boric acid.....	gr. 128
Thymol.....	gr. 20
Eucalyptol.....	drops 5
Oil of wintergreen....	drops 5
Oil of peppermint....	drops 3
Oil of thyme (white)..<	drop 1
Fluid ext. of wild indigo..	m. 30
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 3
Distilled water, sufficient to make.....	fl.oz. 16

**Lister's Antiseptic Solution.**—(Continued.)

Dissolve the acid in some of the water, add the other ingredients to the alcohol, dissolve, mix the two solutions; add the remainder of the water, let stand for 24 hours, and filter through purified talcum.

**III.**

Boric acid.....	gr. 128
Thymol.....	gr. 16
Menthol.....	gr. 16
Oil of eucalyptus.....	drops 4
Oil of wintergreen.....	drops 4
Oil of horsemint.....	drops 4
Water.....	fl.oz. 12
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 4
Caramel.....	drops 1 or 2

Dissolve the boric acid in the water and the other ingredients in the alcohol and mix the solutions; let stand for a day or two, shaking frequently, and filter.

**Listol.**

This is described as a chemical compound of thymol and iodine.

It is probably dithymoldiiodide, also known as aristol and annidalin.

It is used as an antiseptic.

**Listol Tablets.**

Boric acid.....	gr. 12
Tannic acid.....	gr. 12
Salicylic acid.....	gr. 6
Extract of belladonna.....	gr. 1½
Extract of helonias.....	gr. 3
Extract of henbane.....	gr. 9
Extract of opium.....	gr. 3
Dithymoldiiodide.....	gr. 36
Alum.....	gr. 36
Eucalyptol.....	gr. 1½
Hydrastine hydrochlorate..	gr. 12

Make into 12 compressed tablets.

The foregoing corresponds with that of the manufacturers, except that they mention "listol" instead of dithymoldiiodide, and colorless extract of

hydrastis for hydrastine, and they do not indicate quantities in the three last items.

**Lithiated Hydrangea.**

Each fluidram is claimed to represent 30 grains of fresh hydrangea and 3 grains of c. p. "benzo-salicylate of lithia."

The formula below is for a preparation of similar description:

Lithium salicylate.....	gr. 240
Lithium benzoate.....	gr. 120
Fluid extract of hydrangea.....	fl.oz. 3
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 4
Water, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

**Lithiated Potash.**

This is a granular, effervescent preparation containing, as made by one firm, 10 grains each of lithium, potassium and sodium bicarbonate to a dram.

The following makes a similar product:

Lithium bicarbonate....	gr. 200
Potassium bicarbonate..	gr. 200
Sodium bicarbonate....	av.oz. 1½
Tartaric acid.....	av.oz. 1
Sugar, powder.....	gr. 350

Reduce all to fine powder, mix well, make into a soft paste with alcohol, rub through a porcelain colander, and dry.

This preparation is used as an antilithic.

**Little Liver Granules.** (Little Cathartic Pills.)

See Cathartics; No. XI.

**Liver Remedies.**

Remedies for the liver are usually termed "liver invigorators," "liver regulators," or "liver tonics," very frequently "kidney and liver remedies"; in fact, most remedies for liver

complaints are also recommended for derangements of the kidneys. Some of the liver remedies assume the liquid form, some are in the form of species, some in pill form (see Cathartics), etc. In addition to the formulas here mentioned, some of the blood purifiers, "bitters," cathartics, and kidney remedies are recommended for assisting the liver in its functions.

See also Simmon's Liver Regulator and Warner's Safe Cure.

The following are typical formulas for preparations for the liver:

- I.
- |                                    |        |    |
|------------------------------------|--------|----|
| Fluid extract of rhubarb.          | fl.oz. | 2  |
| Fluid extract of leptandra.        | fl.oz. | 2  |
| Fluid extract of podophyl-<br>lum. | fl.oz. | 2  |
| Compound tincture of<br>gentian.   | fl.oz. | 8  |
| Compound tincture of<br>cardamom.  | fl.oz. | 4  |
| Tincture of ginger.                | fl.oz. | 2  |
| Simple elixir.                     | fl.oz. | 12 |
- Directions: One teaspoonful 2 or 3 times daily.

- II.
- |                                     |        |    |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----|
| Fluid extract of leptandra.         | fl.oz. | 1  |
| Fluid extract of podophyl-<br>lum.  | fl.oz. | 1  |
| Fluid extract of senna.             | fl.oz. | 5  |
| Fluid extract of serpen-<br>taria.  | fl.oz. | 2  |
| Diluted alcohol, enough<br>to make. | fl.oz. | 64 |
- Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 tablespoonful 3 times daily.

- III.
- |                |        |   |
|----------------|--------|---|
| Culver's root. | av.oz. | 2 |
| Serpentaria.   | av.oz. | 2 |
| Liverwort.     | av.oz. | 2 |
| Senna.         | av.oz. | 2 |
| Butternut.     | av.oz. | 2 |
| Licorice root. | av.oz. | 1 |
| Anise.         | av.oz. | 1 |
- Mix and reduce to coarse powder

To use, pour half a teaspoonful of boiling water on a teaspoonful of the mixture, allow to stand in a warm place for about 10 minutes, and then drink the liquid.

### Lloyd's Hydrastis.

According to Eccles, the following gives results essentially like the so-called colorless solutions or fluid extracts of hydrastis of the market:

Hydrastine hydrochlo- rate.	gr.	25
Aluminum chloride.	gr.	23
Calcium chloride.	gr.	20
Magnesium chloride.	gr.	18
Potassium chloride.	gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Diluted hydrochloric acid.	m.	10
Distilled water.	fl.oz.	6
Glycerin, enough to make.	fl.oz.	16

Dissolve the salts in the water, add the acid, then the glycerin, and filter.

### Lloyd's Leontin.

This is stated to be a 1-per-cent solution of the emmenagogue principle of caulophyllum thalictroides.

### Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.

Sugar.	gr.	120
Starch.	gr.	120
Acacia.	gr.	1
Lactucarium.	gr.	15

Also mix equal parts of vinegar and oxymel of squills and wine of ipecac; evaporate to one-sixth of the original bulk, add to the powder in sufficient quantity to make a mass, and divide into lozenges of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grains each.

### Loeflund's Cream Emulsion.

See Infants' Foods.

### Loretin. (Metaiodoorthoxyquinolinean- sulphonic Acid.)

This is a yellow, inodorous, crystal-line powder, sparingly soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether and

**Loretin.** (Metaiodoorthoxyquinolineana-sulphonic Acid.)—(Continued.)

oils, but forming emulsions with etheral and oily fluids (particularly with collodion).

It is used externally as a substitute for iodoform.

**Losophan.** (Triiodometacresylic Acid.)

This is in white needles, which are easily soluble in ether, chloroform and warm fixed oils, sparingly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water.

It is used externally as an antiparasitic in 1 to 2 per cent hydralcoholic (1 of water, 3 of alcohol) solution. or 1 to 3 per cent ointment.

**Lotsil.**

Each 5-grain tablet is said to represent 3 grains of acetanilid, 1 grain of sodium bicarbonate and  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain each of caffeine citrate and monobromated camphor. It is also sold in the powdered form.

**Lotsil La Grippe Tablets.**

Each tablet is stated to contain:

Lotsil.....	gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$
Ammonium salicylate.....	gr. 1
Quinine sulphate.....	gr. 2
Extract of nux vomica.....	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$

**Low's Magnetic Liniment.**

The following makes a similar preparation (N. I.):

Oil of turpentine.....	fl.oz. $1\frac{1}{2}$
Tincture of capsicum....	fl.oz. 2
Spirit of camphor.....	fl.oz. 16
Stronger water of ammonia.....	fl.oz. $1\frac{1}{2}$
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. $3\frac{1}{2}$
Oil of sassafras.....	m. 50
Fluid extract of sassafras.	fl.dr. 5

**Lozenges.**

The proprietary lozenges are either cough lozenges (see Throat Affections for similar preparations) or worm lozenges (see Vermifuges).

**Lucilline.**

A pure petroleum jelly.—Coblentz.

**Lung Medicines.**

See Cough and Cold Remedies.

**Luperine.**

This is a mixture of powdered colombo, gentian and quassia.

—Coblentz.

It is used as a remedy against dipsomania.

**Lycetol.** (Dimethylpiperazine Tartrate.)

This is in fine, white powder, which is soluble in water.

It is used as an uric-acid solvent and diuretic (in gout, lithiasis, etc.).

Dose: 5 to 8 grains.

**Lydia Pinkham's Compound.**

See Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

**Lyon's Kathairon.**

This is said (N. I.) to consist of substantially the following:

Castor oil.....	fl.oz. 8
Tincture of cantharides....	fl.oz. 1
Tannic acid.....	gr. 60
Oil of bergamot.....	fl.dr. 1
Oil of clove.....	fl.dr. 1
Oil of rosemary.....	m. 15
Oil of lavender.....	m. 15
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 24
Mix and filter.	

**Lyon's Tooth Powder.**

This contains soap, precipitated chalk, pumice stone and oil of wintergreen.—N. I.

**Lysidine.** (Methylglyoxaline.)

This is in pinkish, hygroscopic crystals, soluble in water.

It is used like piperazine, as an uric-acid solvent. The dose is 15 to 30 grains, in 1 pint of cold carbonated water.

**Lysol.**

This is a brown, oily liquid, derived from coal tar, and containing about 50 per cent of cresols. It is made by dissolving the coal tar fraction that distils between 190° and 200° C. in fat, and subsequently saponifying with the addition of alcohol. It is soluble in water, alcohol and chloroform.

It is a disinfectant and antiseptic and is used as a dressing for wounds and injuries in  $\frac{1}{3}$  to 1 per cent solution, and in 2 to 4 per cent solution for disinfecting the hands and surgical instruments.

**Mackenzie's Eye Lotion.**

See Eye Diseases, No. IV.

**Madame Ruppert's Face Bleach.**

See Ruppert's Face Bleach.

**Magendie's Solution of Morphine.**

Morphine sulphate,.....gr. 16  
Distilled water.....fl.oz. 1

**Maizo-Lithium.**

This is stated to be "a chemical combination of the acid obtained from green corn silk and combined with the lithium base in a nascent state."

The following makes a preparation of apparently similar physical and therapeutic properties:

Fluid extract of licorice  
root.....fl.oz. 1  
Fluid extract of corn silk.fl.oz. 2  
Lithium citrate.....gr. 120  
Water.....fl.oz. 8  
Simple elixir, enough to  
make.....fl.oz. 16

A preparation made from green corn silk would be superior to this mixture.

**Malakin.** (Salicyl-paraphenetidin.)

This is in fine bright yellow needles, which are soluble in hot alcohol and

in solutions of alkaline carbonates, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, insoluble in water.

It is an antipyretic and analgesic, like antipyrine.

Dose, 15 grains.

**Malarin.** (Acetophenone-phenetidin.)

This is in yellow needles of slightly acid taste. It is insoluble in water, readily soluble in hot alcohol and ether.

It is an antipyretic and analgesic, the dose being 8 grains.

**Malix.**

This is a proprietary dietetic preparation supposed to consist of diastasic extract of malt dissolved in grape juice.—W. D.

**Malt Preparations.**

For malt preparations mentioned in this book see Hoff's Malt Extract, Maltine and its combinations, Maltose and its combinations, and Wampole's Liquid Malt with Hypophosphites.

**Malted Milk.**

See Infants' Foods.

**Maltine.**

This is said to be prepared from malted barley, oats and wheat, equal parts, presumably in the usual manner for making extract of malt.

*With Cascara Sagrada:*

This is stated to contain 60 grains of cascara sagrada to each fluidounce. The following therefore duplicates it:

Fluid extract of cascara  
sagrada.....fl.oz. 2  
Maltine.....fl.oz. 14

*With Coca Wine:*

This is a rather thin liquid intended to be in the nature of a beverage for table

**Maltine.**—(Continued.)

use. Each fluidounce is said to contain the active principles of 30 grains of coca.

A preparation of similar character may be made as follows:

Fluid extract of coca.....	fl.oz. 1
Alcohol .....	fl.oz. 1
Sugar .....	av.oz. 1
Maltine.....	fl.oz. 8
Claret wine.....	sufficient

Dissolve the sugar in 5 fluidounces of wine, add the fluid extract and alcohol and enough wine to make 8 fluidounces; set aside for several days, filter, add enough wine through the filter to make the filtrate measure 8 fluidounces, and to the latter add the maltine.

*With Cod Liver Oil:*

This is stated to contain 30 per cent of Norwegian cod liver oil and 70 per cent of maltine, both by volume.

The following, therefore, answers these requirements:

Cod liver oil.....	fl.oz. 3
Maltine.....	fl.oz. 7

*Ferrated:*

Each fluidounce is stated to contain 8 grains of iron pyrophosphate, as in the following:

Iron pyrophosphate, soluble.....	gr. 128
Water, hot.....	fl.oz. 1
Maltine.....	fl.oz. 15

Dissolve the iron salt in the water and add the maltine.

*With Hypophosphites:*

Each fluidounce is stated to contain 3 grains each of hypophosphites of lime and soda, and 2 grains of iron hypophosphites, as in the following:

Calcium hypophosphite....	gr. 48
Sodium hypophosphite....	gr. 48
Iron hypophosphite.....	gr. 32
Potassium citrate.....	gr. 60
Water.....	fl.oz. 1
Maltine.....	fl.oz. 15

Dissolve the potassium citrate and iron hypophosphite in one-half fluidounce of water by the aid of heat; also the calcium and sodium hypophosphite in the same amount of water, and mix the two solutions with the maltine.

*With Pepsin and Pancreatin:*

Each fluidounce is stated to contain pepsin equal to 40 grains of saccharated pepsin, and 15 grains of pancreatin, as in the following:

Pepsin, saccharated.....	gr. 640
Pancreatin, saccharated..	g. 240
Maltine.....	fl.oz. 16
Mix all by trituration.	

*With Phosphate Iron, Quinine and Strychnine:*

This is claimed to contain iron pyrophosphate, 4 grains; quinia, 1 grain; and strychnia,  $\frac{2}{75}$  grain, to each fluidounce, as in the following:

Iron pyrophosphate.....	gr. 64
Quinine hydrochlorate....	gr. 16
Strychnine sulphate.....	gr. $\frac{5}{15}$
Distilled water, hot.....	fl.oz. 1
Maltine.....	fl.oz. 15

Dissolve the iron and alkaloidal salts in the water and add to the maltine.

*With Wine of Pepsin:*

A preparation containing maltine and pepsin wine is the following:

Maltine .....	fl.oz. 8
Wine of pepsin.....	fl.oz. 8

**Maltose and Cascara Sagrada.** (By Chapman.)

It is stated the proportion of cascara sagrada in this preparation is 40 grains to the fluidounce.

See Maltose and Hydrastis.

**Maltose and Cinchona.** (Ibid.)

This preparation is stated to represent 5 per cent of red cinchona bark.

See Maltose and Hydrastis.

**Maltose and Hydrastis.** (Ibid.)

This is described as a liquid malt extract containing 5 per cent of hydrastis.

**Maltose, Hydrastis and Hypophosphites.** (Ibid.)

This is stated to contain 12 grains of the mixed hypophosphites, lime, soda and potassa to each fluidounce.

See Maltose and Hydrastis.

**Maltose, Peptone, Hydrastis and Strychnine.** (Ibid.)

This is stated to contain 10 per cent of casein peptone, 5 per cent of hydrastis and  $\frac{1}{120}$  gr. strychnine to each fluidram.

See Maltose and Hydrastis.

**Malto-Yerbine.**

Each fluidounce is said to contain the active principles of 30 grains of yerba santa.

The following therefore makes a like preparation:

Fluid extract of yerba	
santa.....fl.oz.	1
Maltine.....fl.oz.	15

The fluid extract of yerba santa being very resinous, the so-called "soluble" fluid extract should be preferred in the above mixture.

**Malvina Cream.**

The following is said to make a preparation resembling this cream (N. I.):

White petrolatum.....av.oz.	6
White wax.....gr.	500
Spermaceti.....gr.	300
Bismuth oxychloride....gr.	400
Mercuric chloride.....gr.	5
Oil of rose.....drops	6
Oil of bitter almond...drop	1

Warm together the petrolatum, white wax and spermaceti until melted.

While cooling incorporate the bismuth oxychloride and the mercuric chloride, this last previously dissolved in a little alcohol, and when nearly cold stir in the volatile oils.

**Malvina Lotion.**

This is said (A. D.) to be an emulsion of almond with rose water and containing oxide of zinc and corrosive sublimate. A formula for such a preparation may be constructed as follows:

Mercuric chloride.....gr.	2
Zinc oxide.....gr.	180
Emulsion of almonds...pint	1

Make the emulsion from 120 grains of sweet almonds with rose water.

**Mandrake Compound.** (By Baker.)

This is stated to contain podophyllum, leptandra, apocynum cannabinum, berberis vulgaris and chionanthus.

The following contains the same ingredients:

Fluid extract of podophyllum.....fl.dr.	4
Fluid extract of culver's root.....fl.dr.	4
Fluid extract of apocynum cannabinum.....fl.dr.	4
Fluid extract of barberry.fl.dr.	4
Fluid extract of chionanthus.....fl.dr.	4
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	4
Simple elixir, enough to make.....fl.oz.	16

Mix, set aside for several days, and filter clear.

**Manganauro.** (Solution of Bromide of Gold, Arsenic and Manganese.)

Ten drops of this are stated to contain  $\frac{1}{82}$  grain each of gold and arsenic bromides, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of manganese bromide.

**Manganauro.** (Solution of Bromide of Gold, Arsenic and Manganese.)—Continued.)

This may be made like the preparation referred to under Arsenauro, the manganese bromide to be added (24 grains to 1 fluidounce) before adding the total amount of water.

**Mariani Wine of Coca.**

See Vin Mariani.

**Marienbad Reduction Pills.**

Potassium bromide.....gr. 15  
Sodium bicarbonate.....gr. 30  
Extract of squill.....gr. 30  
Guaiac wood.....gr. 60  
Senega.....gr. 60  
Extract of taraxacum,  
sufficient to make.....a mass

Divide into pills weighing 2 grains each.—D.

These pills may be dusted with powdered cinnamon or they may be coated with silver.

**Marrol.**

This is said to consist of ox marrow, malt extract, and hop extract.  
—Coblentz.

**Marshall's Catarrh Snuff.**

According to D. C., this is chiefly powdered bayberry.

**Marshall's Pills.**

Compound extract of colocynth.....gr. 60  
Mass of mercury.....gr. 60  
Aloes.....gr. 60  
Soap.....gr. 60  
Rhubarb.....gr. 60  
Make 60 pills.—Ph. Rec.

**McArthur's Syrup of the Hypophosphites Compound.**

This is described as a syrup of hypophosphites of lime and soda, containing in each teaspoonful 12½ centi-

grams of the hypophosphites combined with a neutral syrup.

An apparently similar product may be made as follows:

Calcium hypophosphite...gr. 120  
Sodium hypophosphite...gr. 120  
Water.....fl.oz. 12  
Sugar.....av.oz. 26

Triturate the hypophosphites with the water until nearly dissolved, filter, mix the filtrate with the sugar until nearly or all dissolved, and strain through a pledget of cotton,

Only the purest salts should be used, as great stress is placed upon the purity of the hypophosphites in this syrup.

**McClure's La Grippe Tablets.**

These are made to contain each:

Sodium salicylate.....gr. 5  
Acetanilid.....gr. 3  
Cerium oxalate.....gr. 1  
Citrated caffeine.....gr. 1

**McDade's Succus Alterans.** (McDade's Prescription.)

See Succus Alterans.

**MacDougall's Disinfecting Powder.**

This is said to be prepared by adding crude carbolic acid to sodium sulphite.—Frercksen.

**McGill's Orange Blossom.**

See Orange Blossom.

**McMunn's Elixir of Opium.**

The manufacturers state that it contains all the valuable medicinal properties of opium in natural combination, to the exclusion of all its noxious, deleterious or useless principles to which its bad effects are due.

The official deodorized tincture of opium is similar in character.

**Medical Discoveries.**

The patent medicines known by this name are of the same nature as the Blood Purifiers, which see.

**Medicamentum.**

See Haarlem Oil.

**Medicora.** (Vaginal Pessaries of Solidified Glycerin.)

Each pessary is stated to contain 3 grains of ichthyol, 5 grains of lead carbonate, 3 grains of zinc sulphate, 1 grain of extract of belladonna, and 5 grains of fluid hydrastis.

Suppositories containing these ingredients are made by a suitable mixture of gelatin and glycerin, and incorporating the above ingredients. The glycerin-gelatin base is made by mixing

Gelatin.....av.oz. 2

Water.....fl.oz. 2

in an earthenware vessel, allowing to stand for at least 12 hours, then adding 6 avoirdupois ounces of glycerin, and heating on a water bath until the gelatin is dissolved.

This mass may be medicated as desired with soluble or insoluble substances, after which the mass may be cast into molds chilled with ice.

**Melachol.**

Each fluidram, according to the manufacturers, contains 85 grains of the combined sodium phosphate, sodium nitrate and citric acid.

According to W. C. Wescott, the following yields a similar preparation:

Sodium nitrate.....gr. 73

Citric acid.....gr. 475

Sodium phosphate, clear crystal.....av.oz. 8, gr. 150

Water, enough to make.fl.oz. 8

The mixture of salts and acid will liquefy and solution will be completed upon the addition of water.

This preparation is used as a laxative and nervine.

**Mellin's Food.**

See Infants' Foods.

**Mennen's Borated Talcum.**

This is stated to be composed of purified talcum and boric acid.

A suitable mixture of this kind for toilet purposes is as follows:

Purified talcum.....parts 4

Boric acid, powder.....part 1

Perfume.....to suit

**Mercauro.** (Solution of Gold, Arsenic and Mercury Bromide.)

Ten drops are stated to contain  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain each of gold, arsenic and mercury bromides.

These conditions are represented in the following:

Gold bromide.....gr.  $1\frac{1}{2}$

Arsenic bromide.....gr.  $1\frac{1}{2}$

Mercury bromide.....gr.  $1\frac{1}{2}$

Water.....fl.oz. 1

Bromine.....drop 1

This may also be prepared by adding the mercury bromide to Arsenaur, which see.

**Merchant's Gargling Oil.**

See Gargling Oil.

**Menthyseptic.** (By U. S. Phar. Co.)

This is stated to be composed of thymol, menthol, eucalyptol, methyl salicylate, and boric and benzoic acids. This description is quite similar to that of Lister's Antiseptic Solution, which see.

**Mentone.**

A name given to unfermented grape juice.

**Methacetin.** (Paraacetanisin, Acetyl-methylparaamidophenol, "Oxymethylated Antifebrin.)

This is a reddish-white, odorless, crystalline powder, of faintly saline-bitterish taste. It is sparingly soluble in water, readily in alcohol.

It is an antipyretic, which is used principally in children's diseases.

Dose (child's): 2 to 5 grains.

### **Methylal.**

This is a colorless liquid, with an odor similar to that of chloroform, and a pungent taste. It boils at 42° C., the specific gravity is 0.855. It is soluble in water, alcohol and oils.

It is used as a local anesthetic; nerve sedative in delirium tremens, etc.; antispasmodic (strychnine-poisoning, tetanus, etc.); anodyne (gastric and intestinal pains), etc. It is used in the form of liniment with 6 parts of some bland fixed oil (1:6 sweet almond oil).

Dose: 1 to 2 minims every 2 or 3 hours in 12 to 100 parts of water or syrup.

**Methylene Blue.** (Tetramethylthionine Hydrochlorate.)

This is a blue powder, soluble in about 50 parts of water.

It is an anodyne (neurotic processes, rheumatic affections of muscles, joints, tendon-sheaths, etc.) and antiperiodic (malaria).

Dose: 1 to 4 grains 5 times daily in capsules; 1 grain is used for injection.

### **Metrowine.**

This is an utero-ovarian tonic, each fluidounce of which is stated to contain blackhaw, 205 grams; blue cohosh,

1.5 grams; milfoil, 3 grams; sumbul. 1.5 grams; helonias, 1 gram; aletris farinosa, 1 gram, and "elixir aromatics," sufficient. This is represented in the following:

Fluid extract of yarrow (milfoil).....	fl.dr. 12
Fluid extract of black haw.....	fl.dr. 10
Fluid ext. of blue cohosh.....	fl.dr. 6
Fluid extract of helonias.....	fl.dr. 4
Fluid extract of aletris farinosa (star grass).....	fl.dr. 4
Tincture of sumbul, U. S. P.....	fl.oz. 7½
Simple elixir, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

### **Mexican Mustang Liniment.**

The following is said to make a similar preparation (N. I.):

Soap.....	gr. 140
Water, warm.....	fl.oz. 14
Oil of turpentine.....	fl.dr. 2
Crude petroleum.....	fl.dr. 4
Oil of amber, crude.....	fl.dr. 2
Oil of thyme.....	fl.dr. 2
Kerosene.....	fl.oz. 1½
Caustic potash.....	gr. 12

Dissolve the soap and alkali in the water by the aid of heat and incorporate with this while still hot the mixed oils, which are to be added gradually with constant agitation; and then incorporate the remainder of the water in the same manner.

### **Micajah's Medicated Uterine Wafers.**

The makers give no information as to composition, but the following may be typical:

Mercury bichloride.....	gr. 1⅛
Zinc sulphate.....	gr. 5
Bismuth subnitrate.....	gr. 15
Acacia.....	gr. 5
Carbolic acid.....	gr. 3
Water.....	sufficient

**Micrazotol.**

See Antiseptic Solution.

**Migraine Tablets.** (By Parke, D. & Co.)

These are stated to contain each 2 grains of acetanilid,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of monobromated camphor and  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of citrated caffeine.

**Migrainin.** (By Baker.)

This is stated to contain celery and detannated guarana as represented in the following:

Fluid extract of celery...fl.oz. 2  
Detannated fluid extract  
of guarana.....fl.oz. 2  
Aromatic elixir, enough  
to make.....fl.oz. 16

Mix, allow to stand for 24 hours, and filter clear.

**Migranin.**

The composition of this, according to various analyses, is as follows:

Antipyrin.....pr.ct. 89.4  
Caffeine.....pr.ct. 8.2  
Citric acid.....pr.ct. 0.56  
Moisture.....pr.ct. 1.84

**Milk of Magnesia.** (By Phillips.)

The following formulas for a liquid hydrated magnesia have been given:

I.

Magnesia, calcined, light.gr. 550  
Glycerin.....fl.oz. 4  
Water.....fl.oz. 12

Triturate the magnesia with the water, adding it gradually, and then add the glycerin.—D.

II.

Magnesium sulphate, crys-  
tal.....parts 3  
Water.....parts 20  
Solution of potassa.....sufficient

Dissolve the salt in the water, filter, heat to the boiling point; then gradually add, under constant stirring, so-

lution of potassa enough to produce an alkaline reaction. Transfer the precipitate to a filter and wash thoroughly with hot water. Then to the washed magma add sufficient cold water, previously deprived of air by boiling, to make the whole weigh 20 parts. One hundred parts contain 5 parts of anhydrous magnesia. It may also be prepared by the use of solution of soda. The alkali solution should be freshly prepared from pure materials.

**Miller's Arabian Balsam.**

Oil of turpentine.....fl.dr. 4  
Oil of origanum.....fl.oz. 1  
Cottonseed oil.....fl.oz. 15

This is the formula as given by S. W. Rogers, Harwich, Mass.

**Miller's Golden Oil.**

According to N. I., this was found to consist essentially of the following:

Oil of lavender.....fl.oz. 1  
Oil of eucalyptus.....fl.oz. 1  
Oil of sassafras.....fl.oz. 1  
Oil of turpentine.....fl.oz. 3  
Cottonseed oil.....fl.oz. 21

**Mistura Creosoti Compound.**

This is stated to be a nutritious and stimulating glyconin emulsion of beechwood creosote and etherized cod liver oil, each fluidounce representing 4 minims of creosote.

A practically similar preparation is the following:

Cod liver oil.....fl.oz. 6  
Creosote, beechwood.....m. 64  
Glyconin (glycerite of  
yolk of egg, U.S.P.) .av.oz. 4  
Ether, pure.....fl.dr. 2  
Brandy.....fl.oz. 1  
Simple syrup.....fl.oz. 2  
Water, enough to make..fl.oz. 16

**Mistura Creosoti Compound.** — (Continued.)

To the glyconin contained in a suitable vessel add the oil containing the creosote, in small portions at a time, shaking after each addition until the added portion is emulsified. Then gradually incorporate the remaining ingredients.

**Mistura Creosote Compound.**

This is probably similar to the preceding.

**Mistura Glyconin Compound, Schlotterbeck's.**

This is stated to be an egg emulsion of cod liver oil.

The following will make a preparation of this character:

Cod liver oil.....	fl.oz.	4
Sherry wine.....	fl.oz.	4
Diluted phosphoric acid.....	fl.oz.	1
Glyconin (glycerite of yolk of egg, U.S.P.).....	av.oz.	3
Oil of bitter almond.....	drops	10
Orange flower water, enough to make.....	fl.oz.	16

To the glyconin contained in a suitable bottle gradually add the cod liver oil, in small portions at a time, shaking after each addition until the added portion is emulsified. Then gradually add the phosphoric acid, wine, and oil of bitter almond, incorporating thoroughly; and finally add the orange flower water.

**Mistura Phosphori Comp., Claflin's.**

See Claflin's *Mistura Phosphori Composita*.

**Mistura Quinqui Iodidorum.** (Mixture of Five Iodides.) (By Jordan.)

Each fluidram is stated to contain:

Arsenic iodide.....	gr.	$\frac{1}{4}$
Iron iodide.....	gr.	$\frac{1}{8}$
Mercury iodide.....	gr.	$\frac{1}{32}$
Potassium iodide.....	gr.	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Manganese iodide.....	gr.	$\frac{1}{8}$

A preparation containing the same ingredients in the same proportions is the following:

Donovan's solution.....	fl.dr.	9
Syrup of iron iodide.....	fl.dr.	5
Manganese iodide.....	gr.	25
Potassium iodide.....	gr.	320
Water.....	fl.oz.	8
Simple syrup, enough to make.....	fl.oz.	16

Dissolve the manganese and potassium iodides in the water, add the remaining ingredients and filter, if necessary.

**Mitchell's Eye Salve.**

The following makes a similar article, according to N. I.:

Petrolatum, white.....	gr.	350
White wax.....	gr.	130
Zinc oxide.....	gr.	45
Oxide of mercury.....	gr.	5
Oil of lavender.....	drops	10

**Modene.**

This is stated to contain calcium sulphate made by calcining plaster of paris with carbon.—N. I.

**Moles, for Removing.**

The following has been recommended:

Tartar emetic, fine powder.....	gr.	30
Soap plaster.....	dr.	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Venice turpentine.....	dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$

Mix intimately and spread upon adhesive plaster. Apply firmly to the surface of the mole, and when suppuration sets in, remove.

**Mollin.**

This is a potash soap containing an excess of fatty acids and glycerin. It has been employed as an ointment vehicle.

**Mollosin.**

Yellow wax.....	part	1
Liquid petrolatum.....	part	4
—Ph. Ztg.		

**Monobromphenol, Ortho-.**

This is a dark-violet liquid of a strong odor, and boiling at about 194° C (381 F). It is soluble in water, alcohol and ether.

It is a non-irritant external antiseptic (in erysipelas particularly). It is used in 3 to 6 per cent ointment, rubbed in for 1 minute, twice daily.

**Monochlorphenol, Ortho-.**

This is a volatile fluid which is used by inhalation as an antiseptic in ozena, laryngitis, bronchitis, and pulmonary tuberculosis.

**Morrison's Pills.**

These are of two kinds, Nos. 1 and 2.

Pills No. 1 are composed of aloes and cream of tartar, equal parts, made into a mass with syrup or mucilage, and divided into 3-grain pills.

The No. 2 are composed of the following:

Colocynth.....part 1  
Gamboge.....parts 2  
Aloes.....parts 3  
Cream of tartar.....parts 4

Make into a mass with syrup and divide into 3-grain pills.—Cooley.

**Morrhual.**

This is the same as Gaduol, which see.

**Motherwort Compound.**

This is stated to contain fluid extract of motherwort combined with golden seal, cramp bark and oil of rue, the whole flavored acceptably. These conditions are represented in the following:

Fluid extract of motherwort.....fl.oz. 2  
Glycerite of hydrastis,  
N. F.....fl.oz. 1  
Fluid extract of cramp  
bark.....fl.oz. 1  
Oil of rue.....fl.dr. 1  
Simple elixir.....fl.oz. 12

Mix, allow to stand for several days, and filter.

**Murray's Infallible System Tonic.**

According to N. I., this is similar:

Aloes.....gr. 50  
Cinnamon.....gr. 25  
Licorice root.....gr. 25

Make into a mass with water, divide into 50 parts, and put into gelatin capsules.

**Mydrine.**

This is a combination of two mydriatic alkaloids, ephedrine and homatropine. It is a white powder, soluble in water.

It is used as a mydriatic (especially where evanescent mydriasis is desired—in diagnosis, etc.). It is used in the form of a 10 per cent solution.

**Mydrol.** (Phenylpyrazoleiodomethylate.)

This is a white, odorless powder which is freely soluble in water.

It is used as a mydriatic in 5 to 10 per cent solution.

**Myronin.**

This is an ointment vehicle composed of soap, carnauba wax, and oëgling oil.

**Myrrholin.**

This is a solution of the resin of myrrh in castor oil

**Myrtol.**

This is derived by fractional distillation of the oil of myrtus communis. It is a colorless liquid of aromatic odor.

**Myrtol.**—(Continued.)

It is recommended as a disinfectant in putrid bronchitis and diseases of the respiratory tract. The dose is 5 minims every 2 or 3 hours.

**Na-Phoskol.**

According to the manufacturers, each fluidram contains 70 grains of sodium phosphate and 5 grains of sodium nitrate. The preparation is therefore the same or similar to Melachol, which see.

**Naphthocresol.**

This is a mixture of phenols and cresols dissolved in a solution of resin soap.

**Naphthol Camphor.** (Camphorated Naphthol.)

A syrupy liquid prepared by fusing together 1 part of betanaphthol and 2 parts of camphor.

**Napelline.**

This is one of the alkaloids from *aconitum napellus*. It is a white powder, soluble in water, alcohol and ether.

It is used as an anodyne and antineuralgic in lumbo-sciatic neuralgia, rheumatic pains, etc.

Dose:  $\frac{1}{6}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain.

**Narceine Hydrochlorate.**

Narceine is one of the alkaloids of opium. The hydrochlorate is in colorless needles, which are soluble in water and alcohol.

It is employed as a hypnotic in doses of  $\frac{1}{6}$  to 1 grain.

**Narcotine.**

This is one of the alkaloids of opium. It is in colorless crystals, insoluble in

water, but readily soluble in alcohol and ether.

It is used as a hypnotic in doses of 3 to 15 grains.

**Nasrol.**

See Symphorol.

**Needham's Red Clover Blossoms.**

The manufacturers prepare a solid and a fluid extract. They state that the former contains a small amount of glycerin, the latter a small amount of alcohol for preservative purposes.

**Nervines.**

See Nervous Debility Remedies.

**Nervous Debility Remedies.**

Of late it has become quite the fashion for the public in general to believe they are suffering from nervous disorders, and many so-called "nervines" have appeared upon the market. Some of these contain celery, others phosphorus and damiana, the latter also frequently containing kola, nux vomica, gentian, cinchona or columbo.

These preparations may, according to their form or composition, be known as "celery nervine" or "celery cordial" (if containing celery), "nerve tonic," "vitalizer," "vitalizing tonic," "damiana compound," "nervous debility pills," "aphrodisiac elixir," "aphrodisiac pills," "compound damiana pills," etc.

For other preparations of the same character, see *Celerina*, *Greene's Nervura*, *Hufeland's Nerve Tea*, *Kline's Nerve Restorer*, *Lincoln's Hop and Celery Nerve Tablets*, *Neurosine*, *Paine's Celery Compound*, *Richmond's Samaritan Nervine*, and *Viburnated Celery*.

- I.  
 Celery seed.....gr. 384  
 Catnip.....gr. 640  
 German chamomile.....gr. 384  
 Simple elixir.....fl.oz. 12  
 Diluted alcohol, enough  
 to make.....fl.oz. 16

Percolate the mixed and ground drugs with the elixir and then pass enough diluted alcohol through the drug to make 16 fluidounces of product.

Dose: 2 teaspoonfuls to a table-spoonful, 3 to 4 times daily.

- II.  
 Fluid extract of celery  
 seed.....fl.dr. 10  
 Fluid extract of catnip..fl.dr. 12  
 Fluid extract of chamomile.....fl.dr. 5  
 Diluted alcohol.....fl.oz. 6  
 Simple syrup.....fl.oz. 2  
 Glycerin, enough to make.fl.oz. 16  
 Dose: 2 teaspoonfuls to a table-

spoonful, 3 to 4 times daily.

- III.  
 Celery seed.....av.oz. 2  
 Red cinchona.....av.oz. 1  
 Orange peel.....av.oz.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Coriander seed.....av.oz.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Lemon peel.....av.oz.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Muriatic acid.....m. 15  
 Alcohol.....fl.oz. 5  
 Glycerin.....fl.oz. 4  
 Water.....fl.oz. 4  
 Simple syrup.....fl.oz. 4  
 Diluted alcohol, enough  
 to make.....fl.oz. 16

Mix all the drugs and grind to a moderately coarse powder. Mix the acid, alcohol, glycerin and water; percolate the drug with this mixture, adding enough diluted alcohol to make 12 fluidounces. Add the syrup and if necessary filter. The flavoring may be altered to suit.

Directions: A teaspoonful 3 or 4 times daily.

IV. Compound elixir of celery, N. F., is also a good preparation of this kind:

- Fluid extract of celery  
 seed.....fl.oz. 1  
 Fluid extract of coca....fl.oz. 1  
 Fluid extract of kola....fl.oz. 1  
 Fluid extract of black haw.fl.oz. 1  
 Alcohol.....fl.oz. 2  
 Aromatic elixir, enough  
 to make.....fl.oz. 16

Mix the alcohol with 4 fluidounces of aromatic elixir; to this add the fluid extract of celery in several portions, shaking after each addition, and afterwards the other fluid extracts; finally, add the remainder of the elixir, allow the mixture to stand 24 hours, and filter.

Dose: One or 2 teaspoonfuls 3 times a day.

- V.  
 Coca.....av.oz. 2  
 Damiana.....av.oz. 2  
 Gentian.....av.oz. 2  
 Dandelion.....av.oz. 2  
 Potassium bromide.....gr. 192  
 Sodium salicylate.....gr. 112  
 Glycerin.....fl.oz. 4  
 Alcohol and water,  
 enough to make.....fl.oz. 32

Mix 8 fluidounces of alcohol and the glycerin with 20 fluidounces of water. Also mix the coca, damiana, gentian, and dandelion; reduce to coarse powder, extract by percolating the previous mixture through it; in the percolate dissolve the salts, and then if necessary pass enough of the mixture of one volume of alcohol and 3 of water through the mixture to make the entire percolate measure 32 fluidounces.

Dose: A teaspoonful 3 or 4 times daily.

**Nervous Debility Remedies.** — (Continued.)

## VI.

Nux vomica.....av.oz.	3
Damiana.....av.oz.	8
Gentian.....av.oz.	8
Columbo.....av.oz.	8
Phosphoric acid.....fl.oz.	2
Water and alcohol, enough to make.....gal.	$\frac{1}{2}$

Mix the nux vomica, damiana, gentian and columbo in ground form; percolate with a mixture of 1 volume of alcohol and 3 of water so as to obtain 62 fluidounces of percolate, and to this add the acid.

Dose: One teaspoonful 3 times a day.

VII. Make a mixture of drugs as in the preceding instance, percolate in the same manner, obtaining 56 fluidounces of percolate; and to this add  $7\frac{1}{2}$  fluidounces of spirit of phosphorus.

## VIII.

Celery seed.....av.oz.	4
Kola.....av.oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Red clover.....av.oz.	3
Cascara sagrada.....av.oz.	3
Simple syrup.....fl.oz.	16
Alcohol,	
Water, of each to make...gal.	$\frac{1}{2}$

Mix the drugs, reduce to coarse powder, percolate with a mixture of 1 volume of alcohol and 3 of water, to make 48 fluidounces, and to the percolate add the syrup.

This combines "blood-purifying," laxative and nerve-tonic properties.

Dose: One tablespoonful 3 times daily.

## IX.

Phosphorus.....gr.	1
Extract of damiana.....gr.	200
Extract of nux vomica.....gr.	12
Make into 100 pills.	

Directions: 1 or 2 pills, 3 or 4 times daily.

**Nestle's Food.**

See Infants' Foods.

**Neuralgia Remedies.**

For other neuralgia remedies, see Pope's Cure for Neuralgia and Covert's Neuralgia Pills.

## I.

Menthol.....gr.	45
Cocaine.....gr.	15
Chloral.....gr.	10
Petrolatum.....gr.	300

Apply to painful part, covering with muslin afterwards.

## II.

Ipecac.....gr.	60
Quinine sulphate.....gr.	100
Strychnine.....gr.	1
Reduced iron.....gr.	25

Make into 30 pills.

Directions: One pill 3 times a day.

## III.

Atropine sulphate.....gr.	1
Morphine sulphate.....gr.	8
Camphor, powder.....gr.	128
Chloroform.....fl.dr.	3
Tincture of cannabis indica.....fl.dr.	1
Alcohol, enough to make.....fl.oz.	3

Dose: 30 to 40 drops.

## IV.

Oil of peppermint.....fl.oz.	8
Tincture of aconite.....fl.oz.	4
Chloroform.....fl.oz.	2

Apply every half hour or every hour.

## V.

Arsenic iodide.....gr.	1
Extract of belladonna.....gr.	8
Morphine valerianate.....gr.	8
Extract of gentian.....gr.	5
Fluid extract of aconite root.....drops	5

Make into 60 pills.

Dose: One to 3 pills in twenty-four hours.

VI.

Chloral hydrate.....av.oz.  $1\frac{1}{2}$   
 Camphor.....av.oz.  $1\frac{1}{2}$   
 Morphine sulphate.....gr. 20  
 Atropine sulphate.....gr. 1  
 Chloroform.....fl.oz. 1  
 Mix. Dose: 10 to 20 drops.

VII. The Ointment mentioned under Rheumatism and Gout Remedies (No. VIII) is also an excellent anti-neuralgic.

VIII. See also Gross' Neuralgia Pills and Brown-Sequard's Neuralgia Pills.

**Neurodin.** (Acetyl-para-oxy-phenyl-urethane.)

A colorless, odorless, crystalline powder, soluble in 1,400 parts of cold and in 140 parts of boiling water. It is a prompt antineuralgic (migraine, rheumatic pains, sciatica, locomotor ataxia, etc.), acting within half an hour; also an antipyretic in typhoid, pneumonia, scarlatina, etc.

Dose: As an antineuralgic, 15 to 25 grains; as an antipyretic, 8 grains.

**Neurosin.**

A French preparation (in syrup or granule form), which contains as an active constituent calcium glycerophosphate.—Coblentz.

**Neurosine.**

It is claimed that each fluidram contains 5 grains each of c. p. bromides of potassium, sodium and ammonium,  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain of bromide of zinc,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain each of extract of belladonna and cannabis indica, 4 grains of extract of lupuli, and 5 minims of fluid extract of cascara, with aromatic elixirs.

The formula below, based on the foregoing, is for a similar preparation:

Potassium bromide.....gr. 640  
 Sodium bromide.....gr. 640  
 Ammonium bromide.....gr. 640  
 Zinc bromide.....gr. 16  
 Extract of belladonna.....gr. 2  
 Extract of cannabis indica.....gr. 2  
 Extract of hops.....gr. 512  
 Fluid extract of cascara sagrada.....fl.dr.  $10\frac{1}{2}$   
 Simple elixir, enough to make.....fl.oz. 16

**Nichol's Bark and Iron.** (Elixir of Peruvian Bark and Protoxide of Iron.)

This preparation contains, according to the manufacturers, calisaya and protoxide of iron. A formula for a preparation known as elixir of cinchona with iron protoxide is as follows:

Solution of "protoxide"  
 of iron.....fl.oz.  $1\frac{1}{2}$   
 Glycerin.....fl.oz.  $1\frac{1}{2}$   
 Elixir of cinchona, N. F. fl.oz. 13

Mix the solution and the glycerin, and add the elixir.

The solution of iron "protoxide" may be made as follows:

Ferrous sulphate, pure...av.oz.  $3\frac{1}{4}$   
 Sodium carbonate, pure...av.oz.  $3\frac{1}{2}$   
 Citric acid.....av.oz. 2  
 Distilled water,  
 Simple syrup...of each, sufficient

Dissolve the two salts separately in 32 fluidounces of water, mix by adding the iron solution to the sodium solution with constant stirring, collecting the precipitate, washing it quickly with more water until the washings are tasteless; then dissolve by the aid of a gentle heat in 4 fluidounces of water containing the citric acid, and add enough simple syrup to make 16 fluidounces.

**Nichol's Compound Kola Cordial.**

This is stated to "combine the tonic and stimulant properties of kola with the similar properties of coca, and the addition of a small amount of strychnia sulphate." The composition is given thus:

Each fluidounce represents  
 Kola nuts.....gr. 40  
 Coca leaves.....gr. 40  
 Strychnine sulphate.....gr.  $\frac{1}{80}$

The following is for a preparation of similar character:

Fluid extract of kola....fl.dr.  $10\frac{1}{2}$   
 Fluid extract of coca....fl.dr.  $10\frac{1}{2}$   
 Strychnine sulphate.....gr.  $\frac{1}{3}$   
 Water.....fl.dr. 2  
 Simple elixir, enough to  
 make.....fl.oz. 16

Dissolve the strychnine sulphate in the water, add this solution and the fluid extracts to the simple elixir; set aside for several days, and filter.

**Nipples, Cures for Fissured.**

(Mammillary Lotions, Ointments, etc.) These preparations are to be applied several times daily.

**I.**

Ichthyol.....gr. 120  
 Lanolin.....gr. 180  
 Glycerin.....fl.dr. 3  
 Olive oil.....fl.dr.  $\frac{1}{2}$

**II.**

Salicylic acid.....gr. 30  
 Tannic acid.....gr. 8  
 Borax.....gr. 60  
 White wax.....gr. 120  
 Lard, benzoinated.....gr. 360

**III.**

Salol.....gr. 60  
 Cocaine hydrochlorate....gr. 2  
 Ether.....fl.dr. 1  
 Collodion.....fl.dr. 4

**IV.**

Peru balsam.....gr. 60  
 Oil of thyme.....fl.dr.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Yolk of egg.....1  
 Water.....fl.oz. 2  
 Alcohol.....fl.oz. 1

Triturate the balsam, oil, and egg yolk together until an emulsion is formed, then add the water and finally the alcohol.

**V.**

Lead nitrate.....gr. 10  
 Rose water.....fl.oz. 4  
 Cochineal coloring....drops 10  
 Mix and dissolve.

VI. To prevent fissuring of the nipples, apply lanolin with the onset of labor four times daily till lactation is established. The nipples should then, after each nursing, be anointed with the following:

Compound tincture of  
 benzoin.....drops 15  
 Olive oil.....fl.dr. 2  
 Lanolin.....gr. 360

VII. See also Whiteley's Nipple Wash.

**Norton's Chamomile Pills.**

Extract of aloes, aqueous.gr. 60  
 Extract of gentian.....gr. 180  
 Oil of chamomile....drops 20  
 Make 60 pills.—Cooley.

**Nosophen.** (Tetraiodophenolphthalein).

This is a light-yellow, odorless, tasteless powder, containing 60 per cent of iodine. It is soluble in alkalis, somewhat soluble in chloroform and ether, slightly soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water or acids.

It is used as an antiseptic like iodoform.

**No-To-Bac.**

According to a statement in the W. D., Dec. '97, it is possibly com-

posed of licorice, gentian, guaiac, some salt—possibly ammonium chloride—and ginger; the whole made into a mass with glycerin, tragacanth and syrup.

#### Nuclein.

This is a phosphorated proteid extractable from the spleen and other organs but now produced from eggs. It is a pale yellowish powder insoluble in water and alcohol.

In doses of 30 to 40 grains, it is stated to enhance phagocytosis by increasing the number of white corpuscles. It is recommended hypodermically in the treatment of pleurisy and pneumonia.

#### Nutritive Hypophosphites. (By Merrell.)

Each fluidounce is stated to contain:

Calcium hypophosphite....gr.	1
Sodium hypophosphite....gr.	1
Potassium hypophosphite...gr.	1½
Iron hypophosphite.....gr.	1¼
Manganese hypophosphite..gr.	1
Quinine hypophosphite....gr.	⅙
Strychnine hypophosphite..gr.	⅙

The compound syrup of hypophosphites of the N. F. contains the same essential constituents.

#### Nutromulsion. (By Merrell.)

This is stated to be an emulsion containing 50 per cent of cod liver oil with eggs, brandy and phosphates.

#### Oculine.

A solution in ordinary water containing 1 per cent of boric acid and 5 per cent of glycerin.—Ph. Rundsch.

#### Odol.

This is said to be a mixture of:

Saccharin.....gr.	1
Salol.....gr.	80
Tincture of vanilla.....drops	24
Spirit of peppermint...drops	36
Spirit of cumin.....drop	1
Alcohol, enough to make.fl.oz.	4

#### Odontodol.

This is said to be a mixture of:

Cocaine hydrochlorate...part	1
Oil of cherry-laurel.....part	1
Tincture of arnica.....parts	10
Solution of ammonium acetate.....parts	20

#### Odontunder.

This contains 1.35 per cent of cocaine hydrochlorate with some carbolic acid, glycerin, oil of rose, and probably alcohol.—Sadtlter.

#### Oidtman's Purgative.

Buckthorn, cut.....gr.	100
Jalap, powder.....gr.	100
Tobacca leaves, cut.....gr.	50
Sodium nitrate.....gr.	50
Sodium sulphate.....gr.	50
Magnesium sulphate....gr.	50
Potassium carbonate....gr.	38
Sodium chloride.....gr.	25
Oil of anise.....drops	3
Oil of wintergreen....drops	5
Castor oil.....fl.dr.	5
Potassium hydrate.....gr.	40
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	2
Glycerin.....fl.oz.	9
Distilled water.....	sufficient

Mix the first 10 ingredients with 11 fluidrams of alcohol and 5½ fluid-ounces of water; macerate for several days in a warm place, agitating frequently; strain, to the colature add the castor oil mixed with 5 fluidrams of alcohol, and a solution of the caustic potash in enough water to make 6½ fluidrams, and to the whole add the glycerin.—Hager.

#### Oils.

The patent medicines known as "oils" are usually cod liver oil or else a liniment. The various "magnetic oils," "galvanic oils," "electric oils," "magic oils," "Indian oils," "penetrating oils" and "rheumatic oils" are

**Oils.**—(Continued.)

preparations for external use. See Liniments.

Some of the "oils" are also hair oils which consist of a suitable oil, animal or vegetable, perfumed with suitable essential oils. Instead of the perfumed oil, a mixture of castor oil and alcohol is scented in the same manner.

**Ointments or Salves.**

The ointments mentioned below are useful applications for cuts, burns, ulcers, bruises, bites and stings of insects, frost bites, chilblains, bed sores, etc. The usual titles for these preparations are "household salve," "arnica salve," "domestic salve," "healing salve," "carbolic salve," "healing ointment," "golden ointment," "curative ointment," "magic ointment," "skin ointment," "family ointment," "household ointment," "magnetic ointment," "carbolyzed ointment," etc.

Other ointments useful for all parasitic skin diseases may be found under the head of "Barber's Itch Remedies," "Itch Remedies" and "Eczema Remedies."

For other ointments see under Corn Eradicators, Neuralgia Remedies, Rheumatism and Gout Remedies, Nipple Cures, Frost Bite Remedies, Chilblain Cures, Burns and Scalds, Ringworm Applications; also Ointment Saratoga, Bucklen's Arnica Salve, Cuticura Ointment, Deshler's Salve, Green Mountain Salve, Heiskell's Tetter Ointment, Henry's Carbolic Salve, Holloway's Ointment, Judkins' Ointment, Roberts' Camphor-Tar Ointment, Swayne's Ointment, Trask's Magnetic Ointment and White's Salve.

**I.**

Petrolatum.....av.oz.	16
Yellow wax.....av.oz.	1½
Camphor.....av.oz.	1
Carbolic acid, crystal..av.oz.	½
Oil of sassafras.....drops	30

Melt the carbolic acid and while warm add the camphor and oil of sassafras. Melt the wax and add to it the petrolatum, melting them together; while cooling but still liquid, add the solution of camphor in carbolic acid, etc., and stir occasionally while cooling.

The caustic properties of the carbolic acid are neutralized in this preparation by the camphor.

**II.**

White wax.....av.oz.	4
Lard.....av.oz.	12
Carbolic acid, crystal..av.oz.	½
Calomel.....gr.	240
Camphor.....gr.	60

Prepare this like the preceding, thoroughly incorporating the calomel by frequent stirring until the ointment is almost solid.

**III.**

Solid extract of arnica...gr.	120
Lard.....av.oz.	14½
Yellow wax.....av.oz.	1½
Hot water.....	sufficient

Dissolve the extract of arnica in hot water, and thoroughly incorporate it with the lard and beeswax previously melted together.

**IV.**

Yellow wax.....av.oz.	1½
Petrolatum.....av.oz.	14½
Arnica flowers.....av.oz.	4

Melt the wax, add the petrolatum, stir in the flowers, heat moderately for one hour, stirring frequently; strain and allow to cool.

V.

Simple cerate or simple  
ointment.....av.oz. 15  
Boric acid.....av.oz. 1  
Make an intimate mixture.

VI.

Yellow wax.....av.oz. 2  
Petrolatum.....av.oz. 16  
Thymol.....av.oz. 1

Melt the wax, add the petrolatum,  
and then stir in the thymol.

**Ointment Saratoga.** (By Harvey.)

This is stated to be composed of  
boric acid, zinc oxide, eucalyptol  
and petrolatum. These are repre-  
sented in the following:

Boric acid, fine powder.av.oz. 2  
Zinc oxide, fine powder.av.oz. 2  
Eucalyptol.....fl.dr. 4  
Petrolatum.....av.oz. 12

**Oleo-Creosote.** (Creosote Oleate.)

This is a yellowish, oily liquid of  
specific gravity 0.950, and soluble in  
ether or chloroform, not in alcohol or  
water.

It is used as an antiseptic in ca-  
tarrhal affections of the respiratory  
tract, in scrofula, etc.; the daily dose,  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fluidrams.

**Oleo-Maltose.**

This is stated to be a combination  
of malt extractive, saw palmetto and  
the hypophosphites with 20 per cent  
of cod-liver oil.

See Maltose and Hydrastis.

**Oleo-Maltose with Creosote.**

This is stated to consist of the pre-  
ceding preparation to which has been  
added beechwood creosote in the pro-  
portion of 8 drops to the fluidounce.

**Oleoze Co.**

Oil of lavender.....part 1  
Oil of clove .....part 1  
Oil of cinnamon.....part 1  
Oil of thyme.....part 1  
Oil of citron.....part 1  
Oil of mace .....part 1  
Oil of neroli.....part 1  
Peru balsam .....parts 3  
Deodorized alcohol....parts 240

**One Night Corn Cure.**

This is said to make a similar prepa-  
ration:

Salicylic acid.....part 1  
Lard .....parts 3

**Opothrapeutics.**

The so-called "opo" substances  
are the active principles, which are the  
leucomaines, of the various organs,  
thymus, thyeroid gland, spleen, tes-  
ticles, etc., united with sodium chlor-  
ide; the product corresponds in activity  
to 10 times its weight of the fresh tissue  
matter of the particular organ, the  
product being freely soluble in water  
and very diffusible.

**Orange Blossom.**

According to W. D., the formula  
has been given as follows:

Zinc sulphate.....gr. 60  
Alum.....gr. 15  
Oil of sweet almonds....gr. 90  
Extract of hyoscyamus...gr. 1  
White wax.....gr. 30  
Coca butter,.....gr. 180

Make into suppositories of 32 grains  
each.

Some investigators believe its vir-  
tues are due to the presence of je-  
quirity.

**Orchidin.**

This is an extract of testicles.

**Orexin.** (Phenyldihydroquinazoline.)

This is a white powder which is soluble in hot water.

It is used as an appetizer in anorexia (not associated with gastric disease) consequent upon phthisis, chlorosis, cardiac disease; after major surgical operations, etc.

Dose: 2 to 4 grains, 2 or 3 times daily.

**Orphol.** (Bismuth Beta-Naphtholate.)

This is a brown, odorless, neutral, insoluble powder, containing 23 per cent of beta-naphthol.

It is an intestinal antiseptic, like salol.

Dose: 8 to 15 grains 3 times daily.

**Ovariin.**

This is the dried ovaries of the cow.

It is used as a remedy against various diseases referable to the ovaries.

Dose: 8 to 24 grains 3 times daily.

**Oxygen Aquæ.**

A colorless, odorless and tasteless liquid found to be water.

—A. B. Prescott.

**Oxygen, Compound.**

A colorless, aqueous solution of ammonium nitrate and lead nitrate, the two salts being in nearly equal proportions, and together forming about 3 per cent of the solution.

—A. B. Prescott.

**Oxygen, Compound, Green's.**

An aqueous solution of ammonium nitrate with a very little lead nitrate.

—A. B. Prescott.

**Oxygen, Compound, O'Leary's.**

Contains alcohol, chloroform, bitter almond oil, balsam of tolu and red coloring matter.—A. B. Prescott.

**Oxygen, Compound, Solid.**

This is ammonium nitrate.

—A. B. Prescott.

**Orysparteine Hydrochlorate.**

A salt of an alkaloid obtained from sparteine. It is in colorless crystals, soluble in water and alcohol.

It is a cardiac tonic, usually employed hypodermically. For one injection,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains.

**Ozalin.**

A disinfectant said to consist of a mixture of calcium, magnesium and iron sulphates, with caustic soda and magnesia.—Coblentz.

**Ozonized Water.**

This is said to contain 1 or 2 parts of potassium permanganate dissolved in 500 parts of water.

**P. P. P.**

This is said to contain the fluid extracts of green poke-root, green prickly-ash bark, stillingia and sarsaparilla, with compound tincture of gentian, potassium iodide and simple syrup.

**Pads.**

Years ago it was quite common to wear medicated "pads" for the treatment of diseases. There were kidney pads and liver pads, also anti-constipation pads and uterine pads. The following is an example of one of the latter:

Podophyllum, powder...	av.oz. 3
Aloes, powder.....	av.oz. $\frac{1}{2}$
Culver's root, powder...	av.oz. $\frac{1}{2}$
Cypripedium, powder...	av.oz. $\frac{1}{2}$
Compound extract of colo-	
cynth .....	av.oz. $\frac{1}{2}$
Croton oil.....	fl.dr. 1
Oil of sassafras.....	fl.dr. 1

Mix and make into a pad which was directed to be worn just below the pit of the stomach.

The following is intended for a kidney pad:

Black cohosh.....	av.oz. 1
Gum benzoin.....	av.oz. 1
Gum guaiac.....	av.oz. 1
Juniper berries.....	av.oz. 1
Queen of the meadow...av.oz. 1	
Digitalis.....	av.oz. 2
Oil of juniper.....	fl.oz. 1½

Mix the drugs, reduce to moderately fine powder, incorporate the oil, and make into an oblong pad.

The following formula has been given for a stomach pad:

Bayberry.....	av.oz. 1
Lupulin.....	av.oz. 1
Sassafras bark.....	av.oz. 1
Myrrh.....	av.oz. 1
Wild ginger.....	av.oz. ½
Cypripedium.....	av.oz. ½
Capsicum.....	gr. 60
Oil of fennel.....	fl.dr. 2
Oil of clove.....	fl.dr. 1

Mix the drugs, reduce to moderately fine powder, and incorporate the oils. Make into an oblong pad to wear over the stomach.

The following formula has been given for an uterine pad:

Blue cohosh.....	av.oz. 1
Witch-hazel.....	av.oz. 1
Cinchona.....	av.oz. 1
Angelica.....	av.oz. ½
Ergot.....	av.oz. ¼
Guaiac wood.....	av.oz. ¼
Oil of eucalyptus.....	fl.dr. 4
Oil of tansy.....	fl.dr. 2
Oil of lavender.....	fl.dr. 2

Mix the drugs, reduce to moderately fine powder, incorporate the oils, and make into an oblong pad, which is to be worn over the lower part of the abdomen.

See also Holman's Liver Pad.

# **Page's Plain Hypophosphites.**

This preparation contains in each fluidram 3 grains of calcium hypo-

phosphite and 2 grains of sodium hypophosphite.

The following will make a preparation of the same strength:

Calcium hypophosphite..	gr. 384
Sodium hypophosphite..	gr. 256
Diluted hypophosphor-	
ous acid.....	fl.dr. 1
Spirit of lemon.....	fl.dr. 1
Water.....	fl.oz. 8½
Sugar.....	av.oz. 14

Triturate the hypophosphites with a portion of the water, allow the undissolved portion to subside, decant the liquid; triturate the residue with the acid, the spirit, and the remainder of the water; filter the whole, and in the filtrate dissolve the sugar.

# **Page's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.**

This is stated to contain calcium, sodium and manganese hypophosphites, strychnine and quinine sulphates, and iron pyrophosphate.

A preparation of this kind may be made as follows:

Calcium hypophosphite..	gr. 256
Sodium hypophosphite..	gr. 128
Manganese hypophosphite.	gr. 16
Potassium citrate.....	gr. 20
Citric acid.....	gr. 20
Iron pyrophosphate.....	gr. 16
Quinine hydrochlorate..	gr. 8
Strychnine sulphate.....	gr. 1
Sugar.....	av.oz. 11
Water, enough to make.	fl.oz. 16

Triturate the calcium and sodium hypophosphites and citric acid with 4 fluidounces of water; dissolve the manganese hypophosphite and potassium citrate in 1 fluidounce of water by the aid of heat, and the quinine and strychnine salts in 1 fluidounce of water in the same manner. Mix the liquids, filter, and pass through the filter enough water to make the filtrate

measure 8 fluidounces. To the latter add the sugar; agitate frequently until the sugar is nearly dissolved, strain through cotton; to the liquid add the iron pyrophosphate dissolved in  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluidounce of water, and add enough water through the strainer to make the liquid measure 16 fluidounces.

#### **Pain Killer.**

See Davis' Pain Killer, Stonebraker's Pain Reliever, and Expellers.

#### **Paine's Celery Compound.**

A preparation, said to be similar, is made as follows (D. C.):

Celery seed.....	av.oz.	2
Red cinchona.....	av.oz.	1
Orange peel.....	av.oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$
Coriander seed.....	av.oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$
Lemon peel.....	av.oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$
Hydrochloric acid.....	m.	15
Alcohol.....	fl.oz.	5
Glycerin.....	fl.oz.	3
Water.....	fl.oz.	4
Simple syrup.....	fl.oz.	4

Grind the solids to moderately coarse powder, mix the acid and the water, add the glycerin and alcohol, and in the menstruum so prepared macerate the powder for twenty-four hours; then percolate, adding enough alcohol and water in the proportions given to make 12 fluidounces. Finally add the syrup, and, if necessary, filter.

#### **Palmer's Invisible Powder.**

This contains talcum, with coloring.  
—Snow.

#### **Palmer's Lily White Tablet.**

Precipitated chalk.....	av.oz.	17
Talcum.....	av.oz.	23
—Snow.		

#### **Palmer's Lotion.**

This is said (W. D.) to be a weak solution—about 1 per cent—of zinc sulphocarbolate in glycerin and rose water.

#### **Palmettine Hypophosphites.**

This preparation is stated to contain in each fluidounce saw palmetto berries, fresh, 120 grains; lime hypophosphite,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains; and iron, potash and manganese hypophosphites, each 1 grain.

The following contains the same constituents in the same proportions:

Fluid extract of saw palmetto berries.....	fl.oz.	4
Calcium hypophosphite...	gr.	24
Potassium hypophosphite..	gr.	16
Iron hypophosphite.....	gr.	16
Manganese hypophosphite..	gr.	16
Potassium citrate.....	gr.	40
Citric acid.....	gr.	5
Sugar.....	av.oz.	6
Water, enough to make..	fl.oz.	16

Triturate the calcium and potassium hypophosphites with the citric acid and 4 fluidounces of water; dissolve the iron and manganese hypophosphites with the potassium citrate in 1 fluidounce of water by the aid of heat. Mix the two liquids, filter, pass enough water through the filter to make the filtrate measure 8 fluidounces; in the latter dissolve the sugar by agitation, to the solution add the fluid extract; strain, and through the strainer add enough water to make the product measure 16 fluidounces.

#### **Palmetto Cordial.** (Cordial Palmetto Comp.) (By Lilly.)

This is stated to contain the virtues of ripe berries of *Serenæa serrulata* and true *Santalum album*, each fluid-dram representing saw palmetto, 20 grains, sandalwood, 10 grains, and aromatics.

A preparation containing the same ingredients in the same proportions is the following:

Fluid ext. of saw palmetto. fl.oz. 5  
 Fluid extract of yellow  
 sandalwood.....fl.oz. 2½  
 Simple elixir.....fl.oz. 8½

Mix, allow to stand for a day or two  
 and filter clear.

#### Palmetto Tonic.

This is stated to contain saw palmetto, sandalwood, couch grass, damiana, pichi, corn silk and aromatics.

A preparation of the same description may be made by mixing ½ av. ounce of each of the above drugs and extracting with simple elixir to make 16 fluidounces of product.

#### Palpebrine.

This is stated to "contain as active principles" boric acid, mercury bichloride, tincture of opium, zinc sulphate, glycerin, and distilled and camphorated waters.

A preparation containing these ingredients would be the following:

Mercury bichloride.....gr. 2  
 Tincture of opium.....fl.dr. 1  
 Zinc sulphate.....gr. 10  
 Glycerin.....fl.oz. 1  
 Saturated solution of  
 boric acid in a mixture  
 of equal parts of dis-  
 tilled and camphor  
 waters, enough to  
 make.....fl.oz. 16

• In another portion of the pamphlet relating to this remedy, it is stated that this preparation has all the constituents of Aqua Conradi to which are added a number of other agents to give greater value. The formula for Aqua Conradi is:

Mercury bichloride.....gr. 2  
 Tincture of opium.....drops 40  
 Mucilage of quince seed.fl.dr. 4  
 Distilled water, enough  
 to make.....fl.oz. 16

#### Pancoast's Cough Mixture.

See Cough and Cold Remedies  
 No. XIII.

#### Pancreatin-Pepsin Comp. (By Killgore.)

Tablets, each stated to contain pepsin, pancreatin, extract of nux vomica, ginger, bismuth subnitrate and sodium bicarbonate.

#### Pancreo-Digestin. (By Stearns & W.)

This is stated to contain ptyalin, pepsin and pancreatin, united with lactic and hydrochloric acids to form a pleasant and active assistant to the digestive functions.

This is therefore similar to Lactopeptine, which see.

#### Pancro-Pepsin. (By the Searle & H. Co.)

This is stated to contain pure pancreatin, 6 ounces; pure pepsin, 8 ounces; vegetable ptyalin, 4 drams; lactic acid, 5 fluidrams; hydrochloric acid, 5 fluidrams, and sugar of milk. The quantity of the latter is not stated. Presumably the mixture is the same as or similar to the one given under Lactopeptine, which see.

#### Pancro-Pepsin Elixir.

This is probably similar to Elixir of Lactated Pepsin, which see.

#### Panaceas.

The remedies known as "panaceas" are usually "pain panaceas," or liniments. See Liniments, and also Expellers.

#### Pan-Peptic Elixir. (By Sharp & D.)

The manufacturers state that each dessertspoonful represents one pan-peptic tablet in solution.

**Pan-Peptic Tablets.** (By Sharp & D.)

This composition as stated by the manufacturers is 1 grain each of pure pepsin and pure pancreatin,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain caffeine c. p., and q. s. acid lactophosphate of calcium and celery. The formula below will furnish a composition essentially similar:

Pepsin.....	gr. 12
Pancreatin.....	gr. 12
Caffeine.....	gr. 3
Apiol.....	gr. 1
Calcium lactophosphate, soluble.....	gr. 36
Make into 12 tablets.	

**Papain.** (Papayotin.)

This is the concentrated ferment from the juice of the papaw fruit. It is an amorphous, whitish powder which is soluble in water and glycerin.

It is employed as a digestive ferment. It digests albuminous matter, acting in acid, alkaline or neutral liquids. When given internally, the dose is 2 to 5 grains after meals.

**Papier Fayard.**

Powdered cantharides....	gr. 480
Powdered euphorbium....	gr. 240
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 8
Venice turpentine....	av.oz. 3
White resin.....	av.oz. $4\frac{1}{2}$

Extract the powdered drugs with the alcohol, melt the resin and turpentine; add the extract, and, with a brush, spread the mixture on paper while still warm.—Pharm.

**Papine.**

This is said to be the anodyne principle of opium, the narcotic and convulsive elements being eliminated, one fluidram representing the anodyne principle of  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain of morphine.

The following yields a preparation conforming to these requirements:

Deodorized tincture of opium.....	fl.oz. $2\frac{1}{4}$
Simple elixir.....	fl.oz. $13\frac{3}{4}$

**Parachlorsalol.** (Parachlorphenol Salicylate.)

This is in fine, white, almost tasteless and odorless needles, soluble in alcohol or ether, insoluble in water.

It is used as an internal or external antiseptic like salol.

Dose: 2 to 4 grams, 30 to 60 grains per day, in divided quantities.

**Paraform.** (Paraformaldehyde.—Triformol.)

This is in white, crystalline powder, which is soluble in water.

It is used as an antiseptic and astringent (in cholera, diarrhoea, for surgical dressings, etc.).

Dose: 8 to 15 grains.

**Parker's Tonic.**

The following is similar (N. I.):

Fluid extract of ginger..	fl.dr. 2
Fluid extract of sassafras.	drops 15
Fluid extract of capsicum.	drop 1
Oil of wintergreen.....	drop 1
Sugar.....	av.oz. $1\frac{1}{2}$
Water.....	fl.dr. 10
Alcohol.....	fl.dr. 13

**Parsons' Local Anæsthetic.**

Chloroform.....	parts 6
Tincture of aconite.....	parts 6
Tincture of capsicum....	parts 2
Tincture of pyrethrum....	part 1
Oil of clove.....	part 1
Camphor.....	part 1

Dissolve the camphor in the chloroform, add the oil of clove, and then the tinctures.—Dr. Parsons.

**Paskola.**

According to Dr. Eccles, this is similar:

Glucose syrup.....pound 1  
Hydrochloric acid.....drops 50  
Sulphurous acid, U.S.P.,  
freshly prepared..drops 6 or 8

**Pasta Mack.**

This is said to consist, according to N. I., of about the following:

Sodium bicarbonate.....av.oz. 5  
Tartaric acid.....av.oz. 4  
Powdered starch.....av.oz. 7  
Sweet almond oil.....fl.oz. 3  
Oil of rose.....drops 5  
Oil of clove.....drops 2

Mix the first three ingredients with the almond oil to a stiff paste. and incorporate the essential oils.

**Pastes.**

The proprietary "pastes" include a lactucarium paste (see Aubergier's Lactucarium Paste), rat, roach and phosphorus pastes (see Destroyers for rat and roach destroyers, which are the same), "gonorrhœa pastes" (see Gonorrhœa and Gleet Remedies for similar preparations), "electric pastes" (which are the same as the roach pastes), and "tooth pastes."

**Pasteurine.**

This is given as the formula: Oils of cassia, gaultheria and eucalyptus, menthol, glycerin,  $\frac{1}{10}$  per cent of formaldehyde, and saturated solution of boric acid.

The following is an efficient and pleasant antiseptic solution containing the above ingredients:

Oil of cassia.....drops 5  
Oil of wintergreen....drops 5  
Oil of eucalyptus.... drops 5  
Menthol.....gr. 8  
Formalin.....fl.dr. 1  
Boric acid..... gr. 120  
Glycerin..... fl.oz. 4  
Alcohol.....fl.oz. 4  
Distilled water, enough  
to make.....fl.oz. 16

Dissolve the oils and menthol in the alcohol, the acid in the glycerin by the aid of heat; mix all the ingredients, allow to stand for 24 hours, and filter through purified talcum until clear.

**Pasteurine Anti-Constipation Tablets.**

These are stated to contain:

Salol.....gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Aloin.....gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$   
Resin of podophyllum.....gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$   
Extract of belladonna leaves.gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$   
Oleoresin of capsicum.....gr.  $\frac{1}{40}$   
Strychnine.....gr.  $\frac{1}{80}$   
Oils of cinnamon, peppermint  
and eucalyptus.

**Pastor Kneipp's Remedies.**

See Kneipp's Remedies.

**Peacock's Bromides.** (Syrup of Bromides, Compound: Peacock.)

Claimed to contain in each fluidram 15 grains of the combined c. p. bromides of potassium, sodium, calcium, ammonium and lithium.

A compound of a similar physical and therapeutical character is the following:

Potassium bromide.....gr. 384  
Sodium bromide.....gr. 384  
Ammonium bromide.....gr. 384  
Citric acid.....gr. 16  
Tincture of vanilla....fl.dr. 4  
Compound tincture of  
cudbear.....fl.oz.  $1\frac{1}{2}$   
Simple syrup.....fl.oz. 3  
Water, enough to make.fl.oz. 16

Dissolve, let stand for twenty-four hours, and filter.

**Pearson's Solution of Sodium Arsenate.**

This is a  $\frac{1}{10}$  per cent aqueous solution of crystallized sodium arsenate.

**Peckham's Balsam.**

White resin.....av.oz. 4  
Oil of turpentine.....fl.oz. 4

Melt the resin, remove from the fire, add the oil, and mix well together.

—Fenner's Form.

**Pelagin.**

A remedy for seasickness said to be a solution of antipyrine, caffeine and cocaine.

**Peleg White's Salve.**

See White's Salve.

**Pellets.**

The remarks under Granules apply equally to the pellets.

**Pelletierine Tannate. (Punicine Tannate.)**

This is a hygroscopic, tasteless powder, which is soluble in 80 parts of alcohol, 700 of water, and in warm diluted acids.

It is a prompt and innocuous tænicide.

Dose: 8 to 25 grains taken with 1 ounce of water, and followed by purgative.

**Pellotine Hydrochlorate.**

This is an alkaloidal salt derived from *Anhalonium Williamsi*. It is in colorless crystals which are soluble in water and slightly soluble in alcohol.

It is used as a hypnotic in doses of 1 to 1½ grains.

**Pental.** (Trimethyl-ethylene. — Beta-isomylene.)

A colorless liquid of specific gravity 0.678 at 0° C, boiling at 38° C.; soluble in all proportions of alcohol, ether and chloroform, but insoluble in water. Employed as an anæsthetic in minor surgery (extracting teeth, etc.)

Dose: Inhalation, 3 to 5 drams.

**Pepdilactine.** (By U. S. Pharm. Co.)

The synonym given by the manufacturers is "compound pepsin powder." It is described as containing

pepsin, ptyalin, pancreatin and lactic and hydrochloric acids.

See Lactopeptine for a similar preparation.

**Pepsin Preparations.**

A number of pepsin preparations are mentioned in this work, including the following: Elixir Chloropeptine, Elixir Lactated Pepsin, Elixir Lactopeptine, Elixir Maltopepsine, Pancro-Digestin, Elixir Pancro-Pepsin, Elixir Pepdilactic, Elixir Peptopancreatin Compound, Eupeptic Hypophosphites, Fluid Pepsin, Glycerole Celery and Wafer Ash, Liquid Chloropeptine, Maltopepsine Elixir, Peter's Peptic Essence Comp., Peptonic Pills, Pepdilactine, Pepsin and Wafer Ash, Tri-Ferment Comp. Powder, and Wafer Ash and Pepsin.

**Pepsin and Wafer Ash.**

The following makes a suitable preparation of this kind:

Pepsin, pure.....	gr. 128
Fluid extract of wafer	
ash.....	fl.oz. 2
Glycerin.....	fl.oz. 8
Water, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

Mix the pepsin with the glycerin and 6 fluidounces of water; agitate occasionally until the pepsin is dissolved; mix with the fluid extract, set aside for a day or so, and filter clear.

**Pepsol.** (By Morse.)

This is stated to be a combination of one of the coal tar derivatives, phenolid, combined with pepsin and sodium bicarbonate.

Elsewhere in this work, phenolid is stated to consist of acetanilid and sodium salicylate.

**Pepso-Ptelea.** (Pepsin and Wafer Ash.)  
(By Baker.)

This is stated to contain glycerin, but no spirit. See Pepsin and Wafer Ash, which contains pepsin, wafer ash and glycerin.

**Peptenzyme.** (By Reed & Carnrick.)

This is the process or formula given by the makers:

We take 1,000 each of the following glands: Salivary, peptic, pancreatic, Lieberkuhn's and Brunner's, and the alcoholic extract of 1,000 spleens and livers, so that any quantity of it, either one pound or one grain, contains a proportional quantity of the enzyme principles of the whole series of digestive organs. To 6 parts of this isolated protoplasmic, active and latent enzyme mixture in powdered form and slightly benzoated, and separated mechanically as described above, add 9 parts of powdered sugar, 9 parts of powdered milk sugar, 1 part of citric acid.

**Peptenzyme Elixir.** (Ibid.)

An elixir of peptenzyme may be made as follows:

Peptenzyme, powder...av.oz. 1½  
Simple elixir, enough to  
make.....fl.oz. 16

Mix, macerate for one or two days, agitating frequently, and filter, passing enough simple elixir through the filter to make the filtrate measure 16 fluid-ounces.

**Pepto-Mangan** ("Gude").

See Gude's Pepto-Mangan.

**Peptonic Pills.** (By Wyeth.)

These are compressed tablets, weighing nearly 5 grains. They are stated to contain 1 grain of pure pepsin, 1

grain of pure pancreatin, and lacto-phosphate of lime and lactic acid.

**Peptopancreatin Compound, Powder.**  
(By Sutliff.)

Presumably this is of the same composition as compound powder of pepsin, N. F. See under Lactopeptine.

**Peristaltic Pills.** (By Warner, Phila.)

These are stated to contain each:

Aloin.....gr. ¼  
Extract of belladonna.....gr. ⅞  
Ipecac.....gr. 1/16  
Strychnine.....gr. 1/60

**Peristaltic Compound Pills.** (By Warner, Phila.)

These are stated to contain each:

Salol.....gr. 2  
Ingluvin.....gr. ½  
Aloin.....gr. 1/16  
Extract of belladonna.....gr. 1/36  
Strychnine sulphate.....gr. 1/60

**Perl's Antikrinin.**

Strontium sulphide....av.oz. 3  
Zinc oxide.....av.oz. 1  
Starch.....av.oz. 1  
Menthol.....gr. 20

This is employed as a depilatory.

—W. D.

**Peronine.** (Benzylmorphine Hydrochlorate.)

This is a bulky white powder which is freely soluble in water and diluted alcohol.

This substance is a narcotic, being allied to morphine and codeine. It is supposed to be safer than morphine and more effective than codeine. It is used like morphine and codeine to induce sleep, to relieve pain and the coughing accompanying bronchitis and phthisis. It is given in doses of ¼ to ¾ grain. The maximum single dose is 1 grain, the maximum daily dose, 4 grains.

**Perry's Compound Sarsaparilla Blood Purifier.**

Turkey corn.....	av.oz.	2
Stillingia.....	av.oz.	2
Sarsaparilla.....	av.oz.	2
Yellow dock.....	av.oz.	2
Sassafras bark.....	av.oz.	1
Potassium iodide.....	av.oz.	2
Diluted alcohol.....	fl.oz.	32
Simple syrup.....	fl.oz.	16
Water.....	sufficient	

Mix the bark and roots, reduce to coarse powder, and percolate with the diluted alcohol; to the percolate add the potassium iodide and simple syrup, then water enough to make 3 pints.

—Kilner.

**Perry Davis' Pain Killer.**

See Davis' Pain Killer.

**Peters' Peptic Essence Comp.**

This is stated to contain pure pepsin, pure pancreatin, pure diastase, and pure lactic and hydrochloric acids preserved in solution with C. P. glycerin, and made palatable by the addition of aromatics; it is said not to contain alcohol or sugar, and that one fluidounce will digest 3,000 parts of coagulated albumen.

A preparation of the same character may be made as follows:

Pepsin, pure (U. S. P. strength).....	gr.	16
Pancreatin, pure.....	gr.	16
Diastase.....	gr.	1
Lactic acid.....	drops	5
Hydrochloric acid.....	drops	10
Spirit of cinnamon.....	fl.dr.	2
Glycerin.....	fl.oz.	4
Water, enough to make..	fl.oz.	16

Mix all, macerate for several days, agitating occasionally, and filter, passing enough water through the filter to make the filtrate measure 16 fluid-ounces.

**Peterman's Roach Food.**

According to Dr. Eccles, the following is similar:

Borax.....	av.oz.	37
Starch.....	av.oz.	9
Cacao.....	av.oz.	4

**Pettit's American Eye Salve.**

This preparation is said to have the following composition:

Morphine sulphate.....	gr.	1½
Benzoic acid.....	gr.	4
Ammoniated mercury....	gr.	48
Zinc oxide.....	gr.	64
White wax.....	gr.	64
Spermaceti.....	gr.	192
Olive oil.....	gr.	500
Oil of rosemary.....	drop	1

Melt the fats, add the olive oil, and then the remaining ingredients.

—W. D.

**Petrol.**

The synonym given by the manufacturers is "petrolatum."

**Petrol Oil.**

The synonym given by the manufacturers is "petrolatum oil."

**Petrole-Alba.** (By Harvey.)

This is described as a colorless, odorless and tasteless oil from pure Russian petroleum.

**Petrole-Alba Comp.**

This is stated to contain camphor, menthol, eucalyptol, hydrastine hydrochlorate, and oil of gaultheria with petrole-alba.

**Petroleii Comp. Pills.** (By Warner.)

These pills are stated to contain each:

Petroleum mass.....	gr.	1
Pine tar.....	gr.	1
Magnesium carbonate....	gr.	½
Extract of belladonna....	gr.	30
Strychnine sulphate.....	gr.	100

**Petrolene.** (By The Searle & H. Co.)

This is described as a colorless, odorless and tasteless hydrocarbon. Presumably, therefore, it is purified liquid petrolatum.

**Phalon's Hair Restorative.**

The following is recommended as a good preparation of its type:

Alcohol.....fl.oz. 8  
Castor oil.....fl.oz. 1

Color this mixture with alkanet root and flavor with oils of bergamot, neroli, verbena and orange.

**Phenacetine.** (Paracetphenetidine - Phenetidine.)

This is a colorless, tasteless crystalline powder, very sparingly soluble in water, soluble in 16 parts of alcohol.

It is employed as an antipyretic and antineuralgic, in doses of 8 to 15 grains.

**Phenaceto - Caffeine.** (By Warner, Phil'a.)

This is a granular effervescent salt, each dessertspoonful of which is stated to contain 5 grains of sodium bromide, 3 grains of phenacetine, and 1 grain each of caffeine and celery.

The following contains the same ingredients in similar proportions:

Sodium bromide.....gr. 100  
Phenacetine.....gr. 60  
Caffeine.....gr. 20  
Celery seed, fine powder.gr. 20  
Sodium bicarbonate.....gr. 600  
Tartaric acid.....av.oz. 1¼  
Sugar, powder.....av.oz. 1

Reduce all to fine powder, mix well, make into a soft paste with alcohol, rub through a porcelain colander, and dry the product.

**Phenatol.**

This is said to be a mixture of acetanilid, caffeine, and sodium bicarbonate, carbonate, sulphate and chloride.  
—Coblentz.

**Phenocoll Hydrochloride.** (Amidoacetparaphenetidine Hydrochloride.)

This is in colorless needles or crystalline powder, soluble in 16 parts of water.

It is used as an antipyretic, antineuralgic and antirheumatic, in doses of 5 to 15 grains.

**Phenol Camphor.** (Camphorated Phenol.)

Camphor and crystal carbolic acid, when mixed, form an oily liquid, which does not possess the caustic properties of carbolic acid. The mixture is made preferably with 3 parts of camphor to 1 of acid by weight.

The product is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and oils. It is a useful antiseptic and disinfectant.

**Phenolid.**

According to analysis, this has been shown to be a mixture of acetanilid, 58 parts, and sodium salicylate, 43 parts, or approximately:

Acetanilid.....parts 4  
Sodium salicylate.....parts 3  
—Helbing.

**Phenol Sodique.**

The following is said to yield a similar preparation (G. M. Beringer):

Coal tar.....av.oz. 2¼  
Soda, caustic.....gr. 120  
Water, enough to make.fl.oz. 16

Dissolve the soda in 4 fluidounces of warm water, add the coal tar and thoroughly agitate for a few minutes. Then add the remainder of the water and set

**Phenol Sodique.**—(Continued.)

aside in a covered vessel in a warm place, frequently agitating, for 7 days. Decant and filter.

**Phenosalyl.**

This is said to be made by fusing a mixture of carbolic, salicylic and benzoic acids, and dissolving in lactic acid.—Coblentz.

**Phenylacetamide.**

See Acetanilid.

**Phenyo-Caffein.**

The manufacturers' circular states that the principal ingredients of these pills, or "sugar-coated powders," are phenylacetamid (acetanilid), 2 grains, caffein and camphor.

**Phillip's Preparations.**

See Milk of Magnesia and Phospho-Muriate of Quinine, Comp.

**Phonozyme.**

This is a name given by Dr. T. O. Summers to this mixture:

Peptenzyme.....	gr. 60
Boric acid.....	gr. 30
Glycerin.....	fl.dr. 4
Bitter almond water....	fl.oz. 3½

**Phos. Tincture Cinchona Compound.**

This is said to contain in every 10 minims 1 minim each of tinctures of nux vomica, ignatia and matricaria; 4 minims of tincture of cinchona, ½ minim each of tinctures of gentian and columbo; 2 minims of aromatics, and  $\frac{1}{30}$  grain of tr. phos. (c. p.).

The same description is given for Freligh's Tonic, which see.

**Phosphatic Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil.**

(By Patch)

Each tablespoonful is stated to contain 50 per cent by volume of cod-

liver oil, about  $1\frac{1}{5}$  grains of free absolute phosphoric acid,  $\frac{4}{5}$  grain of calcium hypophosphite, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain each of sodium and potassium hypophosphites and iron lactate.

**Phospho-Caffein Compound.**

This is a granular effervescent salt, each dessertspoonful of which is stated to contain  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain each of caffeine and phosphoric acid, 1 grain each of antipyrin and extract of celery, and 7 grains of sodium bromide.

A preparation answering the same description is as follows:

Caffeine.....	gr. 10
Metaphosphoric acid, dry.	gr. 5
Antipyrin.....	gr. 20
Fluid extract of celery..	fl.dr. 3
Sodium bromide.....	gr. 140
Sodium bicarbonate.....	gr. 600
Tartaric acid.....	av.oz. 1¼
Sugar, powder.....	av.oz. 1

Mix the phosphoric acid thoroughly with the caffeine and antipyrin, then with the other solids; add the fluid extract and enough alcohol to form a soft paste; press through a porcelain colander, and dry the product.

**Phospherrin.**

A mixture of ferric chloride, phosphoric acid and glycerin.—Coblentz.

**Phospho-Muriate of Quinine, Compound.** (By Phillips.)

According to the manufacturers, this is a combination of the "wheat phosphates" with strychnia and muriate of quinine. The formula is given thus:

Each fluidram contains  $1\frac{3}{4}$  grains of potassa, 1 grain of magnesia,  $\frac{3}{4}$  grain of lime, 1 grain of iron, all in

the form of phosphates;  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of quinine hydrochlorate,  $\frac{1}{16}$  gr. strychnine, 2 grains of free phosphoric acid, and simple syrup, q. s. The following is similar:

Compound solution of  
phosphoric acid, N.F. .fl.oz. 9  
Sugar.....av.oz. 12  
Quinine hydrochlorate....gr. 32  
Strychnine sulphate.....gr. 1  
Spirit of bitter almond,  
U. S. P.....fl.dr.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Caramel.enough to color light brown

Dissolve the sugar in the acid solution, add the alkaloid salts previously dissolved in a small amount of distilled water, then the spirit and caramel, and filter.

**Phospho-Albumen.** (Di-Oleyl-Lecithin.)

Testicles, sheep, sliced....part 1  
Water.....parts 3

Macerate for 12 hours, strain, saturate liquid with sugar and add simple syrup to make 10 parts.

Flavor each 12 fluidounces with 4 fluidrams of spirit of orange.

To preserve, a small amount of antiseptic is added.

**Pierce's Compound Extract of Smartweed.**

The following makes a prescription of smartweed suitable for external application:

Smartweed.....av.oz. 5  
Alcohol.....fl.oz. 24  
Water.....fl.oz. 8  
Camphor.....gr. 90  
Oil of hemlock.....fl.dr. 2  
Oil of sassafras.....fl.dr. 2

Extract the smartweed with the alcohol and water, and to the liquid obtained add the camphor and oils, and dissolve.

**Pierce's Favorite Prescription.**

Savin.....gr. 260  
Acacia.....gr. 260  
Cinchona.....gr. 260  
Agaric.....gr. 130  
Sugar.....gr. 130  
Cinnamon.....gr. 130  
Tincture of digitalis....m. 50  
Tincture of opium.....m. 50  
Oil of anise.....drops 14  
Alcohol.....fl.oz. 3  
Water.....sufficient

Treat the savin, cinchona, agaric and cinnamon with boiling water to make 12 fluidounces of decoction, add the acacia, sugar and tinctures, and then the oil previously dissolved in the alcohol.—Hager.

**Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.**

Hager gives the following as similar:

Lactucarium.....gr. 15  
Honey.....av.oz.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Tincture of opium.....fl.dr.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Alcohol.....fl.oz. 2  
Water.....fl.oz. 5

Hager.

**Pierce's Pellets.**

These contain resin of podophyllum.—Hager.

**Pil. Aphro: Lilly.** (Pil. Aphrodisiaca: Lilly.)

These are stated to consist of a combination of damiana, phosphorus and nux vomica. Pills containing these ingredients usually have 2 grains of extract of damiana,  $\frac{1}{16}$  grain of phosphorus, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain of extract of nux vomica.

**Pil. Hemorrhoidica.** (By Battle.)

The formula is given thus:

Aloin (pure),  
Extract of belladonna (gen.),  
of each.....gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
Extract of hyoscyamus (Eng.).

**Pile Remedies.**

Piles, or hemorrhoids, as they are more correctly termed, are "internal" when they exist within the sphincter controlling the muscles of the anus, and "external" when existing outside of this sphincter. Other terms are used in describing them: Blind piles, which are simply a varicose state of the veins without bleeding; itching piles, bleeding piles, which are accompanied by loss of blood at every evacuation, and mucous piles, when pus or mucus only is discharged.

Treatment of piles should be both constitutional and local. The constitutional treatment should consist of the taking of compound licorice powder or one of the "bitter waters" at night. For local treatment, a mixture of an astringent like nutgall, tannin, extract of witch-hazel, extract of krameria, lead acetate or iron subsulphate, with an anodyne like opium, belladonna, conium, tobacco, stramonium, ergot or morphine, is considered advisable. Other agents sometimes added to this mixture are antiseptics like iodoform, tar, peru balsam, carbolic acid, betanaphthol or salol. This mixture may assume the form of an ointment or of suppositories. The former should be preferred for external, the latter for internal, piles. When the piles are only tolerably severe, these remedies afford prompt relief, but when quite severe, surgical intervention only will effect a cure.

For other pile remedies, see Allingham's Ointment for Hemorrhoids and Upham's Pile Ointment.

**I.**

Fluid ext. of witch-hazel.fl.oz.	1
Peru balsam.....gr.	120
Fenugreek.....av.oz.	1
Petrolatum.....av.oz.	16
Paraffin.....av.oz.	4

Melt the petrolatum with gentle heat and macerate therein the fenugreek for half an hour; then add the paraffin and strain through cloth. When about to solidify, add the extract of witch-hazel to which the balsam has been added; stir until cool.

**II.**

Nutgall, fine powder..av.oz.	$\frac{3}{4}$
Opium, fine powder....gr.	90
Lard, fresh.....av.oz.	6

**III.**

Morphine sulphate.....gr.	2
Olive oil.....fl.dr.	2
Zinc ointment.....av.oz.	1
Nutgall, fine powder....gr.	120

**IV.**

Chrysarobin.....gr.	24
Iodoform.....gr.	10
Extract of belladonna....gr.	18
Petrolatum.....gr.	750

Before applying, wash the parts with a 2-per cent carbolic acid solution.

**V.**

Betanaphthol.....gr.	10
Extract of ergot.....gr.	20
Extract of belladonna....gr.	20
Lead acetate.....gr.	50
Opium, powder.....gr.	50
Simple ointment.....gr.	250

**VI.**

Lead acetate.....gr.	15
Extract of conium.....gr.	45
Crocated tincture of opium.....drops	10
Peru balsam.....gr.	45
Simple cerate.....gr.	375

**H.**

This is known as Hellmund's Narcotico-balsamic Ointment.

VII.

Hamamelin.....	gr. 20
Hydrastin.....	gr. 10
Opium.....	gr. 20
Tannin.....	gr. 40
Simple ointment. to make..	oz. 1

VIII.

Iron persulphate, powder..	gr. 40
Lard.....	av.oz. 1
Oil of bitter almond....	drops 2

IX.

Extract of belladonna.....	gr. 1½
Antipyrin.....	gr. 24
Salol.....	gr. 24
Cacao butter.....	sufficient
Make into 12 suppositories.	

X.

Cocaine hydrochlorate....	gr. 8
Oil of eucalyptus.....	m. 12
Extract of krameria.....	dr. 2
Cacao butter.....	sufficient
Make into 12 suppositories.	

XI.

Extract of belladonna....	gr. 2
Iodoform.....	gr. 4
Chrysarobin.....	gr. 15
Cacao butter.....	sufficient
Make into 12 suppositories.	
Tannin may be added if there is	

profuse hemorrhage.

XII.

Extract of belladonna.....	gr. 6
Tannic (or gallic) acid....	gr. 24
Cacao butter.....	sufficient
Make into 12 suppositories.	

XIII.

Hydrastin.....	gr. 6
Ergotin.....	gr. 6
Hamamelin.....	gr. 6
Opium.....	gr. 6
Tannin.....	gr. 12
Cacao butter.....	sufficient
Make into 12 suppositories.	

XIV.

Iron subsulphate.....	gr. 36
Morphine sulphate.....	gr. 5
Iodoform.....	gr. 3½
Cacao butter.....	sufficient
Make into 12 suppositories.	

XV.

Tannin.....	gr. 36
Morphine sulphate.....	gr. 4
Potassium iodide.....	gr. 24
Cacao butter.....	sufficient
Make into 12 suppositories.	

XVI.

Iodoform.....	gr. 30
Extract of belladonna....	gr. 3
Morphine sulphate.....	gr. 1½
Cacao butter.....	gr. 180
Make into 12 suppositories.	

XVII.

Iodoform.....	gr. 60
Peru balsam.....	gr. 120
Cacao butter.....	gr. 90
White wax.....	gr. 90
Calcined magnesia.....	gr. 60
Make into 12 suppositories.	

One of these should be introduced after each evacuation.

XVIII.

Extract of witch-hazel....	gr. 60
Tannin.....	gr. 12
Opium, powder.....	gr. 4
Cacao butter.....	gr. 180
Make into 12 suppositories.	

Pills.

The proprietary pills may include any kind of a remedy, as almost any substance may be converted into the pilular form. Usually, however, pills are cathartic in nature; the so-called "liver" pills are all cathartics.

Pimples or Acne, Applications for.

I.

Mercuric iodide.....	gr. 3
Potassium iodide.....	gr. 20
Sodium bicarbonate.....	gr. 20
Aromatic spirit of ammo-	
nia.....	fl.dr. 1
Bay rum.....	fl.oz. 1
Camphor water, enough	
to make.....	fl.oz. 4

**Pimples or Acne, Applications for.—**

(Continued.)

**II.**

Corrosive sublimate .....	gr. 1
Compound spirit of lavender.....	fl.dr. 2
Glycerin.....	fl.dr. 6

Dissolve and mix.

Apply with a brush, using with great caution.

**III.**

Carbolic acid.....	drops 15
Borax.....	gr. 60
Glycerin.....	fl.dr. 4
Tannin .....	gr. 30
Alcohol .....	fl.oz. 1
Rose water.....	fl.oz. 2½

Mix and dissolve.

Apply night and morning.

**IV.**

Ichthyol.....	gr. 90
Ether.....	fl.dr. 2½
Alcohol.....	fl.dr. 4

To be used externally, daubing over the spots several times daily.

V. When there is much pustulation the following ointment may be used:

Bismuth subnitrate.....	gr. 30
Ammoniated mercury.....	gr. 30
Ichthyol.....	gr. 30
Petrolatum.....	gr. 360

For external use. Every evening at bedtime the pustules should be smeared with this ointment.

VI. Most of the preparations intended for the removal of blackheads may also be used against pimples.

In the treatment of acne it may be found advisable to assist the action of external remedies by the exhibition of internal medicines.

**Pinapin.**

This is essentially a fermented pineapple juice.—Coblentz.

**Brilliantine.**

The following is said to resemble it:

Castor oil.....	fl.oz. 1
Sweet almond oil.....	fl.oz. 7
Glycerin.....	fl.dr. 3
Jockey club extract.....	fl.dr. 6
Alcohol, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

**Pineoline.**

This remedy for skin diseases is stated to be prepared from the etheral extract of the needles of the pine (*pinus pumilio*) incorporated with lanoline and white petrolatum.

Presumably the following is similar:

Pine-needle oil.....	fl.dr. 1
Lanoline .....	av.oz. ½
White petrolatum.....	av.oz. ½

**Pinkham's (Lydia) Vegetable Compound.**

This formula was contributed to D. C., as furnishing a product resembling this compound:

Cramp bark.....	av.oz. 4
Partridge berry.....	av.oz. 4
Poplar bark .....	av.oz. 2
Unicorn root.....	av.oz. 2
Cassia.....	av.oz. 2
Beth root.....	av.oz. 1½
Sugar.....	av.oz. 24
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 16
Water.....	sufficient

Reduce the first six ingredients to powder, add boiling water enough to cover, let stand till cool and then percolate with water until 5 pints of liquid are obtained. To this add the sugar, bring to a boil, remove from the fire, strain, and, when cold, add the alcohol.

**Pinus Alba Compound.** (By Harvey.)

Each fluidram is stated to represent 4 grains each of white pine and wild cherry barks, 3 grains each of squill and senega, 2 grains of ipecac, 1 grain

of blood root, 24 minims of paregoric,  $\frac{1}{4}$  minim of chloroform, and oil of wintergreen and syrup, q. s.

It is therefore practically like the compound syrup of white pine, N. F., except that it has paregoric instead of morphine, and has oil of wintergreen added.

**Piperazine.** (Piperazidine.—Diethylenediamine.)

This is in white crystals which are very soluble in water.

It is said to combine in the system with uric acid to form a very soluble compound and hence is used in the treatment of uræmia, rheumatism and gout.

Dose: 15 grains, dissolved preferably in 1 pint of carbonated water.

#### Piso's Cure for Consumption.

The following makes an apparently similar article (N. I.):

Tincture of tolu.....	fl.dr.	4
Fluid extract of lobelia..	fl.dr.	2
Fluid ext. cannabis indica.	fl.dr.	2
Morphine sulphate.....	gr.	4
Tartar emetic.....	gr.	4
Chloroform.....	fl.dr.	1
Essence of spearmint...	drops	10
Water, hot.....	fl.oz.	8
Sugar.....	av.oz.	14

The fluid extracts, tincture of tolu, chloroform, and essence of spearmint are mixed with sugar, in a bottle. Dissolve the morphine and tartar emetic in hot water and mix; when thoroughly dissolved, filter.

#### Plant's Asthma Cigarettes.

These are said to consist of

Stramonium leaves.....	av.oz.	2
Green tea leaves.....	av.oz.	2
Lobelia leaves.....	av.oz.	$1\frac{3}{4}$

Mix, moisten with a saturated aqueous solution of potassium nitrate, and dry.—Ph. Post.

#### Plasters.

The principal ingredient of most of the plasters manufactured at the present day is rubber. This rubber is washed with water and passed through heated crushers, subsequently being dried, then incorporated with various resinous substances and some medicating substances. This mixture is then spread, while still warm, upon suitable material, usually muslin. The spread plaster is then cut into suitable sizes, usually it is also perforated. The largely-used "porous plasters" of the present day are made according to the process outlined above, the usual size being 5 by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

#### Platt's Chlorides.

A similar disinfectant preparation, according to Dr. Tscheppe, is:

Aluminum sulphate.....	av.oz.	6
Calcium chloride.....	av.oz.	3
Sodium chloride.....	av.oz.	2
Zinc chloride.....	av.oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Water, enough to make..	fl.oz.	32

Dissolve the calcium and aluminum salts separately, mix the solutions, allow to stand until the calcium sulphate subsides, and in the clear liquid dissolve the other ingredients.

#### Pleis' Fit Powders.

Potassium bromide.....	gr.	15
Gentian, powder.....	gr.	5
Make one powder.—Drug Mill.		

#### Poison Ivy.

The following has been recommended for poisoning by poison ivy:

Sodium sulphite.....	gr.	60
Glycerin.....	fl.oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Camphor water, enough to make.....	fl.oz.	4

Apply several times daily.

**Pomades.**

The proprietary "pomades" are usually either "hair pomades" or "pile pomades" (or pile ointments—see Pile Remedies).

The following are examples of "hair pomades":

**I.**

Yellow wax.....	av.oz. 4
Cottonseed oil.....	fl.oz. 20
Lard.....	av.oz. 4

Mix by fusion; stir until cold, incorporating perfume with the mixture during cooling.

**II.**

Yellow wax.....	av.oz. 2
Castor oil.....	fl.oz. 6
Sweet almond oil.....	fl.oz. 1
Olive oil.....	fl.oz. 4
Benzoinated lard.....	fl.oz. 3

Melt the wax at a gentle heat, add the oils and lard, stir till all is melted, allow to cool, stirring constantly till hard. While it is cooling, any desirable perfume may be incorporated.

**III.**

Lard.....	av.oz. 24
White wax.....	av.oz. 2½
Borax.....	gr. 150
Distilled water, warm..	fl.oz. 6½

Melt the wax, add the lard, allow to cool, and then stir with a broad spatula or wooden paddle until the mixture has thickened. Now add the borax dissolved in the water, and continue stirring until the fatty mixture becomes brilliantly white and foam-like. This may be perfumed as desired.—D.

**IV.**

Cacao butter.....	av.oz. 4
Lard, benzoinated.....	av.oz. 12

Mix by fusion and stir occasionally until cool.—D. modified.

This may be perfumed as desired.

**Ponca Compound.**

Each tablet is said to contain 3 grains of extract of ponca (?), 1 grain of extract of mitchella, ¼ grain of caulophyllin, ⅓ grain of helonin, and ⅓ grain of viburnin.

**Pond's Extract.**

This is described by the makers as a very pure and concentrated distillate of hamamelis. Distilled extract of witch-hazel is frequently dispensed for it.

**Pope's Cure for Neuralgia.**

Potassium iodide.....	gr. 240
Extract of conium.....	gr. 60
Compound tincture of cinchona.....	fl.oz. 2
Syrup of sarsaparilla .....	fl.oz. 4
	—Nat. Dr.

**Popium.** (By Seydel.)

This is described by the manufacturers as "the anodyne or pain-relieving principle of opium, the narcotic and convulsive elements being eliminated, each fluidram being equal in anodyne power to ⅓ grain of morphia."

See Papine.

**Potsdam Balsam.**

Oleobalsamic mixture...	fl.oz. 17
Compound spirit of an- gelica.....	fl.oz. 2
Tincture of capsicum...	fl.dr. 3
Spirit of ammonia.....	fl.dr. 5
	D.

**Powders.**

The proprietary "powders" include "headache powders" (see Headache Remedies), "catarrh powders" (or snuffs—see Catarrh and Cold-in-the-Head Remedies and Birney's Catarrhal Powder), "borated talcum" or "baby powders" (see

**Baby Powders**), "worm powders" (see Vermifuges), "stomach powders" (see Dyspepsia Remedies), and "condition powders" (for domestic animals).

**Powell's Balm of Anise Seed.**

This has a composition similar to paregoric. It has but little camphor, a small amount of rhubarb, and some extract of licorice.—N. I.

**Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.**

For a similar powder:

Talcum.....	parts	35
Calcium carbonate.....	parts	20
Bismuth oxychloride....	parts	8
—Snow.		

**Pray's (Madam) Nail Polish.**

The following is said to make a similar preparation:

Paraffin wax.....	gr.	60
Chloroform.....	fl.oz.	2
Oil of rose.....	drops	3

**Prescriptions.**

The name "prescription" is applied to a few "patent medicines." Some of these are "favorite prescriptions" or "prescriptions for ladies" (see Female Disorders for uterine tonics, which are similar), and others are gonorrhœa medicines.

**Prescription 49.**

See "The Boss."

**Preston's Hed-Ake.**

A suitable liquid headache remedy is the following:

Acetanilid.....	gr.	160
Alcohol.....	fl.oz.	1
Elixir of guarana.....	fl.oz.	3

Dissolve the acetanilid in the alcohol and add the elixir.

**Prostaden.**

This is an extract from the prostate gland of steer.

It is used in gland hypertrophy, etc.

Dose: Up to 40 grains per day.

**Protonuclein.** (By Reed & Carnrick.)

This is stated to be prepared from an equal number of pineal glands and pituitary bodies of the brain, salivary glands, thyroid gland, pancreas, inner linings of stomachs, Brunner's glands and Lieberkuehn's follicles, and thymus glands, the whole preserved by an investment of benzoin and milk-sugar. The pineal glands and pituitary bodies are taken from the brain of the ox, the others from the pig.

**Prunicodeine.** (By Lilly.)

According to the manufacturers, this contains a combination of pinus strobus, sanguinaria, prunus virginianus, terpin hydrate, and codeine.

The following makes a preparation of similar composition:

Wild cherry bark.....	gr.	192
White pine bark.....	gr.	128
Blood root.....	gr.	32
Terpin hydrate.....	gr.	32
Codeine.....	gr.	8
Glycerin,		
Alcohol,		
Water,		
Acetic acid....	of each,	sufficient

Mix the first three ingredients in coarse powder, and extract by percolation so as to obtain 15½ fluidounces, using as a menstruum a mixture of equal parts of glycerin, alcohol and water, first dissolving, however, the terpin hydrate in a portion of mixed alcohol and glycerin by the aid of heat. To the percolate add the co-

**Prunicodeine.** (By Lilly.)—(Continued.)  
deine previously dissolved in  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluid-ounce of distilled water by the aid of a few drops of acetic acid.

**Pseudohyoscyamine.**

This is an alkaloid contained with hyoscyne and hyoscyamine in duboisia leaves. It is in needle-shaped crystals of a yellowish color, which are sparingly soluble in water and ether, but freely soluble in alcohol and chloroform.

It has medical properties like hyoscyne and hyoscyamine, but is less toxic. The dose is  $\frac{1}{32}$  to  $\frac{1}{20}$  grain, in subcutaneous injection.

**Pulv. Hypophosphite Comp.** (By J. S. Tree.)

This formula is given:

Calcium hypophosphite....gr. 4  
Sodium hypophosphite....gr. 2  
Potassium hypophosphite...gr.  $2\frac{1}{2}$   
Iron hypophosphite.....gr. 1  
Manganese hypophosphite..gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Pepsin, pure.....gr. 1

**Puraline.**

This is described as a pure white petroleum jelly, and therefore liquid puraline is a pure liquid petrolatum.

**Purgative Granules.** (By Allaire, W. & Co.)

The following is given as the composition of each granule:

Aloetin.....gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
Podophyllin.....gr.  $\frac{1}{16}$   
Leptandrin.....gr.  $\frac{1}{16}$   
Juglandin.....gr.  $\frac{1}{16}$   
Jalapin.....gr.  $\frac{1}{32}$   
Oil of mustard.....drop  $\frac{1}{200}$   
Oil of peppermint.....q. s.

**Purifiers.**

The patent medicines known as "purifiers" are all of the type called Blood Purifiers, which see.

**Pyoktanin.**

This is the name given to two aniline dyes, one violet, the other yellow, which have been used as antiseptics.

**Pyramidon.** (Dimethylamidophenyldimethylpyrazoline.)

This is a yellowish white, almost tasteless, powder, which is soluble in 10 parts of water.

It is used medicinally as a substitute for antipyrine.

Dose: 3 to 8 grains in solution in water.

**Pyretine.**

This was found by Walter to consist approximately of:

Acetanilid.....parts 9  
Caffeine.....part 1  
Calcium carbonate.....parts 2  
Sodium bicarbonate.....parts 3

Another analyst found potassium bromide present.

**Pyrozone.**

This is a solution of hydrogen peroxide. It is made of three strengths, 3-per cent aqueous solution, and 5-and 25-per cent ethereal solutions.

**Quickine.**

Carbolic acid.....part 1  
Mercuric chloride....part  $\frac{1}{50}$   
Alcohol and water...parts. 1,000  
Ph. Ztg.

**Quina-Laroche.**

This is said (Bulletin Societe Royale de Bruxelles) to be prepared as follows:

Red cinchona, coarse  
powder.....av.oz. 1  
Water, boiling.....fl.oz. 1  
Malaga wine.....fl.oz. 10  
Diluted alcohol.....fl.oz. 5  
Water.....sufficient  
Sugar.....av.oz. 8

Macerate the drug with the boiling water for 30 minutes, decant the liquid, add the wine; macerate for 8 or 10 hours, again decant the liquid; macerate the dregs with the diluted alcohol, macerate for a few hours, again decant; mix the three liquids, and wash the marc with enough water to make the entire liquid measure 16 fluidounces. Set this aside for 24 hours, filter, and in the filtrate dissolve the sugar.

The ferruginous preparation is made by adding to the above 8 grains of soluble iron pyrophosphate.

**Quinalgen.** (Benzanalgen.—Orthoethoxy-anamonobenzoylamidoquinoline.)

This is a derivative of quinoline, which is in colorless, tasteless crystals or powder.

It is insoluble in water, difficultly soluble in cold alcohol, soluble in hot alcohol and dilute acids.

It is an antineuralgic and analgesic (sciatica, migraine, gouty and rheumatic pains, etc.).

Dose: 5 to 15 grains several times daily, in wafers.

**Quinalid Tablets.** (By Lilly.)

These are stated to consist of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains each of acetanilid and quinine sulphate.

**Quinaphthol.** (Chinaphthol.)

A compound of quinine and naphthol; a yellow crystalline, bitter powder, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in hot water and in alcohol. An intestinal antiseptic and antipyretic.

Dose: 8 to 15 grains.

**Quincoca.** (By Morgan.)

This is said to be a combination of coca leaves, gentian, wild cherry, and orange peel, exhausted with a pure port wine, to each fluidounce being added 2 grains of quinine sulphate.

A preparation of this kind may be made as follows:

Coca leaves.....	av.oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Gentian root.....	av.oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$
Wild cherry bark.....	av.oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$
Sweet orange peel.....	av.oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Quinine sulphate.....	gr.	16
Port wine, enough to make.....	fl.oz.	16

Mix the coca, gentian, wild cherry and orange peel; reduce to moderately fine powder; extract by percolation with the port wine, and in the percolate dissolve the quinine sulphate by agitation.

**Quiniline.** (Tasteless Quinine Syrup.)

This is said to contain in each teaspoonful 2 grains of "pure tasteless quinine" suspended in flavored syrup. It is further stated to be as pleasant as lemon syrup, and that it does not produce the unpleasant head symptoms.

See Febriline, which possibly is the prototype of this preparation.

**Quinine Hydrochlorsulphate.**

This is produced by dissolving together, in molecular proportions, quinine hydrochlorate and quinine bisulphate, evaporating and crystallizing.

It is in colorless crystals soluble in 1 part of water, and because of its ready solubility, is especially useful for hypodermic injection.

**Quinquinia.**

This is a similar preparation, according to a communication by Dr.

**Quinquinia.**—(Continued.)

Lee to the Phila. Med. and Surg. Reporter:

Quinine alkaloid.....	pr.ct. 15
Quinidine alkaloid.....	pr.ct. 15
Cinchonidine alkaloid....	pr.ct. 15
Cinchonine alkaloid.....	pr.ct. 25
Chinoidine.....	pr.ct. 30

**Quionin.**

This is said to consist of 90 per cent of "side bark" alkaloids and a small percentage of quinine.

**Radam's Microbe Killer.**

According to Dr. Eccles, this is similar:

Oil of vitriol (common sulphuric acid).....	fl.dr. 4
Muriatic acid (commercial).....	fl.dr. 1
Red wine.....	about fl.oz. 1
Well or spring water to make.	gal. 1

**Radcliffe's Elixir.**

Aloes.....	parts 23
Rhubarb.....	parts 4
Cassia bark.....	parts 2
Zedoary.....	parts 2
Cochineal.....	parts 2
Syrup of buckthorn berries.....	parts 60
Alcohol.....	parts 150
Water.....	parts 155
—Dorvault.	

**Radcliffe's Seven Seals or Golden Wonder.**

The following is supposed by Nat. Drug. to be similar:

Ether.....	fl.dr. 6
Chloroform.....	fl.dr. 4
Camphorated oil.....	fl.dr. 4
Oil of peppermint.....	fl.dr. 2
Tincture of capsicum....	fl.oz. 5
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 8

**Radway's Pills.**

Gamboge.....	gr. 15
Aloes.....	gr. 60
Jalap.....	gr. 30
Ginger.....	gr. 18
Make into 60 pills.—Hager.	

**Radway's Ready Relief.**

Soap liniment.....	fl.oz. 3
Tincture of capsicum....	fl.oz. 1
Ammonia water.....	fl.oz. 1
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 1
—J. J. Pierson.	

**Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu.**

A similar preparation is composed of about the following (N. I.):

Fluid extract of squill....	fl.dr. 2
Fluid extract of senega....	fl.dr. 2
Soluble tincture of tolu....	fl.dr. 2
Tartar emetic.....	gr. 4
Sugar.....	av.oz. 4
Water, enough to make,..	fl.oz. 4

The following would also, therefore, be a similar preparation:

Fluid extract of squill....	fl.dr. 2
Fluid extract of senega....	fl.dr. 2
Tartar emetic.....	gr. 4
Syrup of tolu, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 4

Dissoive the tartar emetic in a small amount of distilled water before adding to the other ingredients.

**Recamier Balm.**

A "balm" of this type is made as made as follows:

Zinc oxide.....	gr. 500
Glycerin.....	drops 2
Alcohol.....	drops 15
Corrosive sublimate.....	gr. 25
Water.....	fl.oz. 30

**Recamier Cream.**

According to N. I., its formula is similar to this:

Zinc oxide.....	av.oz. 2
Glycerin.....	fl.dr. 6½
Water.....	fl.dr. 2½
Spirit of rose (4 fl.dr. to 16 fl.oz.).....	fl.dr. 1

Triturate together until a perfectly smooth homogeneous mixture results.

In addition to the above, it is said to contain a small amount of corrosive sublimate.

**Recamier Moth and Freckle Lotion.**

This is said to contain corrosive sublimate dissolved in almond emulsion.

—N. I.

**Recamier Powder.**

Said to contain arrow root and zinc oxide.—N. I.

**Recamier Soap.**

This is similar to ordinary toilet soap.—N. I.

**Redlinger's Pills.**

Calomel.....gr. 30

Resin of jalap.....gr. 60

Soap.....gr. 30

Gentian, powder.....gr. 30

Fennel, powder.....gr. 15

Mucilage of acacia.....

.....sufficient to make a mass

Divide into pills weighing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains.—D.

**Regenerators.**

The proprietary "regenerators" are usually hair preparations. See Hair Promoters.

**Regulators.**

The patent medicines are usually "female regulators" (see Female Disorders for similar preparations). There are also "system regulators" which are the same as Blood Purifiers, which see; "liver regulators" (see Liver Remedies for similar preparations), and "bowel regulators" (see Diarrhœa and Dysentery Remedies for similar preparations).

**Rejuvenators.**

The proprietary remedies known as "rejuvenators" are nearly all intended for the hair. See Hair Promoters.

**Reliefs.**

A number of patent medicines are known as "reliefs." The "mother's reliefs" are "female regulators;" see Female Disorders for similar remedies. There are also "instant reliefs," "magic reliefs," "pain reliefs," "magnetic reliefs," "ready reliefs" and "Indian reliefs," which are usually the same as the "pain expellers;" see Expellers. For preparations similar to the "asthma reliefs," see Asthma Remedies.

**Remedies.**

A large number of patent medicines are known as "remedies." This appellation has been given to remedies for almost all diseases. There are asthma remedies, cough remedies, rheumatism remedies, catarrh remedies, toothache remedies, dyspepsia remedies, pile remedies, headache remedies, etc.

**Removers.**

The proprietary remedies known as "removers" are either "corn removers" (see Corn Eradicators for similar preparations), "hair removers" (see Depilatories), "pain removers" (see Expellers or Liniments for preparations of like character), or "roach removers" (see under Destroyers).

**Renewers.**

The proprietary preparations known as "renewers" are usually hair preparations. See Hair Promoters.

**Rennet, Liquid.** (Rennet Essence.)

I.

Calves' rennet, fresh...av.oz.  $1\frac{3}{4}$

Sodium chloride.....gr. 320

Alcohol.....fl.oz.  $3\frac{1}{4}$

Water.....fl.oz. 13

**Rennet, Liquid.** (Rennet Essence)—  
(Continued.)

Dissolve the sodium chloride in the water, add the alcohol, and macerate in this mixture the rennet (or the washed mucous membrane of the fresh stomach of a suckling calf), during 3 days, under frequent agitation; then filter.—N. F.

## II.

Rennet, fresh.....	No. 1
Salt .....	gr. 480
Water .....	fl.oz. 8
Diluted alcohol.....	fl.oz. 8
Sherry wine.....	fl.oz. 16

Cut the rennet, knead together with the salt, and set aside for a day, then add the water and diluted alcohol; let macerate for several weeks, add the sherry wine and filter.

**Resolvents.**

The patent medicines known as "resolvents" are usually the same as the Blood Purifiers, which see.

**Resorbin.**

An ointment vehicle prepared by emulsifying sweet almond oil and water with yellow wax, gelatin and soap.

—Coblentz.

**Retinol.** (Rosinol.—Codal.)

This is obtained by destructive distillation of resin. It is an oily, viscid liquid of specific gravity 0.900. An internal and external antiseptic in venereal and cutaneous affections; also used as a solvent for phosphorus, salol, iodol, aristol, camphor, creosote, etc. It is applied pure, or in ointment or liniment.

Dose: 8 drops 4 to 6 times daily, in capsules.

**Rhei-Drastis.**

The synonym given for this by the manufacturers is "neutralizing cordial."

**Rheumatism and Gout Remedies.**

Rheumatic remedies may be either for internal or for external use. Those for internal use are to be preferred as affording better results, but the effects are still more marked if accompanied by the use of a suitable application (liniment).

Rheumatism remedies are usually also recommended for gout. The remedies for the external treatment of gout may consist of liniments or ointments; an example of a suitable gout ointment is mentioned below.

The internal remedies may contain an alkali such as sodium or potassium bicarbonate, or else an alkali salt, which is converted in the system into an alkali, such as potassium citrate or acetate; also an iodide, sodium salicylate or salicylic acid, wine of colchicum seed or root, spirit of nitrous ether, etc.

Names for rheumatism preparations are "rheumatic compound," "rheumatic elixir," "rheumatic drops," "rheumatic balm," etc.

For other rheumatism preparations, see Colchi-Sal, Athlophoros, Bejean's Gout Cure, Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, Elixir Salicylic Compound, Horner's Rheumatic Lightning, Lallemand's Gout Specific, Lartigue's Gout Pills, Laville's Anti-Gout Liquor, Watt's Anti-Rheumatic Drops, and Wiggin's Rheumatic Pills.

I.  
Potassium iodide.....gr. 240  
Potassium bromide.....gr. 240  
Wine of colchicum seed. fl.oz. 1  
Syrup of orange or sar-  
saparilla.....fl.oz. 2  
Water.....fl.oz. 5  
Directions: A teaspoonful 3, 4 or 5  
times a day.

II.  
Salicylic acid.....gr. 150  
Potassium citrate.....gr. 300  
Glycerin.....fl.oz. 2  
Simple elixir.....fl.oz. 4  
Mix and dissolve by agitation.  
Dose: A teaspoonful 3 to 5 times  
daily.

III.  
Potassium acetate.....gr. 60  
Sodium salicylate.....gr. 480  
Water.....fl.oz. 2  
Simple syrup.....fl.oz. 2  
Directions: A teaspoonful 3 or 4  
times daily.

IV.  
Sodium salicylate.....av.oz. 2  
Fluid extract of colchi-  
cum seed.....fl.oz. ½  
Fluid extract of black co-  
hosh.....fl.oz. 3  
Potassium acetate.....av.oz. 1½  
Oil of wintergreen.....drops 10  
Alcohol.....fl.dr. 4  
Simple syrup.....fl.oz. 3  
Water, enough to make. fl.oz. 16  
Dissolve the oil in the alcohol, add  
the fluid extracts, then the other ingre-  
dients, and dissolve by agitation.  
Directions: A teaspoonful 3 or 4  
times daily.

V.  
Sodium salicylate.....gr. 360  
Spirit of nitrous ether....gr. 360  
Glycerin.....fl.dr. 12  
Camphor water, enough  
to make.....fl.oz. 8  
Dose: A tablespoonful 3 times a day.

VI.  
Sodium salicylate.....gr. 120  
Potassium iodide.....gr. 120  
Potassium acetate.....gr. 120  
Fluid extract of cascara  
sagrada.....fl.dr. 4  
Glycerin.....fl.dr. 4  
Cinnamon water.....fl.dr. 4  
Peppermint water,  
enough to make.....fl.oz. 3  
Directions: A teaspoonful every 3  
hours.

The following are intended espe-  
cially for gout:

VII.  
Menthol.....gr. 400  
Chloroform, enough to  
make.....fl.oz. 8  
Mix and dissolve. To be applied  
externally.

VIII.  
Veratrine.....gr. 15  
Alcohol.....fl.dr. ½  
Lanolin.....av.oz. 1  
Petrolatum.....av.oz. 1  
Oil of bergamot.....fl.dr. 1  
White oil of thyme.....fl.dr. 1  
Dissolve the veratrine in the alco-  
hol, add the other ingredients, and  
mix well.—H.

To be applied night and morning.  
IX. Many of the liniments may  
be employed externally for the relief  
of rheumatic pains; some of the  
“blood purifiers” and possibly some  
of the “bitters” may be recom-  
mended for the cure of rheumatism.

**Richmond's Samaritan Nervine.**

According to N. I., this has sub-  
stantially the following composition:  
Potassium bromide.....av.oz. 1  
Sugar.....av.oz. 1  
Caramel.....drops 20  
Water.....fl.oz. 5  
Oil of cassia.....drops 10

**Richter's Pain Killer.**

Dr. Gerhard states that the following will yield a similar preparation:

Tincture of capsicum,	
concentrated . . . . .	fl.oz. $7\frac{1}{2}$
Soap . . . . .	gr. 120
Water . . . . .	fl.dr. 10
Water of ammonia . . . .	fl.oz. $3\frac{3}{4}$
Camphor . . . . .	gr. 180
Oil of rosemary . . . . .	fl.dr. 1
Oil of lavender . . . . .	fl.dr. 1
Oil of thyme . . . . .	fl.dr. 1
Oil of clove . . . . .	fl.dr. 1
Oil of cinnamon . . . .	drops 10
Caramel . . . . .	sufficient to color

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the solution to the tincture of capsicum, and finally add the other ingredients. Mix thoroughly and filter.

The tincture is made from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  av. ounces of powdered drug extracted with alcohol.

**Ricinol.**

This is stated to be a tasteless castor oil.

Some so-called tasteless castor oils are simply castor oil flavored with oil of cinnamon or other suitable essential oil. This may be sweetened by adding a small amount of a concentrated solution of saccharin in ether, and warming to expel the ether.

**Ricord's Urethral Bougies.**

Zinc sulphate . . . . .	gr. 1
Lead acetate . . . . .	gr. 2
Morphine sulphate . . . .	gr. 2
Extract of belladonna . .	gr. 2
Extract of eucalyptus . .	gr. 48
Iodol . . . . .	gr. 24
Cacao butter . . . . .	gr. 576

Make into 48 suppositories.

**Ridge's Food.**

See Infants' Foods.

**Ringworm Applications.****I.**

Naphthalin . . . . .	gr. 60
Ointment of carbolic	
acid . . . . .	av.oz. 2

Apply several times daily.

**II.**

Salicylic acid . . . . .	gr. 120
Lanolin . . . . .	av.oz. $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard . . . . .	av.oz. $\frac{1}{2}$

Apply night and morning.

III. A more effective application than the latter is a saturated solution of salicylic acid in collodion. For a time this application may be quite painful.

**IV.**

Mercuric chloride . . . . .	gr. 2
Compound tincture of ben-	
zoin . . . . .	fl.oz. 1

Mix and dissolve. Paint over the affected parts.

**V.**

Aromatic sulphuric acid .	fl.oz. 1
Spirit of nitrous ether . .	fl.oz. 1
Creosote . . . . .	fl.oz. 1

Apply once a day.

**VI**

Goa powder . . . . .	gr. 12
Lard . . . . .	av.oz. 1

Apply freely to part affected.

Instead of goa powder, a corresponding amount of chrysophanic acid may be employed.

**Ripans Tabules.** (By The Ripans Co.)

The formula is given as follows:

"Soda" . . . . .	gr. 5
Rhubarb . . . . .	gr. 2
Aloes . . . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Ipecac . . . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
"Nux" . . . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
Peppermint . . . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$

**Robbert's Camphor-Tar Ointment.**

The following is said to be substantially the formula (N. I.):

Tar.....	av.oz. 1
Camphor.....	av.oz. 1
Lard.....	av.oz. 8

**Robinson's Elixir of Paraldehyde.**

This, according to the manufacturers' statements, contains 45 grains of paraldehyde in each fluidounce, dissolved in an aromatic menstruum.

The following is of the same strength:

Paraldehyde.....	fl.oz. 1½
Glycerin.....	fl.oz. 1
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 2
Tincture of cardamom..	fl.dr. 1
Oil of orange.....	drops 10
Oil of cinnamon.....	drops 10
Compound tincture of cudbear.....	fl.dr. 2
Aromatic elixir, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

Mix the ingredients in the order given, and filter, if necessary.

**Robinson's Hypophosphites.**

Each fluidounce is stated to contain:

Sodium hypophosphite....	gr. 2
Calcium hypophosphite....	gr. 1½
Iron hypophosphite.....	gr. 1½
Manganese hypophosphite..	gr. 1½
Quinine hypophosphite....	gr. ¾
Strychnine hypophosphite..	gr. ⅙

The compound syrup of hypophosphites, N. F., is an excellent preparation.

**Robinson's Hypophosphites with Wild Cherry Bark.**

A mixture of compound syrup of hypophosphites may be made with syrup or fluid extract of wild cherry.

**Robinson's Patent Barley.**

See Infants' Foods.

**Roboline.—Roboline Cordial.** (By Reed & Carnrick.)

A wineglassful is stated to contain quinine, ¼ grain; strychnine, ⅓ grain; dilute phosphoric acid, 8 minims; extract of oolong tea, 8 grains; combined with valuable carminative aromatics.

The following makes a preparation containing the same constituents:

Quinine sulphate.....	gr. 16
Strychnine sulphate.....	gr. ⅓
Diluted phosphoric acid..	fl.oz. 2¼
Fluid extract of wild cherry.....	fl.oz. 2
Oolong tea leaves.....	av.oz. 8
Oil of cassia.....	fl.dr. 2
Compound tincture of cardamom.....	fl.oz. 1
Alcohol.....	pints 4
Water.....	pints 4

Make an infusion of the tea with the water, and to it add the fluid extract; dissolve the alkaloid salts in the phosphoric acid; also dissolve the oil in the alcohol, add the tincture, finally mix the whole; allow to stand for several days, and filter.

This preparation is recommended as a general appetizing tonic, nerve stimulant and aid to digestion.

**Roche's Embrocation.**

Very many formulas have been given for this preparation, among which are the following:

- I.
 

Oil of amber.....	fl.oz. 1
Oil of clove.....	fl.oz. 1
Olive oil.....	fl.oz. 2
- II.
 

Oil of amber, rectified...	fl.oz. 2
Tincture of opium.....	fl.oz. 2
Lard.....	av.oz. 1

**Roche's Embrocation.**—(Continued.)

## III.

Asafetida.....	gr. 160
Olive oil.....	fl.oz. 7½
Oil of caraway.....	fl.dr. 2
Oil of turpentine.....	fl.dr. 2

Digest the asafetida with the olive oil for some hours; decant and mix the solution with the other oils and add a few drops of oil of gaultheria.

**Root Beer.**

There are a number of proprietary "root beers." The following make excellent preparations of this kind:

## I.

Fluid extract of false sarsaparilla.....	fl.dr. 10
Fluid extract of pipsissewa.....	fl.dr. 10
Fluid extract of wintergreen.....	fl.dr. 4
Fluid extract of licorice.....	fl.dr. 4
Oil of wintergreen.....	drops 48
Oil of sassafras.....	drops 24
Oil of clove.....	drops 12
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 10

This makes a root beer "extract" which may be mixed with syrup, or it may be diluted with 9 gallons of water containing 1 gallon of refined molasses, and charged in a fountain. If it is preferred to use a fermented article, add the water and molasses, using warm water, also 1 quart of yeast, and keep in a warm place until fermentation is complete.

## II.

Sassafras.....	av.oz. 4
Yellow dock.....	av.oz. 4
Pimento.....	av.oz. 4
Wintergreen.....	av.oz. 4
Wild cherry bark.....	av.oz. 2
Coriander seed.....	av.oz. 2
Hops.....	av.oz. 1

Reduce to powder and percolate with a menstruum composed of 3 vol-

umes of alcohol and 5 volumes of water until 48 fluidounces of liquid have passed. Of this half-strength fluid extract, 2 fluidounces are sufficient to make 1 gallon of root beer. Or, exhaust the above drugs with the menstruum indicated, add enough water to make 6 gallons, and start fermentation with 1 pint of yeast.

## III.

Sarsaparilla.....	av.oz. 1½
Sassafras.....	av.oz. 2½
Wild cherry bark.....	av.oz. 2½
Wintergreen bark.....	av.oz. 2½

Mix with 5 gallons of lukewarm water, add 4 fluidounces of molasses and 2½ fluidounces of fresh yeast, and allow fermentation to proceed; then draw off and bottle.

IV. In a suitable vessel place 300 grains each of pipsissewa, dandelion, sassafras, American sarsaparilla, Jamaica ginger and hops; add 3 gallons of boiling water, and keep covered and hot, but not boiling, for 3 hours; cool partially; strain through a cloth and add 5 pounds of white or coffee sugar (or 5 pints of molasses or syrup) to the colature. When dissolved, transfer to a large jar and make up to 5 gallons with water. Add one-half pint of fresh brewer's yeast (or sufficient compressed yeast), stir, allow to remain in a moderately warm place, and in from 24 to 72 hours it will be fit for use. The beaten white of 1 egg or a little isinglass is often employed for clarification.

**Roseter's Hair Regenerator.**

Lead acetate.....	gr. 18
Lac sulphur.....	gr. 24
Glycerin.....	fl.dr. 10
Rose water.....	fl.oz. 8½

—Ph. Rec.

**Rotterine.**

Zinc chloride.....	gr. 45
Zinc sulphocarbolate.....	gr. 45
Salicylic acid.....	gr. 6
Boric acid.....	gr. 27
Citric acid.....	gr. 1
Thymol.....	gr. 1
Sodium chloride.....	2½
Distilled water.....	fl.oz. 16

The tablets contain one-half the quantities of the solids mentioned above.

This mixture was recommended by Dr. Rotter as an ideal antiseptic.

**Rourke's Iodine Liniment.**

See Giles' Iodide of Ammonia Liniment.—D. C.

**Royal Catarrh Cure.**

This, according to N. I., contains about the following:

Common salt .....	parts 98
Carbolic acid.....	parts 1.35
Berberine hydrochlorate.....	part 0.65

**Royal Germeteur.**

H. R. Slack says the following has similar chemical and physiological properties:

Sulphuric acid.....	fl.oz. 2
Water saturated with sulphuretted hydrogen....	fl.oz. 1
Common water, to make....	gal. 1

**Rubifoam.**

A similar preparation is given by the following:

White castile soap.....	gr. 270
Glycerin.....	fl.dr. 4¼
Simple syrup.....	fl.oz. 2
Water.....	fl.oz. 13
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 13
Tincture of cardamom.....	fl.dr. 2
Tincture of Canada snake root (1 in 16).....	fl.dr. 2
Oil of peppermint.....	m. 25
Oil of wintergreen.....	m. 25
Oil of clove.....	drops 6
Oil of cassia.....	drops 6
Solution of carmine....	

.....sufficient to color

Mix the soap, glycerin, syrup and water, stir well; add the alcohol, then the remainder of the ingredients; let stand a few days, and filter at a low temperature (to avoid separation of any soap).

**Rubini's Tincture of Camphor.**

A saturated solution of camphor in alcohol.

**Rufuss' Pills.**

These are the Pills of Aloes and Myrrh of the pharmacopœia.

**Ruppert's Face Bleach.**

W. Robertson and W. D. state that the following makes a preparation apparently similar:

Corrosive sublimate.....	gr. 8
Tincture of benzoin.....	fl.dr. 1
Water, enough to make....	fl.oz. 8

**Russia Salve.**

According to D. C., the following resembles it:

White pine pitch.....	parts 2
Yellow wax.....	part 1
Olive oil.....	sufficient

Melt the pitch and wax and add sufficient olive oil to reduce it to proper consistence.

**Sabalol Tablets.** (By Morgan.)

Said to be a combination of the active principles of saw palmetto with ¼ grain of powdered cubeb and ⅓ grain of sanguinarine nitrate.

**Saccharin.** (Anhydroorthosulphamidobenzoic Acid.—Benzoylsulphonic Imide.)

This is a white powder, about 300 times sweeter than sugar. It is only sparingly soluble in water, its solubility being increased by the alkali carbonates. The so-called "soluble saccharin" is a combination of saccharin and sodium bicarbonate.

It is used as a sweetener when sugar is not admissable, as for diabetics.

**Sage's Catarrh Remedy.**

Hager gives this as a formula of this type:

Carbolic acid.....part 1  
Camphor.....part 1  
Sodium chloride.....parts 20

**Sal Muscatel.**

This is probably similar to Tarrant's Aperient or Eno's Fruit Salt, which see.

**Salacetol.** (Salicylacetol.)

This is in fine, shining bitter needles or scales, which are insoluble in cold water, sparingly soluble in cold alcohol, but freely soluble in hot alcohol, in ether, chloroform and oils.

It is an internal antiseptic in infectious diarrhoea, gouty rheumatism, etc. Designed for same uses as salol.

Dose: 30 to 45 grains in a fluidram of castor oil, preferably in the morning.

**Salactol.**

This is stated to be a preparation containing the sodium salts of salicylic and lactic acids. It is to be dissolved in 1 per cent hydrogen peroxide and applied to the throat in diphtheria.

**Salaperient.** (By Keasbey & M.)

A granulated effervescent salt, each heaping teaspoonful of which is stated to contain magnesium sulphate, 4 grains; potassium sulphate, 4 grains, and sodium sulphate, 16 grains.

A preparation containing the same essential constituents may be made as follows:

Magnesium sulphate.....gr. 75  
Potassium sulphate.....gr. 75  
Sodium sulphate.....gr. 300  
Sodium bicarbonate...av.oz. 1½  
Tartaric acid.....gr. 300  
Sugar.....gr. 350

Reduce all the ingredients to fine powder, and then mix thoroughly. If a granulated mixture is wanted, it should be made into a paste with alcohol, forced through a porcelain colander, and dried.

**Salicylbromanilid.**

Same as Antinervin, which see.

**Salifebrin.**

This is said to be a mixture of acetanilid and salicylic acid.

**Saliformin.** (Hexamethylenetetramine Salicylate.)

This is in crystalline powder, of a pleasant acid taste; easily soluble in water and alcohol. A uric acid solvent and urinary antiseptic.

Dose: 15 to 30 grains daily, in water.

**Saligenin.** (Ortho-oxybenzylic or Salicylous Alcohol.)

This is in colorless scales, soluble in alcohol, ether or hot water.

Used in the treatment of rheumatism, malaria, etc.

Dose: 8 to 15 grains every 2 or 3 hours.

**Salipyrin.** (Antipyrine Salicylate.)

This is a white, odorless, crystalline substance; sweetish, with a bitter after-taste. It is soluble in alcohol, chloroform and ether, and in 250 parts of water.

It is used as an antipyretic, analgesic, etc., in sciatica, rheumatism, influenza, chorea, dysmenorrhoea, in doses of 5 to 15 grains 3 times daily.

**Salithymol.** (Thymol Salicylate.)

This is a white, crystalline powder of sweetish taste, soluble in alcohol and ether, slightly soluble in water.

Used as an internal antiseptic.

**Salocoll.** (Phenocoll Salicylate.)

This is in fine needles of a sweetish taste, soluble in hot water.

It is used as an antipyretic, analgesic, etc., in rheumatism, chorea, pleurisy, fevers, etc., in doses of 10 to 15 grains.

**Salol.** (Phenyl Salicylate.)

This is a white, crystalline, odorless powder, almost insoluble in water, soluble in 10 parts of alcohol, and readily soluble in ether, chloroform, and fluid and volatile oils.

When taken, it passes unabsorbed through the stomach into the intestinal tract, where the alkaline fluids decompose it into its constituent parts, salicylic and carbolic acids. It is, therefore, a valuable intestinal antiseptic in diarrhoea, typhoid fever, etc. It is also useful as a coating for pills which are intended to act only on the intestines.

The dose is 15 to 30 grains as an antirheumatic; for other purposes, the dose is 5 to 15 grains.

**Salophen.** (Acetylparaamidophenol Salicylate.)

This is in odorless, tasteless, white leaflets, containing 51 per cent salicylic acid. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, but not in water.

It is used as an antirheumatic and antipyretic.

Dose: 15 grains 3 to 6 times a day.

**Salubrin.**

Acetic acid, anhydrous...parts 2  
Acetic ether.....parts 25  
Alcohol.....parts 50  
Water.....parts 23

—Hager.

**Salumin.** (Aluminum Salicylate.)

This is a white powder, insoluble in water.

It is used as an external antiseptic (in nasal and pharyngeal catarrh, ozæna, etc.). It is used as a dusting powder, either pure or diluted.

**Salts.**

For preparations termed a "salt," see Sundhed's Salt, and Fruit Salt or Grape Salt.

**Salt Rheum Remedies.**

See Eczema Remedies.

**Salves.**

See Ointments or Salves.

**Sandal-Etto.** (By U. S. Pharm. Co.)

Each fluidounce is stated to contain:

Saw palmetto.....gr. 60  
Coca leaves.....gr. 20  
Kola nut.....gr. 20  
Damiana.....gr. 20  
Nux vomica.....gr. 5  
Sandalwood.....gr. 5  
Potassium iodide.....gr. 4  
Ammonium chloride.....gr. 4  
Aromatics .....q. s.

The following is a similar mixture:

Fluid extract of saw palmetto.....fl.oz. 2  
Fluid extract of coca....fl.dr. 11  
Fluid extract of kola....fl.dr. 11  
Fluid extract of damiana.fl.dr. 11  
Fluid extract of sandalwood.....fl.dr. 3  
Tincture of nux vomica.fl.dr. 14  
Potassium iodide.....gr. 64  
Ammonium chloride.....gr. 64  
Water.....fl.dr. 4  
Simple elixir, enough to make.....fl.oz. 16

Dissolve the ammonium chloride in the water, add the remaining ingredients, mix well, set aside for several days, and filter clear.

**Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh.**

According to A. B. Lyons, it consists of distilled extract of witch-hazel with some alcohol and glycerin and also morphine. The "solvent" contains potassium nitrate and sodium bicarbonate with some insoluble or sparingly soluble powder.

**Sanguinol.**

This is stated to consist of liquid petrolatum with nitrate of sanguinaria and menthol.

**Sanitas.**

A product apparently similar to this antiseptic and disinfectant may be prepared by passing air through warm oil of turpentine, which is in contact with water.—Frercksen.

**Sanmetto.**

This is said by the manufacturers to be a blending of true santal and saw palmetto in a pleasant aromatic vehicle.

The odor of santal is noticeable, and at times also the odor of couch grass.

The following makes a preparation containing these ingredients:

Saw palmetto.....av.oz.	½
Yellow sandalwood.....av.oz.	1
Couch grass.....av.oz.	1
Alcohol,	
Water, of each.....sufficient	
Sugar.....av.oz.	3½

Extract the three drugs reduced to coarse powder with a mixture of 1 part of alcohol and 3 parts of water so as to obtain 14 fluidounces, and in the latter dissolve the sugar by agitation.

**Sanoform.** (Methyl Ether of Diiodosalicylic Acid.)

A white, odorless, tasteless, permanent powder containing 63 per cent of

iodine. Soluble in alcohol, ether or petroleum. A drying antiseptic like iodoform.

**Sapocarboll.**

This is a solution of cresols and potassium soap.

It is used as an antiseptic.

**Saprol.**

This is a dark brown, oily substance, prepared by mixing crude cresols with hydrocarbons from petroleum. It is insoluble in water, and is inflammable.

**Saratoga Ointment.**

See Ointment Saratoga.

**Sarsaparillas.**

For preparations of this kind, see the Blood Purifiers, also Ayer's Sarsaparilla; see also Kohler's Sarsaparilla Tea.

**Saul's Catarrh Remedy.**

A remedy of this class is the following:

Compound tincture of benzoin.....fl.oz.	2
Tincture of tolu.....fl.oz.	2
Chloroform.....fl.dr.	1
Sulphuric ether.....fl.dr.	1
Aromatic spirit of ammonia.....fl.oz.	1
Oil of tar.....fl.dr.	1
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	5

**Saunders' Bloom of Ninon.**

A "bloom" of this type is as follows:

Bismuth subcarbonate....parts	2
Zinc oxide.....parts	5
Precipitated chalk.....parts	7
Talcum.....parts	7
Starch.....parts	9

**Savory & Moore's Infant Food.**

See Infants' Foods.

**Saw Palmetto Preparations.**

The preparations containing saw palmetto mentioned in this work in-

clude Elixir Nutrans, Elixir Palmetto Compound, Elixir Saw Palmetto and Sandal Compound, Palmettine Hypophosphites, Palmetto Cordial, Palmetto Tonic, Sandal-Etto, Sanmetto, and Saw Palmetto Compound.

**Saw Palmetto Compound.**

Fluid ext. of saw palmetto. fl.oz. 2  
Fluid extract of corn silk. fl.oz. 2  
Fluid ext. of sandalwood. fl.oz. 2  
Simple elixir. . . . . fl.oz. 10

Mix, allow to stand for several days, and filter clear.

**Schafhirt's Tape-Worm Remedy.**

Ergot, powder. . . . . gr. 30  
Acacia, powder. . . . . gr. 120  
Pomegranate root bark. . gr. 240  
Pumpkin seed. . . . . av.oz. 1  
Oleoresin of male fern. . fl.dr. 1  
Croton oil. . . . . drops 2  
Water. . . . . sufficient

Thoroughly bruise the pomegranate and pumpkin, add the ergot, and boil with 8 fluidounces of water for 15 minutes, and strain through a coarse cloth. Rub up the croton oil with the acacia and the oleoresin, and then make an emulsion with the decoction.

**Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.**

An apparently similar syrup is the following:

Wormwood. . . . . av.oz. 1  
Catnip . . . . . av.oz. 1  
Tansy. . . . . av.oz. 1  
Hyssop. . . . . av.oz. 1  
Hoarhound. . . . . av.oz. 1  
Hops. . . . . av.oz. 1  
Chamomile. . . . . av.oz. 1  
Comfrey. . . . . av.oz. 1  
Senega. . . . . av.oz. 1  
Elecampane. . . . . av.oz. 1

Boil with sufficient water to make, after straining, 2 quarts, then add:

Gum arabic. . . . . av.oz. 3  
Licorice. . . . . av.oz. 3

One good-sized turnip, and finally:  
Sugar. . . . . lbs. 6  
Brandy. . . . . fl.oz. 16  
Juice of 4 lemons.

**Schreyer's Toothache Pellets.**

Oil of clove. . . . . gr. 15  
Oil of cassia . . . . . gr. 15  
Black pepper. . . . . gr. 60  
Sodium chloride. . . . . gr. 60  
Acacia. . . . . gr. 60  
Make into pellets weighing 8 grains each.—Wittstein.

**Schultze's Blood-Purifying Powder.**

Sodium sulphate, dried. . parts 2  
Magnesium sulphate, dried. . . . . parts 14  
Sodium chloride. . . . . parts 3  
Tartaric acid. . . . . parts 3  
Sodium bicarbonate. . . . parts 4  
—Hager.

**Schumacher's Food.**

See Infant's Foods.

**Scopolamine.**

See Hyoscine.

**Scot's Pills.**

See Anderson's Scot's Pills.

**Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.**

This is stated to contain 45 per cent of cod liver oil, 15 per cent of glycerin, 6 grains of calcium hypophosphite and 3 grains of sodium hypophosphite to the fluidounce with a little spirit.

An emulsion of similar character and strength is the following:

Cod liver oil. . . . . fl.oz. 7  
Acacia. . . . . av.oz. 2  
Glycerin. . . . . fl.oz. 2½  
Calcium hypophosphite. . gr. 96  
Sodium hypophosphite. . gr. 48  
Alcohol. . . . . fl.dr. 2  
Water, enough to make. fl.oz. 16  
Make an emulsion.

**Scotch Oats Essence.**

The article under this name formerly on the market was probably a tincture of oats to which morphine had been added —Eccles.

**Sedative Compound Tablets.** (By Allaire, W. & Co.)

Each tablet is stated to contain:

Dried sulphate of iron.....	gr. 1
Extract of valerian.....	gr. 1
Extract of musk root.....	gr. 1
Asafetida.....	gr. 1
Arsenous acid.....	$\frac{1}{80}$

**Sedative Cordial or Elixir.**

See Liquor Sedans.

**Sedative Granules.** (By Allaire, W. & Co.)

Each granule is stated to contain:

Aconitia.....	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
Digitalin.....	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
Gelsemin.....	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
Veratrine sulphate.....	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
Extract of henbane.....	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$

**Seigel (Mother) Curative Syrup.**

See Shaker Extract of Roots.

**Senckenberg's Migraine Pastilles.**

Each contains:

Antipyrin.....	gr. $4\frac{1}{2}$
Acetanilid.....	gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$
Rhubarb.....	gr. $\frac{3}{4}$
Calamus.....	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$
Cinchona.....	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$

—Ph. Centralh.

**"Schinseng" (or Ginseng) Elixir.**

A proprietary ginseng elixir is described as containing the "active proximate principle of the panax schinseng (Chinese ginseng) in an aromatic essence."

A satisfactory ginseng elixir may be made as follows:

Fluid extract of ginseng.....	fl.oz. 2
Simple elixir.....	fl.oz. 14

**Sennine.**

This is sold in a two-ounce box with an inner sprinkle-top cover, and is stated to be a combination of boric acid and phenol (carbolic acid).

**Serosine.**

A white powder, which is a mixture of acetanilid and sodium bromide.

—Notes on New Remedies.

**Serum Paste.**

This is a mixture of fresh serum from ox-blood mixed with 25 per cent of zinc oxide and sterilized at 70° C.

It is used as a covering for diseased surfaces.

**Seven Barks.** (Vinegar of Seven Barks—Acetum Hydrangeae.) (By Brown.)

The label states that the bottle contains 3 ounces of vinegar of seven barks concentrated to 1 ounce; farther on it is stated that it is made according to this formula:

Extract of hydrangea.....	lb. 1
Extract of poke.....	lb. 12
Extract of culver.....	lb. 12
Extract of dandelion.....	lb. 12
Extract of ladies' slipper.....	lb. 12
Extract of colocynth.....	lb. 12
Extract of blood root.....	lb. 6
Extract of blue flag.....	lb. 6
Extract of stone root.....	lb. $6\frac{3}{4}$
Extract of golden seal.....	lb. $7\frac{1}{2}$
Extract of mandrake.....	lb. 24
Extract of black cohosh.....	lb. 24
Extract of butternut.....	lb. 48
Spirit of sea salt.....	lb. $14\frac{1}{2}$
Aloes.....	lb. 10
Borate of soda.....	lb. 15
Infusion of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. capsicum.	
Sassafras, powder.....	lb. 11
Ginger.....	lb. 6
Sugar-house syrup.....	gal. 40
Water, enough to make.....	gal. 98

**Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower.**

A "grower" of this type (N. I.) is the following:

Bay rum.....	fl.oz.	7
Distilled extract of witch-hazel.....	fl.oz.	9
Common salt.....	gr.	60
Diluted hydrochloric acid.....	drop	1
Magnesia.....	sufficient	

Mix the bay rum and witch-hazel with some of the magnesia, filter, in the filtrate dissolve the salt, add the acid and filter again if necessary.

**Shaker Digestive Cordial.**

The following is the formula given by the manufacturer:

Extract of blue flag..	lb. 1, oz.	2¾
Extract of culver's root.....	lb. 1, oz.	2¾
Extract of stillingia..	lb. 1, oz.	2¾
Extract of poke root..	lb. 1, oz.	2¾
Extract of butternut..	lb. 1, oz.	2¾
Extract of dandelion.....	lb. 1, oz.	2¾
Extract of prince's pine.....	oz.	15
Extract of mandrake.....	oz.	12
Extract of gentian.....	oz.	6
Extract of colocynth.....	oz.	6
Extract of cohosh.....	lb. 1, oz.	14
Dextrose.....	lb.	520
Boric acid.....	lb.	17
Dextrin.....	lb.	442
Scale pepsin.....	lb.	5½
Maltose.....	lb.	182
Hydrochloric acid C. P.	sufficient	
Sodium chloride.....	lb.	9
California sherry wine.....	gal.	90
Water, to make.....	gal.	215

The extracts are stated to be made by the special process peculiar to the Shakers of Mount Lebanon, N. Y.; the pepsin is made according to Russell's patented process; the hydro-

chloric acid is added in sufficient quantity so that the mixture contains ½ per cent.

**Shaker Extract of Roots.** The Seigel Curative Syrup. (By A. J. White.)

The following is the formula given by the manufacturer:

Extract of blue flag.....	lb.	6¼
Extract of culver.....	lb.	6¼
Extract of stillingia.....	lb.	6¼
Extract of poke.....	lb.	6¼
Extract of butternut.....	lb.	6½
Extract of dandelion.....	lb.	6¼
Extract of prince's pine.....	lb.	5
Extract of mandrake.....	lb.	4
Extract of gentian.....	lb.	2
Extract of colocynth.....	lb.	2
Extract of black cohosh.....	lb.	10
Aloes.....	lb.	9
Powd. capsicum.....	lb.	1
Powd. sassafras bark.....	lb.	10
Borate of soda.....	lb.	10
Spirit of sea salt.....	lb.	12
Sugar-house syrup.....	gal.	30
Water, enough to make.....	gal.	90

**Sheffield's Dentifrice.**

White castile soap, powder.....	av.oz.	1
Precipitated chalk.....	av.oz.	20
Carmine.....	gr.	4 or 5
Sassafras flavoring (as below).....	fl.dr.	2
Glycerin.....	sufficient	

Rub the solids well together, add the flavoring in small portions during constant trituration, and then glycerin enough to form a thin paste.

(Sassafras Flavoring.)

Oil of sassafras.....	fl.dr.	5½
Oil of cinnamon.....	fl.dr.	2
Oil of wintergreen.....	fl.dr.	½
Extract of vanilla.....	fl.dr.	4
Alcohol.....	fl.dr.	4

Shake before using.—D. C

**Shiloh's Consumption Cure.**

This formula, for a similar preparation, was contributed to the D. C.:

Chloroform . . . . .	fl.dr.	2
Alcohol . . . . .	fl.oz.	1
Oil of peppermint . . . . .	drops	10
Oil of tar . . . . .	fl.dr.	1
Morphine hydrochlorate . . . . .	gr.	4
Diluted hydrocyanic acid . . . . .	fl.dr.	1
Extract of licorice . . . . .	gr.	120
Tincture of lobelia . . . . .	fl.dr.	4
Water . . . . .	fl.oz.	1
Simple syrup, enough to make . . . . .	fl.oz.	16

**Silva's Hypnotic.**

Each fluidram is stated to contain 15 grains of potassium bromide,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grains of chloral hydrate,  $\frac{1}{16}$  grain of morphine sulphate, and 3 drops of fluid extract of hyoscyamus.

The following contains the same ingredients in like proportions:

Potassium bromide . . . . .	av.oz. 4, gr.	170
Chloral hydrate . . . . .	av.oz. 2, gr.	85
Morphine sulphate . . . . .	gr.	8
Fluid ext. of henbane . . . . .	fl.dr.	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Tincture of vanilla . . . . .	fl.dr.	2
Spirit of orange . . . . .	fl.dr.	1
Spirit of anise . . . . .	fl.dr.	1
Water, enough to make . . . . .	fl.oz.	16

Mix all, dissolve by agitation, and filter clear.

**Simmons' Liver Regulator.**

The liquid consists, according to a contribution to the N. I., of:

Liverwort . . . . .	av.oz.	2
Leptandra . . . . .	av.oz.	2
Serpentaria . . . . .	av.oz.	2
Senna . . . . .	av.oz.	3

extracted by pouring on 40 fluid-ounces of boiling water, allowing to stand 24 hours, straining, and adding 8 fluidounces of whiskey.

The powder, therefore, probably consists of the above mixture of drugs.

**Singleton's Eye Ointment.**

This has apparently the same composition as ointment of nitrate of mercury.—Cooley.

**Skin Food.**

Preparations sailing under this name are usually cold creams or other bland ointments suitably perfumed and sometimes tinted. Fat forms the basis and gives them their hygienic effect as it imparts fullness and softness to the skin. When applied, these preparations are to be rubbed into the skin abundantly, and the friction assists the absorbed fat in developing the muscles. Any of the cold creams may be dispensed under the name of "skin food" or the following may be used:

Petrolatum, white . . . . .	av.oz.	14
Paraffin wax . . . . .	av.oz.	1
Lanolin . . . . .	av.oz.	4
Water . . . . .	fl.oz.	6
Oil of rose . . . . .	drops	5
Vanillin . . . . .	gr.	4
Alcohol . . . . .	fl.dr.	2

Melt the wax, add the petrolatum and lanolin, pour into a warm mortar, and, with constant stirring, incorporate the water. When nearly cold, add the oil and vanillin dissolved in the alcohol.

These preparations may be tinted red by means of alkanet root.

**Smith's Electric Oil.**

The following is said to make a similar preparation:

Linseed oil . . . . .	fl.oz.	4
Olive oil . . . . .	fl.oz.	8
Sassafras oil . . . . .	fl.oz.	1
Chloroform . . . . .	fl.dr.	4

—Kilner.

**Smith's Solution of Bromine.**

Bromine.....gr. 480  
Potassium bromide.....gr. 240  
Water.....fl.oz. 4

Dissolve the potassium bromide in the water and add the bromine.

**Smith's Tonic Syrup.**

The following makes a preparation for the same purpose:

Quinine sulphate.....gr. 30  
Cinchonine sulphate.....gr. 30  
Fluid extract of podophyllum.....fl.dr. 2  
Compound tincture of cardamom.....fl.dr. 1/2  
Soluble citrate of iron....gr. 64  
Sugar.....av.oz. 10  
Simple syrup, enough to make.....fl.oz. 16

A few drops of aromatic sulphuric acid may be added, if necessary, to dissolve the alkaloid salts.

**Snuffs.**

The proprietary snuffs are all intended for relief of catarrh. See Catarrh and Cold-in-the-Head Remedies, also Marshall's Catarrh Snuff.

**Sohn's Wine Hypophosphites Comp.**

See Elixir Vigorans.

**Solution of Boroglyceride.**

This is put up by several manufacturers, but the same preparation (equal parts by weight of solid boroglyceride and glycerin) is recognized by the N. F.:

Boric acid, powder....parts 31  
Glycerin, enough to make.....parts 100

Heat 46 parts of glycerin (by weight) in a tared porcelain capsule to a temperature not exceeding 150° C. and add boric acid in portions, constantly stirring. When all is added

and dissolved, continue the heat at the same temperature, stirring frequently and breaking up the film which forms on the surface. When the mixture has been reduced to the weight of 50 parts, add 50 parts by weight of glycerin, and mix well.

**Solution of Bromide of Strontium, Paraf-Javal.**

This is put up in 10-ounce bottles, containing 1 dram to the fluidounce.

What is probably a solution of the same kind may be made by dissolving strontium bromide of the same make in distilled water so as to make a solution of the same strength.

**Solution of Chloro-Phosphide of Arsenic.**

Arsenous acid.....gr. 15  
Diluted hydrochloric acid.....fl.oz. 8  
Distilled water.....sufficient  
Phosphoric acid.....a few drops

Dissolve the arsenous acid in the hydrochloric acid and 7 fluidounces of water by the aid of a gentle heat, add the remainder of the water, and then the phosphoric acid.—Fr. Sieker.

**Solution of Lactate of Strontium, Paraf-Javal.**

The remarks made in connection with the preceding article apply for this.

**Solutol and Solveol.**

These are mixtures of crude cresol and solution of soda containing 25 to 50 per cent of cresol.

**Solvents.**

Almost all the patent medicines known as "solvents" are "corn solvents." For similar remedies, see Corn Eradicators.

**Somatose.**

This is a preparation in which the albuminous, nutritive portions of flesh have been converted into soluble albumoses. It is a pale-yellowish powder, readily soluble in water, forming an almost odorless, tasteless solution.

It is employed as a food for persons suffering from weak digestion,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 av. ounce being given at a time, in milk, cocoa or soup.

**Somnal.**

This is said by the Ph. Rundsch. to be an alcoholic solution of chloral hydrate and urethan.

**Soothing and Teething Remedies.**

These preparations usually have a title like "baby soothing syrup," "anise soothing drops," "infant teething syrup," "soothing drops," "infant cordial," "soothing cordial," "teething cordial," "quieting cordial," "baby soother," "teething powders," etc. Most of the proprietary preparations of this kind depend for their "soothing" effect upon opium; others are simply carminative, depending for their value upon anise, sometimes combined with fennel, ginger, lactucarium, lupulin, etc. Inasmuch as the effects of opium are so pernicious, especially upon infants, it is best to refrain from giving formulas containing this agent or its chief alkaloid. There is also the disadvantage, with the use of opium, that it obscures the real difficulty; the infant may be suffering from a vital or dangerous disease which will result fatally if not properly treated by a competent physician.

The liquid remedies are to be given in doses of 5 drops to  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful for quieting or calming purposes.

For other remedies of this kind, see Winslow's Soothing Syrup and Steedman's Soothing Powders.

**I.**

Anise .....	av.oz.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fennel .....	av.oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Caraway .....	av.oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lupulin .....	gr.	120
Ginger .....	gr.	25
Lactucarium .....	gr.	30
Diluted alcohol .....	sufficient	
Simple syrup .....	fl.oz.	21

Mix the drugs, reduce to powder, percolate with diluted alcohol so as to obtain 9 fluidounces of product, and to this add the syrup.

**II.**

Anise, bruised .....	av.oz.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alcohol .....	fl.oz.	4
Simple syrup .....	fl.oz.	6
Anise water, enough to make .....	fl.oz.	16

Macerate the anise in the alcohol for 5 days, filter, and to the filtrate add the remaining drugs.

**III.**

Anise .....	av.oz.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fennel .....	av.oz.	$\frac{3}{2}$
Lactucarium .....	gr.	25
Hops .....	gr.	120
Diluted alcohol .....	fl.oz.	9
Simple syrup, enough to make .....	fl.oz.	30

Mix the drugs, reduce to powder, percolate with the diluted alcohol, and add the syrup.

**IV.**

Anethol .....	drops	50
Oil of fennel .....	drops	10
Alcohol .....	fl.oz.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Water .....	fl.oz.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Simple syrup .....	fl.oz.	14
Purified talcum .....	sufficient	

Dissolve the oil and the anethol in the alcohol, add to a mixture of the syrup and water, let stand a few hours, and filter through talcum.

V.

Ammonium bromide....gr.	960
Chloroform.....fl.dr.	2
Fluid extract of conium.fl.dr.	2
Tincture of henbane...fl.dr.	4
Glucose syrup .....fl.oz.	8
Water, enough to make.fl.oz.	16

VI. Make powders, each containing :

Pepsin, saccharated .....	gr. 5
Charcoal.....	gr. ½
Magnesium carbonate.....	gr. 1
Lactucarium.....	gr. ¼

**Sourwood Compound.**—Diuretic Elixir.  
(By Merrell.)

The formula is given as follows:

Oxydendron arboreum....	gr. 8
Hydrangea arborescens....	gr. 64
Eupatorium purp.....	gr. 64
Polytrichum junip .....	gr. 64
Eryngium yuccaefol.....	gr. 32
Stigmata maydis.....	gr. 32
Tr. apis mellif.....	drops 2
Lithii benzoas.....	gr. 24
Spiritus juniperi.....	fl.dr. 4

Each fluidounce represents 30 grains of the fresh (green) drugs in the above proportions, and 3 grains of benzoate of lithia.

# **Sozodont.**

See Van Buskirk's Sozodont.

# **Soziodol.**

There are several salts of sozoidolic (or diiodoparaphenolsulphonic) acid, but the sodium salt is commonly dispensed under the name soziodol. It is in white odorless crystals, soluble in 12 parts water and in alcohol or glycerin on warming. An internal and external antiseptic in infectious diarrhoea, phthisis, diabetes, wounds, diphtheria, soft chancre, parasitic skin diseases, etc.

Dose: 15 to 45 grains daily. Externally it is used in a 1 to 8-per cent

solution or 10 to 25-per cent dusting powder or ointment.

# **Sparteine Sulphate.**

An alkaloidal salt from *Sarothamnus scoparius*. It is in colorless, odorless, somewhat bitter, slightly hygroscopic crystals, easily soluble in water or alcohol. A heart tonic like digitalin.

Dose: Single, ⅛ to ¼ grain daily (¾ to 1½ grains in pills or powders). Maximum dose, single, ½ grain; daily, 1½ grains.

# **Spasmotin.** (Sphacelotoxin.)

A poisonous principle extracted from ergot. A yellow, amorphous powder soluble in alcohol and ether. Used as a hemostatic and emmenagogue in amenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, etc.

Dose: ½ to 1½ grains.

# **Specifics.**

The patent medicines known as "specifics" include remedies of almost all kinds.

# **Specific Medicines.** (By Lloyd Bros.)

The manufacturers state that they have become convinced "that ordinary fluid and solid extracts are crude and imperfect." They began a systematic study of each plant, and the perfected result was named a Specific Medicine (not a specific tincture), to distinguish it from all other preparations, for it specifically represents the active principles of the drug yielding it.

The process of manufacture is not given, except to state that almost all of them are liquid and are made from crude drugs—i. e., plant parts. Each fluidounce is stated to represent 480

**Specific Medicines.** (By Lloyd Bros.)—Continued.)

grains (1 troy ounce) of crude material (unless otherwise stated), but they are neither tinctures nor fluid extracts. The above remarks apply to most of these medicines. The following are exceptions:

**Acid Hydrochloric Dilute.**—A solution of chemically pure hydrochloric acid.

**Acid Carbolic.**—A solution of pure crystallized carbolic acid in glycerin.

**Acid Sulphurous.**—This is alcohol, sp. gr. 0.820, saturated with sulphurous acid gas.

**Cantharis.**—An alcoholic solution of the characteristic principles of cantharides.

**Carbo. Veg.**—A trituration with milk sugar, selected powdered wood charcoal being used.

**Cinnamon.**—An alcoholic solution of the oil of Ceylon cinnamon.

**Cuprum.**—Made the same as Rademacher's tincture of acetate of copper.

**Elaterium.**—Each pint represents 60 grains of elaterin.

**Ferri Aceticus.**—Made of the proper salts and pure wine vinegar, according to Rademacher's original formula.

**Phosphorus.**—A saturated solution of phosphorus in alcohol.

**Podophyllin Triturated.**—Made of true dark podophyllin (precipitated in pure water) and pure milk sugar.

**Sodium Sulphite and Phosphate.**—These are not the commercial crystallized salts. Each preparation is mostly free from water, and much stronger than the commercial crystallized salts.

**Tela Araneæ.**—An alcoholic tincture of house spider web.

These explanations are taken from the manufacturers' catalogue.

### **Spermine.**

A leucomaine obtained from the seminal fluid of animals.

In 2-per-cent solution, it is used as a nervine in nervous diseases complicated with anæmia (neurasthenia, hysterio-epilepsy, angina pectoris, locomotor ataxia, asthma, etc.).

**Dose:** Of the solution, 3 to 10 minims. If used subcutaneously, 15 minims of the solution are injected daily.

### **Spinatica.**

This is described as a sovereign cerebro-spinal stimulant, 10 minims of which contain  $\frac{1}{80}$  grain of phosphorus and proportional amounts of "nux," ignatia, columbo, gentian, quassia, cinchona and aromatics.

This description is similar to that of Freleigh's Tonic, which see.

### **Springsteen's Uterine Capsules.**

According to a contribution to W. D., these are now sold under the name Viavi, which see.

**Squaw Vine Cordial.** (By U. S. Pharm. Co.)

The ingredients claimed for this are the same as for Helonias Cordial, which see.

### **Squill Comp. Pills.** (By Sharp & D.)

Each pill is stated to contain:

Squill.....	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Jamaica ginger.....	gr. 1
Ammoniac.....	gr. 1
Soap.....	gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$

**St. Jacob's Oil.**

Squibb states that this contains water, ether, alcohol, turpentine, aconite, and red coloring matter.

The following formula, constructed in conformity with the best information available, may furnish a very satisfactory preparation:

Camphor.....oz.	1
Tincture of aconite root.fl.oz.	2
Ether.....fl.oz.	1
Oil of cedar.....fl.oz.	4
Alcohol, enough to make.fl.oz.	16
Tincture of alkanet.....to color	

**St. John Long's Liniment.**

Oil of turpentine.....fl.oz.	3
Egg, fresh (white and yolk).....	1
Oil of lemon.....fl.dr.	1
Acetic acid.....fl.dr.	5
Rose water.....fl.oz.	2½

Beat the contents of the egg with the oils until well mixed, then incorporate the water and acid.—N. F.

**Steedman's Soothing Powders.**

These are probably similar to the following (N. I.):

Opium powder.....gr.	8
Ipecac.....gr.	1
Milk sugar.....gr.	8
Rice flour.....gr.	12
Mix and divide into 8 powders.	

**Steresol.**

Coblentz gives the following:

Shellac.....parts	270
Benzoin.....parts	10
Tolu balsam.....parts	10
Phenol.....parts	100
Oil of cinnamon.....parts	6
Saccharin.....parts	6
Alcohol, to make....parts	1,000

**Sthavara.**

This is a preparation for hypodermic treatment of hernia. It is said to be free from all poisonous substances.

An infusion of oak bark or other astringent preparation has been used for this purpose.

**Stoddard's Peerless Liquid.**

The following makes a very similar preparation:

Bismuth oxychloride....gr.	120
Precipitated chalk.....gr.	240
Glycerin.....fl.dr.	1
Water.....fl.oz.	2½
Color and perfume.	

**Stokes' Expectorant.**

Ammonium carbonate....gr.	128
Fluid extract of senega.fl.dr.	4
Fluid extract of squill..fl.dr.	4
Paregoric.....fl.oz.	3
Water.....fl.oz.	1½
Syrup of tolu, enough to make.....fl.oz.	16
—N. F.	

**Stokes' Liniment.**

See St. John Long's Liniment.

**Stomachic Pills.** (By Sharp & D.)

These are the same as the Pills of Aloes and Mastic, U. S. P.

**Stomatol.**

This is an antiseptic and preservative said to consist of terpeneol, soap, alcohol, glycerin, water and aromatics.

**Stonebraker's Liniment.**

The following formula is taken from the patent office reports:

Alcohol.....gal.	1½
Turpentine.....gal.	¾
Oil of origanum.....lb.	½
Capsicum.....oz.	1
Barbadoes tar.....oz.	4
Ammonia.....lb.	2¼
Linseed oil.....oz.	10
Oil of amber.....oz.	5
Oil of juniper.....oz.	5
Seneca oil.....oz.	1½
Castile soap.....lb.	1½

**Stonebraker's Pain Killer.**

The following formula is taken from the patent office reports :

Alcohol .....	gal.	1 1/2
Peru balsam .....	lb.	1 1/8
Venice turpentine .....	oz.	6 1/2
Olive oil .....	oz.	1 1/2
Sulphuric ether .....	lb.	4 1/5
Camphor .....	oz.	8 1/2
Laudanum .....	oz.	5 1/2
Tincture of capsicum .....	oz.	8 1/2
Tincture of myrrh .....	oz.	8 1/2

**Stoughton's Bitters.**

Gentian .....	av.oz.	3 1/2
Bitter orange peel .....	av.oz.	3 1/2
Wormwood .....	av.oz.	3 1/2
Rhubarb .....	av.oz.	1 1/4
Cascarilla .....	gr.	300
Socotrine Aloes .....	gr.	300
Diluted alcohol .....	gal.	1

Extract the coarsely powdered drugs by maceration or percolation with the diluted alcohol.

Compound tincture of gentian may be dispensed for the above.

**Strong's Arnica Jelly.**

The following is of similar type:

Glycerin .....	fl.oz.	5
Water .....	fl.oz.	5
Starch .....	av.oz.	1 1/2
Fluid extract of arnica .....	fl.oz.	1 1/4
Spirit of bitter almond .....	fl.dr.	2
Carbolic acid .....	m.	50

Mix the glycerin and water, add the starch, rub to a smooth mixture, and heat over the direct flame with constant stirring, until a perfectly smooth jelly is formed; allow to cool, and, when nearly cold, incorporate the fluid extract, spirit and acid.

**Strophanthin.**

A glucoside from *Strophanthus hispidus*. It is a white crystalline powder, soluble in water and alcohol.

It is used as a heart tonic in place of digitalis.

Dose:  $\frac{1}{300}$  -  $\frac{1}{200}$  -  $\frac{1}{120}$  grain. The physiological antidotes are aconite and veratrum viride.

**Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges.** (By Stuart.)

These are stated by the manufacturers to be composed of willow charcoal combined with other absorbents pleasant to the taste.

**Stuart's Calcium Wafers.**

These are stated to contain "in concentrated form the newly discovered preparation from sulphur (calcium sulphide), golden seal, quassia, eucalyptus, belladonna, and the vegetable alteratives and laxatives."

**Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.**

According to the manufacturers, these are composed of vegetable and fruit essences, pure concentrated tincture of hydrastis, lactose (extracted from milk) [i. e., milk sugar], "nux," pure aseptic pepsin, bismuth; and flavored with ginger. Elsewhere in the same pamphlet, it is stated that they are composed of fruit salts, vegetable essences, pepsin and bismuth; and again, "composed of vegetable and fruit essences, pure pepsin, golden seal, ginger and the digestive acids;" and also, "composed of harmless digestive principles, vegetable essences, pepsin and golden seal."

**Stypticin.**

This is in yellow crystals, soluble in water.

Used as a hemostatic in hemorrhages of any source, but especially uterine.

Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain 7 times daily. When used as an injection hypodermically, the dose is 1 to 3 grains in 10-per-cent solution.

**Succus Alterans.** (By Lilly.)

It is claimed that this represents the preserved juices of the green drugs *Stillingia sylvatica*, *Smilax sarsaparilla*, *Phytolacca decandra*, *Lappa minor*, and *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*.

The following contains the same drugs:

Bamboo brier root.....av.oz.	4
Stillingia.....av.oz.	4
Burdock root.....av.oz.	4
Poke root.....av.oz.	4
Prickly ash bark.....av.oz.	1
Diluted alcohol, to make. fl.oz.	16

Mix the drugs, reduce to fine powder, and extract by any suitable process for making fluid extracts.

This preparation is not necessarily, however, the same as one made from the fresh plant juices.

**Sucrol.** (Dulcin.—Paraphenetolcarbamide.)

Occurs in colorless crystals, which are sparingly soluble in water, more readily soluble in alcohol.

It is used as a sweetening agent, it being about 200 times as sweet as sugar.

**Sulphaminol, Thiooxydiphenylamine.**

A light-yellow powder, soluble in alcohol, but not in water.

Used as an antiseptic.

Dose: 4 grains 4 times daily. Applied externally in the unmixed condition.

**Sulphur Compound Lozenges.** (Q. C. Smith, M. D.)

These are put up by various firms. Each is stated to contain:

Sulphur.....gr.	5
Cream of tartar.....gr.	2
Extract of ipecac.....gr.	$\frac{1}{160}$
Extract of capsicum.....gr.	$\frac{1}{500}$
Arsenous acid.....gr.	$\frac{1}{1000}$
Calcium bisulph.....gr.	$\frac{1}{8}$

**Sulphonal.** (Diethylsulphondimethylmethane.)

This occurs in colorless, odorless, crystalline powder, which is sparingly soluble in water and alcohol.

It is employed as a hypnotic, in doses of 15 to 30 grains.

**Sundheds Salt.** (Health Salt.)

This is an old Danish proprietary article, which is now put up under these and other formulas:

I.

Sodium bicarbonate.....parts	7
Sugar.....parts	2
Magnesium carbonate....part	1

II.

Magnesium carbonate....part	1
Exsiccated magnesium sulphate.....parts	2
Sodium bicarbonate.....parts	50
Peppermint-oil sugar....parts	25

**Suppositories.**

The proprietary suppositories are usually either pile suppositories (see Pile Remedies for similar preparations) or glycerin suppositories. The United States Pharmacopœia has an excellent formula for the latter.

**Svapnia.** (Purified Opium.)

This is a "scale" preparation, said to contain morphine, codeine and narcaine, but not thebaine, narcotine or papaverine.

The following is said to make a similar product (D. S. Dyson):

Deodorized tincture of opium.....fl.oz.	16
Powdered gum arabic....gr.	120

**Svavnia.** (Purified Opium.)—(Continued.)

Evaporate the tincture to 4 fluid-ounces, remove the vessel from the fire, add the gum and triturate thoroughly; replace the vessel on the fire, and continue evaporation until the liquid is of such a density that it will have a syrupy consistence when cold. Now spread the liquid, while still warm, in thin layers on glass or porcelain plates and set aside to dry.

**Swan Down Face Powder.**

According to Snow, the following is similar:

Orris root.....	parts 6
Zinc oxide.....	parts 13
Talcum.....	parts 14

**Swayne's Ointment.**

Its composition appears to be, according to the N. I.:

Precipitated sulphur.....	av.oz. 2
Suet.....	av.oz. 3
Lard.....	av.oz. 3

**Swiss Pills.**

See Brandt's Swiss Pills.

**Syke's Catarrh Cure.**

According to N. I., this is composed of 66 to 67 per cent of potassium chlorate with powdered licorice root, and a small amount of other powder. The liquid is made by adding the powder to a stated amount of water, filtering out the sediment, and flavoring with wintergreen.

**Symphorol.** (Nasrol.)

This is the generic name of salts of caffeine-sulphonic acid. Sodium, lithium and strontium salts are employed, usually the first-mentioned. They are bitter, crystalline compounds, slightly soluble in cold water.

These compounds are used as diuretics, not affecting the vascular nervous system or blood-pressure.

Dose: 8 to 10 grains several times daily, in capsules.

**Syphilis Remedies.**

The formula below, known as the "Hot Springs Prescription," is given because of its more or less extended use. Other remedies which may prove useful are the "blood purifiers" containing potassium iodide:

Potassium iodide.....	gr. 480
Iodine.....	gr. 2
Mercuric chloride.....	gr. 3
Compound tincture of gentian.....	fl.oz. 2
Fluid extract of senna.....	fl.oz. 1
Compound syrup of sarsaparilla.....	fl.oz. 8
Water, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

**Syrup of Figs.**

This is described as owing its laxative property to select Alex. senna, treated by a peculiar process, which is combined with other drugs, and is aromatized, using "syrup of figs" as a vehicle; another description is that it combines the laxative principles of senna with carminatives, sugar, water and a small quantity of figs.

Various formulas have been given for a similar syrup among which are the following:

**I.**

Senna, washed with alcohol.....	av.oz. 4
Cloves.....	gr. 120
Cinnamon.....	gr. 60
Nutmeg.....	gr. 60
Sugar.....	av.oz. 8
Water,	
Alcohol, of each.....	sufficient

Percolate the senna and spices with a menstruum composed of 1 volume of alcohol and 3 of water, until 8 fluid-ounces of percolate are obtained, and in the latter dissolve the sugar.

The senna is "washed" by macerating 4 ounces of the leaves in 16 ounces of alcohol for 2 days; after which they are separated from the liquid, dried and powdered.

## II.

Senna.....	av.oz. 14
Coriander.....	av.oz. 6
Figs.....	av.oz. 24
Tamarinds.....	av.oz. 18
Cassia pulp.....	av.oz. 18
Prunes.....	av.oz. 12
Extract of licorice.....	av.oz. 1½
Spirit of peppermint....	av.oz. 1½
Simple syrup.....	gal. 1

Make an aqueous extract of the solid ingredients in which the required portion of sugar should be dissolved.

### Syrup of the Hematic Hypophosphites. (By Chapman)

Each fluidounce is stated to contain 1½ grains each of potassium and ferric hypophosphites, 1 grain each of manganese and sodium hypophosphites, ½ grain of quinine hypophosphite, and ⅙ grain of strychnine hypophosphite.

The compound syrup of hypophosphites, N. F., is an excellent preparation of substantially the same therapeutic properties.

### Syrup Laxatans. (By Allaire, W. & Co.)

Each fluidram is stated to contain Rhamnus frangula, 10 grains; Cassia acutifolia, 10 grains; Juglans cinerea, 10 grains; Hyoscyamus niger, 2 grains, and aromatics, q. s.

The following is of like character:

Buckthorn bark, cut.....	av.oz. 2½
Senna leaves, cut.....	av.oz. 2½
Butternut bark, cut.....	av.oz. 2½
Fluid extract of hyoscyamus.....	fl.dr. 4
Spirit of peppermint.....	fl.dr. 4
Sugar.....	av.oz. 8
Water.....	sufficient

Boil the buckthorn and butternut with water so as to obtain 12 fluid-ounces of decoction. Pour the hot decoction upon the senna, macerate in a warm place for one hour, then place the whole in a percolator or strainer; allow to drain, and pour hot water on the drug to make 10 fluidounces of liquid. To the latter add the fluid extract, spirit and sugar; dissolve the latter by agitation, strain, and add water through the strainer to make a total of 16 fluidounces.

### Syrup Mangani Comp.

This syrup is stated to contain 5 grains of the combined hypophosphites of manganese, lime, soda and iron, with ⅙ grain of quinine and ⅙ grain of strychnine to the fluidram.

The compound syrup of hypophosphites of the N. F. is of similar character.

### Syrup Pinus Alba Comp.

See Pinus Alba Compound.

### Syrup of Potassium Hypophosphite.

(By Grimault.)

According to Hager this is composed of:

Potassium hypophosphite.....	part 1
Lime water.....	parts 6
Water.....	parts 30
Sugar.....	parts 64
Cochineal.....	to color light red

**Syrupus Roborans.** Syrup Hypophosphites Comp. with Quinine, Strychnine and Manganese.

This is stated to contain in each fluidounce  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains each of potassium and iron hypophosphites, 1 grain each of lime and manganese hypophosphites,  $\frac{3}{8}$  grain of quinine hypophosphite and  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain of strychnine hypophosphite.

Probably the following is of similar character:

Quinine hydrochlorate....gr. 64  
Strychnine sulphate.....gr. 1  
Orange flower water....fl.oz. 2  
Syrup of hypophosphites  
with iron, U. S. P.,  
enough to make.....fl.oz. 16

Dissolve the alkaloidal salts in water and add to the syrup.

**Syrup Sanguinaria Comp. with Codeine and Terpin Hydrate.**

Each fluidounce is stated to represent 24 grains of wild cherry bark, 16 grains of white pine bark, 4 grains of blood root, 4 grains of terpin hydrate, and 1 grain of codeine.

This is therefore similar to Prunico-deine, which see.

**Syrup of Seven Hypophosphites.** (By Patch.)

Each fluidounce is stated to contain 2 grains of calcium hypophosphite,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  grains of potassium hypophosphite,  $\frac{3}{4}$  grain each of sodium and manganese hypophosphites,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of iron hypophosphite,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of quinine hypophosphite, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of strychnine hypophosphite.

**Syrup Six Hypophosphites.** (By U. S. Pharm. Co.)

Each fluidounce is stated to contain potassium and iron hypophosphites,

each,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains; lime and manganese hypophosphites, each 1 grain; quinine hypophosphite,  $\frac{7}{8}$  grain, and strychnine hypophosphite,  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain.

Compound syrup of hypophosphites is an excellent preparation of similar character.

**Syrup of Spruce Gum.**

See Cough and Cold Remedies, No. XVIII.

**Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry.**

See Cough and Cold Remedies, Nos. IX and X.

**Syrup of Trifolium Compound.** (Compound Syrup of Red Clover Blossoms.)

Fluid extract of red clo-	
ver blossoms.....fl.oz.	1
Fluid extract of burdock.fl.dr.	4
Fluid extract of berberis	
aquifolium.....fl.dr.	4
Fluid ext. of stillingia .fl.dr.	4
Fluid extract of poke	
root.....fl.dr.	4
Fluid extract of cascara	
amarga.....fl.dr.	4
Fluid extract of prickly	
ash bark.....fl.dr.	1
Potassium iodide.....gr.	128
Water.....fl.oz.	5
Sugar.....av.oz.	13

Mix the fluid extracts and the water, let stand a few hours, filter, and in the filtrate dissolve the sugar and potassium iodide, and strain.

**Tablets.**

The patent medicines known as "tablets" are usually either "dyspepsia tablets" (see Dyspepsia Remedies and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets for similar preparations), "headache tablets" (see Headache Remedies), "worm tablets" (see Vermifuges for worm lozenges), and "bronchial tablets" (see Throat Affections).

**Taka-Diastase.** (By Parke, D. & Co.)

This is a ferment obtained by the action of a fungus upon steamed rice. It occurs as a yellowish-white powder, which, like malt diastase, has the property of converting starch into sugar.

It is used to assist the functions of the stomach in amylaceous dyspepsia, the dose being 2 to 5 grains.

**Tamar Indien.**

According to the Repert. de Pharmacie, the ingredients are as follows:

Purified tamarind pulp.....	av.oz.	1¼
Sugar, powder.....	av.oz.	1
Milk sugar, powder....	av.oz.	1½
Senna, powder.....	av.oz.	1¼
Anise, powder.....	av.oz.	¼
Tartaric acid.....	gr.	35
Essence of lemon.....	fl.dr.	½
Glycerin.....	sufficient	

Mix and make into troches.

**Tannal.**

Ordinary tannal is aluminum tannate, the soluble variety being aluminum tannotartrate. This is a yellowish-white powder, soluble in 2 parts of water.

It is used as an astringent, particularly for catarrhal troubles of the nose and throat.

**Tannalbin.**

This is a modified tannin albuminate, obtained by heating the latter for 6 hours at 110° to 120° C. It is a yellowish, tasteless, odorless powder, containing 50 per cent tannin.

It is used as an intestinal astringent (in acute and chronic diarrhoeas), being without action on the mouth or stomach, and being gradually decomposed in the intestines into tannin and an inert albuminoid.

Dose: 15 grains 2 to 4 times daily, in powders.

**Tannigen.** (Acetyltannin.)

A yellowish-gray, slightly hygroscopic, odorless, tasteless powder, soluble in alcohol and in solutions of sodium phosphate, carbonate or borate, slightly soluble in hot water and ether, but insoluble in cold water.

Used as an astringent in chronic diarrhoea, etc. It is not decomposed in the stomach, but passes on to the intestines, where it is broken up by the alkaline fluid into its constituents.

Dose: 3 to 8 grains.

**Tannoform.**

A condensation product of tannic acid and formaldehyde. It occurs in reddish powder, which is soluble in alkaline solutions, but not in water.

It is a drying antiseptic in hyperidrosis, bromidrosis, soft chancre, ozena, etc. Used either in the undiluted state or a 25 to 50 per cent solution.

**Tanosol.** (Creosote Tannate.)

This is a dark-brown, amorphous powder, very hygroscopic, and hence is sold in aqueous solution or in pills. The former contains 30 grains of tanosol and 20 grains of creosote in each fluidounce, while each of the pills contains 5 grains of tanosol and 3 grains of creosote.

This is recommended as an easily digestible compound of creosote. Like all creosote compounds, it is useful principally in tuberculosis of the lungs, bronchitis, etc. The usual dose of the solution is one tablespoonful 3 times daily.

**Tar and Hoarhound Cough Syrup.**

See Cough and Cold Remedies, Nos. VII and VIII.

**Tarrant's Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba.**

Nelson's "Handbook" gives the following formula for a compound paste of cubebs and copaiba:

Balsam copaiba.....av.oz.	16
Calcined magnesia.....av.oz.	1
Powdered potassium nitrate.....av.oz.	8
Powdered cubebs.....av.oz.	48
Oil of wintergreen.....fl.dr.	4
Honey.....	sufficient

Rub the copaiba and magnesia well together; then add the cubebs and potassium nitrate, using enough honey to form a paste. Lastly add the wintergreen oil.

**Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.**

See Aperients.

**Tartarolithine.**

This is described as an effervescent salt, the lithium analogue of cream of tartar (i. e., it is lithium bitartrate), containing none of the additional alkaline salts common to the granular effervescent preparations.

**Teas.**

For formulas for "teas" see Cathartics, Koenig's Hamburg Breast Tea, Garfield Tea, and Kohler's Sarsaparilla Tea.

**Teremorrhua.**

This is described as a pleasant and palatable preparation of pure terebene and cod liver oil.

The following makes a satisfactory preparation containing these two ingredients:

Cod liver oil.....fl.oz.	5
Acacia, powder.....av.oz.	2½
Terebene.....fl.dr.	3
Oil of wintergreen.....drops	12
Oil of cassia.....drops	15
Oil of bitter almonds...drops	15
Syrup.....fl.oz.	3
Water, enough to make..fl.oz.	16

Triturate the oils with the acacia until well mixed, add 3½ fluidounces of water, continue trituration until the oil is emulsified, and add the remaining ingredients.

**Terrol.**

This is said to be a paraffin product which in warm weather is a viscid, yellowish oil, but in cold weather resembles white petrolatum. It is odorless and tasteless; used as an ointment vehicle.

**Tetraethylammonium Hydroxide.**

This occurs in 10-per-cent solution, and is a colorless, alkaline, bitter liquid. It is a solvent of uric acid; used in rheumatism, gout, etc.

Dose: 10 to 20 minims 3 times daily, well diluted. When used by injection, the dose is 1 or 2 minims, 4 or 5 times daily.

**Tetronal.** (Diethylsulphondiethylmethane.)

This is in colorless, crystalline scales, sparingly soluble in water and alcohol.

It is used as a hypnotic in doses of 15 to 30 grains.

**Thermodin.** Acethylethoxyphenylurethane.

This is in white, inodorous crystals which are only sparingly soluble in water.

It is recommended as a mild antipyretic in doses of 5 to 15 grains.

**Thieleman's Diarrhoea Mixture.**

See Diarrhoea and Dysentery Remedies.

**Thiol.**

This occurs either as a brownish-black, thick liquid, or as a brownish-black powder, which is soluble in water and alcohol.

It is used in the treatment of skin diseases, being recommended as a substitute for ichthyol. It is used in the form of ointment which contains 10 to 50 per cent. The dry thiol, which is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the strength of the liquid, is mixed with starch and is used as a dusting powder.

**Thiosinamine.** (Allylsulphocarbamide.—Allylsulphourea—Rhodalline.)

This is in colorless crystals of a slightly onion-like odor, very soluble in alcohol, water and ether.

It is used by hypodermic injection for lupus, in doses of 3 minims in solution 2 or 3 times a week, the dose being gradually increased.

#### Thomas' Electric Oil.

This formula for a similar product has been given by L. L. Briggs:

Camphor.....	gr. 240
Oil of wintergreen.....	fl.dr. 4
Oil of origanum.....	fl.dr. 4
Chloroform.....	fl.oz. 1
Tincture of opium.....	fl.oz. 1
Oil of hemlock.....	fl.oz. 1
Oil of sassafras.....	fl.oz. 1
Oil of turpentine.....	fl.oz. 1
Balsam of fir.....	av.oz. 1
Tincture of guaiacum.....	fl.oz. 1
Tincture of catechu.....	fl.oz. 1
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 64
Alkanet.....	sufficient to color

#### Thomas' Eye Water.

Zinc sulphate.....	gr. 20
Sodium chloride.....	gr. 20
Rose water.....	fl.oz. 1

—Parrish.

#### Thompson's Eye Water.

Copper sulphate.....	gr. 5
Zinc sulphate.....	gr. 20
Rose water.....	fl.oz. 16
Spirit of camphor.....	fl.dr. 2
Tincture of saffron.....	fl.dr. 2

—Kilner's Form.

#### Thompson's Solution of Phosphorus.

Phosphorus.....	gr. 1
Absolute alcohol.....	fl.dr. $7\frac{1}{2}$
Spirit of peppermint.....	m. 10
Glycerin.....	fl.oz. 2

Dissolve the phosphorus in the alcohol contained in a stoppered test tube or flask on a water bath, agitating very frequently, taking care that the loss of alcohol by evaporation be made up from time to time. Then add the glycerin, first slightly warmed; allow to cool, and add the spirit.

#### Dr. Thomson's Emulsion of Linseed Oil.

See Cough and Cold Remedies, No. XVI.

#### Throat Affections, Remedies for.

Under this heading will be mentioned such preparations as could not conveniently be classed under Cough and Cold Remedies.

The majority of the remedies mentioned here are tablets or lozenges. They are usually known as "bronchial troches," "bronchial lozenges," "bronchial tablets," "throat confections," "throat tablets," "throat lozenges." See also Drops, and Brown's Bronchial Troches.

#### I.

Morphine sulphate.....	gr. 10
Ipecac.....	gr. 40
Ginger.....	gr. 40
Tartaric acid.....	gr. 30
Oil of anise.....	gr. 20
Sugar.....	av.oz. 16

Mix all the dry ingredients, which should be in very fine powder, add the oil, mix again, pass through a fine sieve, and convert into a lozenge mass by adding a small amount of mucilage of acacia or of gum tragacanth, and

### Throat Affections, Remedies for.— (Continued.)

then sufficient water. Roll the mass out and divide into lozenges of suitable size; spread these out on boards or trays in a warm place, and when nearly dry turn them over and allow them to dry on the other side.

The above forms a good expectorant cough lozenge.

#### II.

Cubeb.....	gr. 140
Potassium chlorate.....	gr. 280
Extract of licorice.....	gr. 150
Sugar.....	av.oz. 16
Pine tar.....	gr. 20

Mix the cubeb, potassium chlorate and sugar, all in fine powder; add the powder, which may be either in powder or plastic form, then the tar; make into a mass like the preceding, divide into lozenges, and dry like the preceding.

These lozenges have enjoyed some reputation under the name of "pine tree tar lozenges." The licorice, cubeb and tar act as an expectorant, and the potassium chlorate is intended to relieve soreness of the throat.

#### III.

Fluid extract of pyrethrum.m.	$\frac{2}{3}$
Pilocarpine hydrochlorate.gr.	$\frac{1}{100}$
Extract of licorice.....	gr. 2
Glycerin.....	m. 1
Sugar, enough to make..	gr. 20

This is enough for one lozenge, which should be prepared like the preceding.

These lozenges give great relief from the uncomfortable sensations of heat and dryness which characterize many acute and chronic affections of the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat. The lozenge should be allowed to dissolve in the mouth, and

one used every two, three or four hours, as necessary. The addition of 2 grains of ammonium chloride will often be beneficial in sub-acute inflammatory conditions of the mucous lining of the respiratory tract, while in more chronic affections 2 or 3 minims of the oleoresin of cubeb will serve a good purpose.

#### IV.

Cubeb.....	av.oz. 1
Benzoic acid.....	gr. 140
Extract of licorice....	av.oz. $2\frac{1}{2}$
Tragacanth.....	gr. 10
Morphine muriate.....	gr. 6
Sugar.....	av.oz. 1
Oil of anise.....	drops 30
Currant jelly.....	av.oz. 10

Mix all of the solids above, previously reduced to fine powder; add the oil and the jelly, form into a mass (by the addition of water or mucilage, if necessary); roll this out like a thin pill pipe, and cut into troches weighing about 10 grains each.

These lozenges are excellent for hoarseness and for coughs and colds.

#### V.

Sodium salicylate.....	fl.dr. 3
Fluid extract of cascara sagrada.....	fl.dr. 2
Glycerin.....	fl.dr. 2
Orange flower water, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 2

Dose: A teaspoonful every 3 or 4 hours.

This is excellent for tonsilitis.

#### VI.

Oil of peppermint.....	drops 8
Carbolic acid.....	fl.dr. 1
Alcohol.....	fl.dr. 2

Use 10 drops in a cup of warm water, morning and evening, as a gargle. This is an excellent remedy for quinsy.

**Thymenthol.** (By The Searle & H. Co.)

This is an antiseptic which is stated to contain thymol, menthol, eucalyptol, methyl salicylate, boric and benzoic acids, and baptisia tinctoria. The composition is therefore similar to Lister's Antiseptic Solution, which see.

**Thymenthol Tablets.**

These are stated to contain thymol, menthol, eucalyptol, oil of wintergreen, sodium benzoate, borate and bicarbonate.

**Thymolyptol.** (By Sharp & D.)

This is an antiseptic which is stated to contain thymol, eucalyptol, menthol, methyl salicylate, baptisia and boric acid.

See Lister's Antiseptic Solution.

**Thymoseptic.** (By Meyer.)

This is described as containing the essential antiseptic and germicidal constituents of thyme, hamamelis virginica, eucalyptus, gaultheria, mentha arvensis, and baptisia, with 2 grains of benzo-boracic acid to each fluidram.

This description is almost like that of Lister's Antiseptic Solution excepting that the latter contains no hamamelis.

**Thyraden.**

This is a trituration of the dried extract of thyreoid gland with milk sugar, 1 part representing 2 parts of fresh gland. It is a light-brownish, sweet, permanent powder.

It is used as an alterative in diseases referable to disturbed function of the thyreoid gland (myxoedema, cretinism, struma, certain skin diseases, etc.).

Dose: 15 to 25 grains per day, gradually increased if necessary.

**Thyroidin.**

See Iodothyrim.

**Tittmann's Purgative Pills.**

Aloes.....gr. 90  
Jalap root.....gr. 135  
Soap.....gr. 45  
Anise.....gr. 24  
Alcohol, enough to make a mass  
Make 100 pills.—D.

**Tobacco Antidotes.**

See Antiplug, Lange's Plug, No-To-Bac, and Uncle Sam's Tobacco Cure.

**Tobias' Derby Condition Powder.**

Tartar emetic.....av.oz. 1  
Black antimony.....av.oz. 10  
Sulphur.....av.oz. 5  
Potassium nitrate.....av.oz. 5  
Fenugreek.....av.oz. 20  
Juniper berries.....av.oz. 10  
—Hager.

**Tobias' Ventian Liniment.**

Ammonia water.....parts 5  
Camphor.....parts 2  
Tincture of capsicum...parts 10  
Alcohol.....parts 20  
Water.....parts 10

**Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment.**

Ammonia water.....parts 30  
Camphor.....parts 12  
Tincture of capsicum...gr. 30  
Alcohol.....parts 200  
Water.....parts 60  
—Hager.

**Toilet Creams.**

See Face Creams.

**Toilet Jellies.**

See Jellies.

**Tolu, Rock and Rye.**

The following will make a preparation of this kind:

Rye whiskey.....gal. 1  
Rock candy.....lb. 4  
Tolu balsam.....av.oz. 2

**Tolu, Rock and Rye.**—(Continued.)

Agitate frequently during the course of a week and strain.

**Tolpyrin.**—Betatolyldimethylpyrazolon.

This is in colorless crystals which are soluble in 10 parts of water, readily soluble in alcohol.

It is recommended as an antipyretic, antirheumatic and antineuralgic, in doses of 10 to 30 grains.

**Tolysal.**—Tolpyrin Salicylate.

This occurs in colorless crystals, almost insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol.

It is employed in acute and chronic rheumatism and rheumatic neuralgia, in doses of 15 to 30 grains.

**Tongaline.**

According to the statement of composition made by the manufacturers, the following contains the essential ingredients in the required proportion for a similar preparation:

Fluid extract of tonga....fl.oz.	8
Fluid extract of black cohosh.....fl.dr.	4
Sodium salicylate.....av.oz.	2½
Pilocarpine salicylate.....gr.	1¼
Colchicine salicylate.....gr.	¼
Simple syrup, enough to make.....fl.oz.	16

For all practical purposes the two alkaloids could be replaced by 4 fluidrams of fluid extract of jaborandi and 2½ fluidounces of fluid extract of colchicum seed.

It is useful as an antirheumatic and antineuralgic.

**Tonics.**

A variety of preparations known by this title is grouped under this heading. Other tonic preparations may be found under the heading Bitters.

Patent medicines known as "tonics" exist in great variety. Some are "nerve tonics" (see Nervous Debility for similar preparations), "hair tonics" (see Hair Tonics), "fever and ague or chill tonics" (see Ague Cures for similar preparations), "rheumatic tonics" (see Rheumatism and Gout Remedies for similar preparations), "liver tonics" (see Liver Remedies), "uterine tonics" (see Female Disorders), etc.

See also Aiken's Tonic Pills, Andrew's Tonic Hematic Pills, Blancard's Pills, Chemical Food, Essence of Calisaya, Flander's Diffusible Tonic, Hypophosphite Preparations, Quina-Laroche, Quincoca, Smith's Tonic Syrup, Wheeler's Tissue Phosphates and Weld's Syrup of Chloride of Iron, all of which are tonics.

## I.

Solution of iron "pro- toxide.....fl.oz.	2
Fluid extract of cinchona.fl.oz.	4
Sodium phosphate.....av.oz.	1
Tincture of nux vomica..fl.dr.	2
Fluid extract of senna...fl.oz.	1
Water, hot.....fl.oz.	2
Simple elixir, enough to make.....fl.oz.	16

Dissolve the sodium phosphate in the water, add the other ingredients, let stand for 24 hours, and filter. This may be known as "iron tonic syrup."

## II.

Fluid ext. of gentian...fl.oz.	1
Fluid ext. of dandelion..fl.oz.	1½
Phosphoric acid, diluted.fl.dr.	10
Glycerin.....fl.oz.	8
Sherry wine.....fl.oz.	8
Simple syrup.....fl.oz.	4
Compound tincture of cardamom.....fl.dr.	6

Mix and filter.

III.

Tincture of cinchona....fl.oz.	2
Compound tincture of gentian.....fl.oz.	1
Tincture of capsicum....fl.dr.	1
Fluid extract of hydrastis.fl.dr.	2
Simple elixir, enough to make.....fl.oz.	16

Mix, let stand a few hours, and filter.

IV.

Soluble tincture of ginger, N. F.....fl.oz.	4
Compound tincture of gen- tian.....fl.oz.	2
Glycerite of hydrastis....fl.dr.	2
Sugar.....av.oz.	2
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	5
Water.....fl.oz.	5

Mix, dissolve by agitation, and filter.

This may be known as "ginger tonic."

V.

Hops.....av.oz.	4
Dandelion.....av.oz.	1½
Buchu.....av.oz.	1
Podophyllum.....av.oz.	½
Water, boiling.....gal.	1
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	16

Mix the drugs, reduce to coarse powder, pour on the water, let stand for 12 hours, decant 7 pints of clear liquid, and to this add the alcohol.

This preparation has been known as "hop tonic."

VI.

Cinchona.....av.oz.	1½
Bitter orange peel....av.oz.	1½
Wild cherry bark.....gr.	100
Cinnamon.....gr.	60
Calamus.....gr.	30
Simple syrup.....fl.oz.	11
Alcohol,	
Water, of each enough to make.....fl.oz.	32

Reduce the solids to a coarse powder, and percolate with a menstruum consisting of 2 volumes of alcohol and 1 volume of water until 21 fluidounces of percolate is obtained. Add the syrup, let stand a few days, then filter.

This preparation may be known as "calisaya tonic."

**Tonic Aphrodisiac Tablets.**

See Wayne's Aphrodisiac Tablets.

**Tonic Phosphate.** (By Allaire, W. & Co.)

Each teaspoonful is stated to contain iron pyrophosphate, 2 grains; extract of nux vomica, ⅓ grain; phosphorus,  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain, and aromatics, q. s.

The following contains the same ingredients in the same essential proportions:

Tincture of nux vomica.fl.oz.	3
Iron pyrophosphate, sol- uble.....gr.	256
Elixir of phosphorus....fl.oz.	8
Distilled water, hot....fl.oz.	1
Simple elixir, enough to make.....fl.oz.	16

Mix the tincture, elixir of phosphorus, and 3 fluidounces of simple elixir, also dissolve the iron salt in the water; mix the two liquids, add the remainder of the simple elixir, and filter, if necessary, in a well-covered funnel.

**Tooth Preparations.**

See Dentifrices.

**Toothache Remedies.**

Formerly all toothache remedies were prepared in the liquid form—"toothache drops" they were termed. Several years ago, pills or pellets, each for one insertion into the cavity of the tooth, came into use. These have been succeeded lately by pencils or

**Toothache Remedies.**—(Continued.)

sticks, called "toothache wax" or "toothache gum," which have become very popular. These consist of a fatty body like yellow or white wax or spermaceti with which is incorporated carbolic acid, creosote, chloral hydrate, camphor, etc. This is then formed into small sticks or pencils, or else absorbent cotton is saturated with this mixture, which is then cut into suitable pieces and formed into similar sticks. A formula for an odontalgic cement is also given.

Inasmuch as the public rarely asks for a proprietary toothache remedy, pharmacists as a rule, supply their own products and frequently keep several different kinds of these remedies ready for sale.

Nos. I to VIII are formulas for liquid toothache remedies; IX to XIV are formulas for toothache sticks; XV, XVI and XVII for pills—the sticks may also be converted into pills; and XVIII is a cement.

For other toothache remedies, see *Idiaton* and *Schreyer's Toothache Pellets*.

**I.**

Morphine.....	gr. 60
Acetic acid.....	fl.dr. 2
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 3
Chloroform.....	fl.oz. 7

Dissolve the alkaloid in the acid, add the alcohol, and then the chloroform.—H.

**II.**

Camphor.....	av.oz. 2
Oil of cajuput.....	fl.oz. 4
Chloroform.....	fl.oz. 5
Oil of clove.....	fl.dr. 2
Mix and dissolve by agitation.—H.	

**III.**

Oil of clove.....	fl.oz. 2
Spirit of ether.....	fl.oz. 6
Tincture of opium.....	fl.oz. 3
—H.	

**IV.**

Chloral hydrate.....	av.oz. 1/2
Camphor.....	av.oz. 1/2
Morphine sulphate.....	gr. 8
Peppermint oil.....	fl.oz. 11

Rub the solids in a mortar until liquefied and add the oil.

**V.**

Creosote.....	fl.oz. 2
Chloroform.....	fl.oz. 2
Alcohol.....	fl.oz. 2
Spirit of soap.....	fl.oz. 2

**VI.**

Morphine.....	gr. 3 to 6
Oil of peppermint.....	fl.dr. 1/2
Carbolic acid.....	fl.dr. 2
Collodion.....	fl.dr. 6

**VII.**

Camphor.....	av.oz. 1
Chloral hydrate.....	av.oz. 1
Chloroform.....	fl.oz. 1
Ether.....	fl.oz. 1
Tincture of opium.....	fl.dr. 4
Oil of thyme (pure origanum).....	fl.dr. 4
Oil of sassafras.....	fl.dr. 4
Alcohol, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 1

**VIII.**

Camphor.....	gr. 60
Peru balsam.....	gr. 60
Extract of opium.....	gr. 60
Mastic.....	gr. 120
Chloroform.....	fl.oz. 2 1/2

**IX.**

White or yellow wax.....	av.oz. 3
Venice turpentine.....	av.oz. 1 1/4
Mastic, powder.....	av.oz. 1/2
Chloral hydrate.....	av.oz. 1/2
Opium, powder.....	gr. 130

Melt the first three together, then add the other ingredients, and stir frequently while cooling.

X.

Opium powder.....gr.	5
Salicylic acid.....gr.	10
Oil of clove.....gr.	10
Oil of cajuput.....gr.	20
Mastic.....gr.	20
Dragon's blood.....gr.	20
Venice turpentine.....gr.	20
Yellow wax.....gr.	120

Melt together and mix at a moderate temperature, roll out into little rods, cover with wax paper or tinfoil, and preserve in well-closed vials.

XI.

Iodol.....gr.	15
Paraffin oil.....gr.	10
Venice turpentine.....gr.	10
Yellow wax.....gr.	65
Alkanet root...sufficient to color	

Triturate together the iodol, venice turpentine and paraffin oil; then add to the melted wax colored with the alkanet. Salol may be substituted for the iodol.

XII.

Paraffin.....gr.	180
Burgundy pitch.....gr.	180
Oil of clove.....fl.dr.	1
Carbolic acid.....fl.dr.	1

Melt the paraffin and pitch together and add the other ingredients when nearly cold; make mass into pills, or cones, or mix with cotton and cut into strips.

XIII.

Oil of clove.....fl.dr.	2
Carbolic acid, crystal....av.oz.	6
Yellow beeswax.....av.oz.	1

While still liquid immerse thin layers of absorbent cotton, and when sufficiently cool roll them into the shape of rods. For use, snip off a little piece, warm it gently, and introduce into the hollow tooth.

XIV.

White wax or spermaceti.av.oz.	1 ½
Carbolic acid, crystal....av.oz.	½
Chloral hydrate.....av.oz.	1

Melt the fat at a gentle heat, add the acid and chloral, stir until dissolved, and immerse cotton in the mixture as in the preceding instance.

XV.

Cocaine hydrochlorate....gr.	16
Opium, powder.....gr.	64
Menthol.....gr.	16
Althæa, powdered.....gr.	48
Mucilage of acacia....sufficient	

Make into one-half grain pills and keep in well-stopped vials. For use, one of these is to be inserted into the hollow tooth.—D.

XVI.

Opium, powder.....gr.	15
Belladonna root, powder..gr.	15
Pyrethrum root, powder..gr.	15
Oil of clove.....drops	3
Oil of cajuput.....drops	3
Oil of sweet almonds...drops	8
Yellow wax.....gr.	20

After melting together and allowing to cool, form the mass into 100 pills, which are sprinkled over with clove powder and properly preserved.

XVII.

Opium, powder.....gr.	60
Pyrethrum root, powder..gr.	30
Creosote...sufficient to form a mass	

Make into pellets weighing about one-half grain each.

XVIII.

Tannin.....gr.	40
Opium, powder.....gr.	80
Amber.....gr.	80
Mastic.....gr.	160
Oil of clove.....m.	40
Carbon disulphide....fl.dr.	5 ½

After dissolving the mastic in the

**Toothache Remedies.**—(Continued.)

carbon disulphide, add the previously mixed powder.—D.

Chloroform may be substituted for the carbon disulphide, but the latter acts as an instantaneous analgesic, while its odor is marked by the clove oil.

This mixture should be inclosed in a well-stoppered wide-mouth bottle. For use, take out a small portion and insert into the carious teeth.

**Trask's Magnetic Ointment.**

The following formulas have been given:

Fine-cut tobacco,  
Raisins,  
Lard.....equal parts of each  
Simmer together and strain.

—Kilner.

## II.

Cerate of subacetate of  
lead.....gr. 480  
Powdered opium.....gr. 30  
Mix thoroughly.

**Traumatic Balsam.**

Compound tincture of benzoin is now commonly dispensed for it.

**Traumaticin.**

What is sold under this name is a solution of gutta percha in chloroform. It is a brownish colored liquid which is used like collodion and for the same purpose, a covering and protective for wounds.

**Tricresol.**

This is a purified mixture of cresols. It is a clear liquid of cresolic odor, which is soluble in water to the extent of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

It is used as a disinfectant.

**Tricresolamine.**

This is a solution containing 2 per cent each of ethylene-diamine and tricresol.

It is a clear, colorless, alkaline liquid of carbohc odor, and turning yellow on exposure. It is soluble in 2 parts of water.

It is used as an antiseptic like tricresol.

**Tri-Ferment Comp. Elixir.** (By Thayer.)

This is probably similar to Elixir of Lactated Pepsin, which see.

**Tri-Ferment Comp. Powder.** (By Thayer.)

This is stated to be composed of pure pepsin, pancreatin, diastase, lactic acid, hydrochloric acid, and milk sugar.

A similar composition is claimed for Lactopeptine, which see.

**Trional.** (Diethylsulphonemethylethylmethane.)

This is in small, lustrous crystals which are soluble in 320 parts of cold water, freely soluble in hot water, alcohol and ether.

It is used as a hypnotic in doses of 15 to 30 grains.

**Triphenin.**

This is a homologue of phenacetin which appears in colorless crystals or powder, and is very sparingly soluble in water.

It is an antipyretic and antineuralgic, in doses of 5 to 10 grains.

**Tritica.** (By The Searle & H. Co.)

This is described as a concentrated infusion of the rhizome of triticum.

An aqueous fluid extract of couch grass preserved with about 10 per cent

of alcohol has similar physical properties.

**Tritols.** (Oil Triturates.)

These are preparations patented in Germany, which consist of emulsions of various drugs with extract of malt. Among some of the combinations are cod liver and castor oils and oleoresin of male fern.

**Troches.**

The proprietary "troches" are usually either "bronchial troches" (see Throat Affections for similar remedies) or "worm troches" (see Vermifuges).

**Tropacocaine Hydrochlorate.** (Benzoylpseudotropine Hydrochlorate.)

This is an alkaloidal salt from the Java coca plant, but is also prepared synthetically. It is readily soluble in water.

It is used as a substitute for cocaine; it is said to be less toxic, less depressing on the heart, more prompt, and to yield more stable solutions. It is used in 3-per-cent solution, preferably in a 0.6-per-cent solution of sodium chloride.

**Tropic Fruit Laxative.**

According to A. Conrath, the following makes a satisfactory product:

Jalap, powder.....	av.oz. 1
Senna, powder.....	av.oz. 1
Sugar, powder.....	av.oz. 1
Tamarind pulp.....	av.oz. 6

Make into lozenges weighing 45 grains, coat with chocolate and sugar, and wrap in tinfoil.

**Trousseau's Diuretic Wine.**

Digitalis.....	gr. 90
Potassium acetate.....	gr. 135
Juniper berries.....	av.oz. 1
White wine.....	fl.oz. 16

Reduce the digitalis and juniper to coarse powder, macerate in the wine for 4 days, strain, and in the liquid dissolve the salt.—Bouchardat.

**Turlington's Balsam.**

Compound tincture of benzoin is dispensed for this at the present time.

**Turner's Cerate.**

Calamine.....	part 1
Simple ointment.....	parts 5

See also Eye Diseases, No. IX.

**Twigg's (Gen.) Hair Restorer.**

See Hair Promoters, No. III.

**Typhoid Fever No. 4 Tablets.** (By Harvey.)

Each tablet is stated to contain:

Podophyllin.....	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$
Menthol.....	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$
Calomel.....	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$
Guaiacol carbonate.....	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
Eucalyptol.....	q.s.

**Tyree's Antiseptic Powder.** (Antiseptikos.)

Formula as published by the manufacturer, in parts: Sodium borate, 50; alum, 50; carbolic acid, 5; glycerin, 5; the crystallized principles of thyme 5, eucalyptus 5, gaultheria 5, mentha 5. The following will probably represent these conditions:

Borax.....	gr. 200
Alum.....	gr. 200
Carbolic acid, crystallized.....	gr. 20
Thymol.....	gr. 20
Menthol.....	gr. 20
Oil of eucalyptus.....	m. 20
Oil of gaultheria.....	m. 20
Glycerin.....	m. 20
Carmine.....	sufficient to color pink

**Tyree's Buchu and Hyoscyamus Comp.**

Each dessertspoonful is stated to contain 10 grains of buchu, 5 grains

**Tyree's Buchu and Hyoscyamus Comp.**—(Continued.)

each of uva ursi, pareira, hyoscyamus and hops, 10 grains of potassium acetate and 15 drops of "ætherial (!) spirits of nitre."

The following is of the same character:

Fluid extract of buchu...	fl.dr.	12
Fluid extract of uva ursi...	fl.dr.	6
Fluid extract of pareira...	fl.dr.	6
Fluid extract of hyoscyamus.....	fl.dr.	6
Fluid extract of hops...	fl.dr.	6
Potassium acetate.....	av.oz.	1½
Sweet spirit of nitre ....	fl.oz.	2¼
Simple syrup, enough to make.....	fl.oz.	16

**Ulyptol.**

See Eulyptol.

**Uncle Sam's Tobacco Remedy.**

According to W. D., this appears to consist chiefly of gentian and licorice roots.

**Unguentine.** (By Norwich Ph. Co.)

The formula given is: Carbolic acid, 2 per cent; ichthyol, 5 per cent; alum, 15 to 16 per cent, the vehicle being petrolatum. The manufacturers state that "by a process of our own we eliminate most of the astringent properties of the alum, thus rendering it non-irritable in this large amount."

It is a fact, however, that the astringency of alum is an inherent property.

**Upham's Asthma Remedy.**

Stramonium leaves.....	av.oz.	8
Skunk cabbage.....	av.oz.	8
Lobelia herb.....	av.oz.	6
Potassium nitrate.....	av.oz.	4
Water.....	fl.oz.	16

Mix the three drugs, reduce to powder, add the potassium salt previously

dissolved in the water, and dry the whole.—Kilner.

**Upham's Pile Ointment.**

This is said to have the following composition:

Nutgall, powder.....	gr.	120
Lead acetate, powder....	gr.	10
Opium, powder.....	gr.	10
Simple cerate.....	av.oz.	1

**Urethane.** (Ethyl Carbamate.)

This occurs in colorless, odorless prisms or scales which are readily soluble in water, alcohol, ether and chloroform.

It is used as a hypnotic in doses of 15 to 30 grains.

**Uricedin.**

Sodium chloride.....	parts	4
Lithium citrate.....	parts	5
Sodium citrate.....	parts	16
Sodium sulphate.....	parts	68

**Uropherin.** (Lithium Salicylate.—Lithium Diuretin.)

A white powder, soluble in 5 parts of water. Used as a diuretic in heart disease, nephritis, etc.

Dose: 15 grains 3 or 4 times daily, in aqueous solution or in capsules.

**Urotropin.** (Hexamethylenetetramine.)

This is in crystals, which are readily soluble in water, but sparingly soluble in alcohol.

It increases the secretion of uric acid and acts as an uric acid solvent, the daily dose being 10 to 30 grains.

**Uterine Tonics.**

See Female Disorders.

**Uterine Tonic Cordial.** (By Sharp & D.)

Each fluidounce is stated to contain 60 grains each of black haw and golden

seal, 30 grains of Jamaica dogwood, and aromatics.

See Liquor Sedans for a similar preparation.

**Uterine Wafers.** (By Waterhouse.)

These are stated to contain extracts of calendula, tiger lily and jequirity, and boric acid.

**Uterotonic.**—Uterotonic Compound. (By Nelson, B. & Co.)

Each fluidounce is stated to contain 40 grains each of squaw vine (mitchella) and black haw, 30 grains of Jamaica dogwood, 20 grains each of golden seal and black cohosh, 10 grains of cascara sagrada, 4 grains of henbane and 10 grains of potassium bromide.

A preparation may be made as follows:

Fl. ext. of mitchella...	fl.dr.	10½
Fl. ext. of black haw...	fl.dr.	10½
Fl. ext. of Jamaica dogwood	fl.dr.	8
Fl. ext. of golden seal...	fl.dr.	5
Fl. ext. of black cohosh...	fl.dr.	5
Fl. ext. of cascara sagrada	fl.dr.	2½
Tincture of henbane...	fl.dr.	7
Potassium bromide.....	gr.	160
Simple elixir, enough to make.....	fl.oz.	16

Mix, agitate occasionally until the salt is dissolved, set aside for several days, and filter clear.

**Vaginal Wafers.** (By Morgan.)

Each is stated to contain:

Salicylic acid.....	gr.	1
Tannic acid.....	gr.	2
Boric acid.....	gr.	3
Extract of opium.....	gr.	¼
Extract of helonias.....	gr.	½
Extract of henbane.....	gr.	1
With thymol, eucalyptol and alum.		

**Van Buskirk's Sozodont.**

The following resembles this dentifrice (N. I.):

I. Liquid:

Alcohol.....	fl.oz.	8
Water.....	fl.oz.	10
Soap.....	gr.	960
Oil of wintergreen....	drops	16
Oil of anise.....	drops	4
Oil of peppermint....	drop	1
Fluid extract of red saunders.....	sufficient	

Dissolve the soap in the mixture of alcohol (previously containing the oils) and water, add the color, perfume with oil of wintergreen, and add enough water to make the fluid measure 24 fluidounces.

II. Powder:

Infusorial earth (tripoli)...	gr.	40
Orris root.....	gr.	125
Precipitated chalk.....	gr.	205

Perfume very lightly with oil of clove.

According to an analysis furnished in New Remedies, the liquid is composed of soap, 5 parts; glycerin, 6 parts; alcohol, 30 parts; water, 20 parts; flavored with peppermint, cloves, anise and cinnamon, and colored with cochineal, the powder consisting of chalk, magnesia and orris root.

**Van's Mexican Hair Restorative.**

The composition of this is given thus by the manufacturers: Glycerin, cactus, salt, vinegar, extracts from several Mexican roots and flowers, alcohol and perfume.

According to a testimonial from Dr. F. L. James, he qualitatively analyzed the mixture and found neither lead nor other harmful mineral.

**Vapo-Cresoline.**

This is supposed to be simply purified cresol.—W. D.

**Vermifuges.**

Medical men are frequently asked to recommend some remedy for the expulsion of worms in children. The various vermifuges are of different forms, such as syrup, solution, lozenge, powder, species and electuary. These may be entitled "pleasant worm syrup," "worm annihilators," "santonin worm lozenges," "chocolate worm syrup," "tonic vermifuge," "candy vermifuge," "vermifuge comfits," "ideal worm powders," "worm confections," "worm killers," "worm cordials," "worm troches," "worm tablets," "worm destroyers," "worm drops," "worm elixir," etc. An almost universal ingredient of these preparations is santonin; other common ingredients are oil or fluid extract of wormseed and pink root. These are usually combined with some purgative, such as castor oil, buckthorn, rhubarb, calomel, podophyllin, senna and jalap resin. Another addition sometimes made is some carminative like anise or fennel, or the volatile oils of either of these.

The above-described remedies are intended only for pin-worms and lumbricoid worms. Tapeworms usually infest adult persons and require much different treatment. Formulas serviceable against the latter are also appended.

See also Brown's Male Fern Vermifuge, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Frey's Vermifuge, Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, Kennkle's Worm Syrup, and Schafhirt's Tapeworm Remedy.

**I.**

Fluid extract of spigelia..fl.oz.	5
Fluid extract of senna...fl.oz.	3
Oil of anise.....drops	10
Oil of caraway.....drops	10
Simple syrup.....fl.oz.	8

Dose: One or more teaspoonfuls at intervals until purging commences.

The formula is that of the old and familiar "compound fluid extract of senna and spigelia," reduced one-half by the addition of syrup.

**II.**

Santonica, fine powder..av.oz.	1
Fluid extract of spigelia..fl.oz.	3
Fluid extract of senna...fl.oz.	3
Oil of chenopodium...drops	10
Oil of anise.....drops	10
Oil of caraway.....drops	10
Oil of fennel.....drops	10
Glucose syrup, enough to make.....fl.oz.	16

**III.**

Fluid extract of spigelia..fl.dr.	4
Fluid extract of senna...fl.dr.	4
Fluid extract of buckthorn.....fl.oz.	1
Santonin.....gr.	40
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	4
Cacao, powder.....av.oz.	1
Simple syrup, enough to make.....fl.oz.	40

Make the cacao into a smooth paste with a portion of the syrup, heat to boiling, allow to cool; dissolve the santonin in the alcohol, add the fluid extracts, then the chocolate syrup and the remainder of the syrup, and mix the whole by agitation.

**IV.**

Santonin.....gr.	80
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	15
Oil of chenopodium...fl.oz.	1
Fluid extract of chenopodium.....fl.dr.	4
Castor oil.....fl.oz.	24

Dissolve the santonin in the alcohol, add this solution to a mixture of the two oils, and to the whole add the fluid extract.

V. Powders may be prepared, each containing santonin, grain 1; calomel, grain 1; podophyllin, grain  $\frac{1}{2}$  and sugar, grains 30. The calomel may be omitted and the podophyllin increased to  $\frac{1}{6}$  grain, or either may be replaced by resin of jalap.

VI.  
Santonin.....gr. 50  
Sugar, fine powder....av.oz. 4  
Tragacanth, fine powder..gr. 50  
Orange flower water....sufficient

Triturate the santonin to fine powder, add the tragacanth and sugar, mix well, make into a mass with the water, and divide into 100 lozenges. These are the "troches of santonin" of the U. S. P. Plain water may be substituted for the orange flower water.

The dose for a child 1 year old is 1 lozenge night and morning; of 2 years, 2 lozenges; of 4 years, 3; of 8 years, 4; of 10 years or more, 5 to 7 lozenges; in all cases to be taken twice daily, and continuing until worms are evacuated.

VII. To the preceding mass may be added podophyllin, calomel, or resin of jalap; they may be colored pink with solution of carmine, cochineal color, or tincture of cudbear; or in place of the latter, powdered cacao or chocolate may be added.

The lozenges may be flavored with anise, fennel, wintergreen, or other flavor, and the gum tragacanth may be replaced by acacia.

VIII.  
Spigelia.....av.oz. 4  
Manna.....av.oz. 4  
Senna.....av.oz. 2  
Fennel.....av.oz. 1

Cut the spigelia and senna, bruise the fennel, mix, add the manna and reduce the whole to a uniformly coarse powder.

In using, the above amount is sufficient for 7 pints of infusion or "tea," of which half a teacupful is to be given to a child 2 years old morning, noon and night before eating.

IX.  
Spigelia.....av.oz. 6  
Savin.....av.oz. 1  
Senna.....av.oz. 2  
Cream of tartar.....av.oz. 2  
Rhubarb.....av.oz.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Fennel.....av.oz. 4  
Wormseed.....av.oz. 2

Mix and reduce to coarse powder.

X.  
Extract of licorice, pure  
or purified.....av.oz.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Honey.....av.oz. 2  
Tamarind pulp, purified..av.oz.  $2\frac{1}{2}$   
Jalap, powder.....av.oz.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Santonica, powder.....av.oz. 2  
Male fern, powder.....av.oz. 2

Mix the first 3 substances and add the powders.—D.

The subjoined mixtures are intended for the destruction and expulsion of tapeworms:

XI.  
Oleoresin of male fern..drops 30  
Pelletierine tannate.....gr. 1  
Glycerin.....fl.dr. 4

The whole is to be taken in a liberal quantity of sweet milk, immediately upon rising in the morning.

**Vermifuges.**—(Continued.)**XII.**

Oleoresin of aspidium....gr. 120  
Calomel.....gr. 5

Divide into 16 capsules.

Early in the morning, 1 capsule every 5 minutes, in a tablespoonful of sweetened water.

**XIII.** The addition of the chloroform is said greatly to increase the efficacy of oleoresin of male fern. This is of practical value, as grave symptoms of poisoning have been observed after the ingestion of large doses of male fern. The following will prove of benefit:

Oleoresin of male fern....gr. 20  
Chloroform.....m. 40  
Castor oil.....fl.dr. 1½  
Croton oil.....drops 3

This is sufficient for one treatment.

**XIV.**

Granatum, coarse powder.av.oz. 2  
Water.....sufficient  
Castor oil.....fl.oz. 1  
Acacia, powder.....av.oz. ½  
Syrup of licorice.....fl.oz. 1

Mix the bark with 8 fluidounces of water, macerate for 10 hours, then heat on a water bath for 2 hours; express, heat the residue as before for 2 hours with 7 fluidounces of water; express again, mix the two liquids, evaporate them on a water bath to 4½ fluidounces; make an emulsion with this and the oil and gum, and finally add the syrup.—D.

An adult is to take one-half of this mixture upon arising, subsequently taking a cup of coffee or tea, and following in one-half hour with the remainder of the mixture.

**XV.**

Pumpkin seed, deprived  
of the outer membrane.av.oz. 1  
Water.....fl.dr. 1  
Honey.....av.oz. 1

Beat the seed and water together in a mortar to a uniform paste, then add the honey gradually, mixing the whole well.—D.

The above is recommended for tapeworm in children. No previous fasting is required. In the morning upon arising, the child is to drink a glass of milk; follow this in 1 hour by one-half of the electuary, in 15 minutes the other half; and follow in another 15 minutes with almost a tablespoonful of castor oil.

**Vermifugin.** (By Gray.)

This is stated to be composed of jalap, santonin, scammony resin, calomel and sugar.

**Viavi.**

According to a contribution to W. D., this consists of a mixture of tannin, opium and cacao butter, put up in capsules. It is sold as a cure for all female diseases.

**Viburnal.**

This is an utero-ovarian tonic, and sedative. According to the statement of composition by the manufacturers, the following contains the essential ingredients of a similar preparation:

Fluid extract of black haw.fl.oz. 2½  
Fluid extract of black cohosh.....fl.oz. 2½  
Compound fluid extract of helonias.....fl.oz. 5  
Sherry wine.....fl.oz. 6

The manufacturers claim to use wine as a menstruum.

**Viburnated Celery.**

This is a nerve tonic and stimulant which is described as a combination of celery, black haw, guarana and columbo.

The following contains the same ingredients:

Fluid extract of celery..fl.oz.	1
Fluid extract of black haw.....fl.oz.	1
Fluid extract of guarana.fl.oz.	1
Fluid extract of columbo.fl.oz.	1
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	1
Simple elixir.....fl.oz.	11

**Vigier's Plain Elixir of Terpin.**

Terpin hydrate.....gr.	110
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	1
Glycerin.....fl.oz.	2

**Vigier's Aromatic Elixir of Terpin.**

Terpin hydrate.....gr.	60
Tincture of vanilla.....fl.dr.	1
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	2
Glycerin.....fl.oz.	2
Honey.....fl.oz.	2

**Villate's Solution.**

Solution of lead subacetate.....fl.oz.	1½
Copper sulphate.....gr.	480
Zinc sulphate.....gr.	480
Diluted acetic acid....fl.oz.	13

Dissolve the copper and zinc sulphates in the diluted acetic acid, add the solution of lead subacetate, agitate thoroughly; set the mixture aside for some time, and decant or siphon off the clear liquid from the precipitate.—N. F.

**Vin Mariani.**

The following makes a satisfactory wine of coca:

Coca leaves, coarse powder.....av.oz.	1½
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	2
Sugar.....gr.	330
Red wine.....fl.oz.	16

Mix the alcohol and wine, macerate the leaves in 4 fluidounces of this mixture in a moderately warm place for 24 hours, then transfer to a glass percolator, pass remainder of liquid slowly through the drug, and in the percolate dissolve the sugar.

The makers give no proportions for their preparation.

**Vindone.**

A trade synonym for grape juice.

**Vita Nuova.**

This is said to be port wine containing a small amount of cocaine.—N. I.

**Vitalic Hypophosphites.** (By Nelson, B. & Co.)

This is described as a combination of the salts of a number of most active reconstructive agents with hypophosphorous acid, each ounce of the preparation containing potassium and calcium, each 1½ grains; iron, 1¼ grains; manganese, 1 grain; quinine, ⅞ grain, and strychnine, ⅛ grain.

The compound syrup of hypophosphites, N. F., is an excellent preparation of similar character.

**Vlemminck's Solution.** (Vlemminck's Solution.)

Lime, freshly slaked....parts	2
Sublimed sulphur.....parts	3
Water, enough to make..parts	12

Mix the slaked lime with the sulphur, and add the mixture gradually to 20 parts of boiling water. Then boil the whole under constant stirring until it is reduced to 12 parts; strain, and, having allowed the solution to become clear by standing in a well-stoppered bottle, decant the clear brown liquid, and keep it in completely filled and well-stoppered bottles.—N. F.

**Vulneral.**

This is said to contain benzoin, myrrh, petrolatum, spermaceti, lanolin, boric acid, zinc oxide, carbolic acid, aluminium acetate, camphor and lard.

**Wafer Ash and Pepsin.** (By Thayer.)

Each fluidram is stated to contain 2 grains of wafer ash and 4 grains of saccharated pepsin, U. S. P., 1890.

A preparation answering the same description may be made thus:

Fluid extract of wafer ash.....	fl.dr.	4 1/4
Saccharated pepsin.....	gr.	512
Glycerin.....	fl.oz.	8
Water, enough to make.....	fl.oz.	16

Macerate for several days, agitating occasionally; then filter.

**Walker's Vinegar Bitters.**

A decoction of guaiac wood, sarsaparilla, cinchona, sassafras, golden seal, etc., preserved with acetic acid.

—Hager.

**Wampole's Alvinine Suppositories.**

These are stated to contain glycerin, sulphur, and extracts of nux vomica, henbane and witch-hazel, the proportionate amounts being glycerin, 10 per cent; sulphur, 10 grains; witch-hazel, 5 grains; henbane, 1/4 grain; and "nux," 1/4 grain.

**Wampole's Antiseptic Solution.** (Formolid.)

This is stated to contain 1/4 per cent of formaldehyde, 1/2 per cent of acetanilid, 1 per cent of boroglyceride, 3 per cent of "sodium boro-benzoate," also eucalyptol, thymol, menthol, oil of wintergreen, witch-hazel and alcohol.

The following contains the same ingredients:

Formalin.....	m.	50
Acetanilid.....	gr.	40
Glycerite of boroglycerin.....	fl.dr.	2 1/2
Benzoic acid.....	gr.	32
Sodium borate.....	gr.	128
Eucalyptol.....	drops	16
Menthol.....	gr.	12
Oil of wintergreen....	drops	8
Distilled extract of witch-hazel.....	fl.oz.	2
Alcohol.....	fl.oz.	4
Water, enough to make.....	fl.oz.	16

Dissolve the acetanilid, eucalyptol, menthol and oil in the alcohol; the benzoic acid and borax in a portion of the water, mix all the ingredients, set aside for 24 hours, and filter clear.

**Wampole's Antiseptic Vaginal Cones.**

The formula given by the manufacturers is as follows:

Boroglyceride, with gelatin.....	gr.	100
Sodium tetraborate.....	gr.	5
Acetanilid.....	gr.	2
Zinc borate.....	gr.	1/2
White alkaloid hydrastine, equivalent to 15 m. tincture of hydrastis.		
Concentrated thymol compound.....	gr.	15

Sodium tetraborate is borax. The thymol compound is stated to be composed of benzo-borate of sodium, thymol, eucalyptol, menthol and oil of wintergreen. The "thymol compound" corresponds, therefore, with listerine.

These vaginal suppositories of gelatin containing boroglyceride, borax, acetanilid, zinc borate, hydrastine and a "thymol compound" have attained considerable popularity.

**Wampole's Aromatic Laxative Compound.**

A teaspoonful of this preparation is said to represent in liquid form a dram of compound licorice powder. It is further stated that it contains only the soluble constituents of this powder. The following will therefore approximately represent this preparation:

Fluid extract of senna....fl.oz. 3  
 Fluid extract of licorice ..fl.oz. 2½  
 Oil of fennel.....fl.dr. ½  
 Alcohol.....fl.dr. 2  
 Syrup, enough to make..fl.oz. 16

Dissolve the oil in the alcohol, add to the fluid extract and then incorporate with the syrup.

**Wampole's Asparoline Compound.**

The remedy is used for amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, etc. Each fluidounce, according to the manufacturers, contains: Gum guaiac 30 grains; asparagus seed, 30 grains; parsley seed, 30 grains; black haw (bark of root), 60 grains; henbane leaves, 6 grains; and aromatics. The following formula is based upon the foregoing:

Gum guaiac.....gr. 480  
 Asparagus seed.....gr. 480  
 Parsley seed.....gr. 480  
 Black haw.....av.oz. 2¼  
 Henbane.....gr. 96  
 Aromatic spirit.....fl.oz. ½  
 Diluted alcohol.....sufficient

Reduce the drugs to powder and percolate with diluted alcohol to obtain 15½ fluidounces, and to the latter add the spirit.

**Wampole's Bromo-Pyrine.**

A granular effervescent stated to contain antipyrin, sodium bromide and caffeine hydrobromate.

A preparation containing the same ingredients may be made as follows:

Antipyrin .....gr. 60  
 Sodium bromide.....gr. 100  
 Caffeine hydrobromate...gr. 20  
 Sodium bicarbonate.....gr. 600  
 Tartaric acid .....av.oz. ¼  
 Sugar.....av.oz. 1

Prepare like the preparation given under Wampole's Pyralgesic Compound.

**Wampole's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.**

According to the manufacturers, each fluidram contains  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain of strychnine combined with the hypophosphites of lime, soda, potassium, iron, manganese and quinine.

The compound syrup of hypophosphites, N. F., is a similar preparation.

**Wampole's Digestive Kola Wine.**

This preparation is stated to be made by exhausting the medicinal value of kola nut, combining it with port wine, and adding pepsin (1:3000), each tablespoonful containing 30 grains of kola and ½ grain of pepsin.

The following makes a preparation corresponding to the description:

Fluid extract of kola....fl.oz. 2  
 Port wine .....fl.oz. 14  
 Pepsin (1:3000).....gr. 32

Mix, macerate for 24 hours, agitating frequently, and filter.

**Wampole's Hypno-Bromic Compound.**

This is a hypnotic, each fluidram of which is stated to contain chloral hydrate, 15 grains; potassium bromide, 7½ grains; extracts of henbane and cannabis indica, each  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain, and morphine sulphate,  $\frac{1}{16}$  grain.

**Wampole's Hypno-Bromic Compound.**

—(Continued.)

A preparation containing the same ingredients in the same proportions may be made as follows:

Chloral hydrate . . . . .	gr. 480
Potassium bromide . . . . .	gr. 240
Extract of henbane . . . . .	gr. 4
Extract of cannabis indica . . . . .	gr. 4
Morphine sulphate . . . . .	gr. 2
Simple syrup . . . . .	fl.dr. 4
Comp. spirit of orange . . . . .	fl.dr. 1
Water, enough to make . . . . .	fl.oz. 4

Make a concentrated solution of the chloral hydrate in water, triturate the extracts with this solution; add the potassium bromide and the morphine each dissolved in water, the spirit and the remainder of the water, and filter clear.

**Wampole's Liquid Malt with Hypophosphites.**

Each wineglassful (the ordinary dose) is stated to contain malt extractive, rich in organic phosphates, 15 per cent; alcohol, less than 3 per cent; calcium hypophosphite, 1 grain; magnesium hypophosphite,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain; potassium hypophosphite,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain; sodium hypophosphite,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain; manganese hypophosphite,  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain; iron hypophosphite,  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain; hops, 5 grains.

A preparation of the same character may be made as follows:

Calcium hypophosphite . . . . .	gr. 8
Potassium hypophosphite . . . . .	gr. 4
Sodium hypophosphite . . . . .	gr. 4
Magnesium hypophosphite . . . . .	gr. 2
Iron hypophosphite . . . . .	gr. 1
Manganese hypophosphite . . . . .	gr. 1
Potassium citrate . . . . .	gr. 5
Citric acid . . . . .	gr. 5
Fluid extract of hops . . . . .	m. 40
Alcohol . . . . .	fl.dr. 4
Malt extract, thick . . . . .	fl.oz. $2\frac{1}{2}$
Water, enough to make . . . . .	fl.oz. 16

Triturate the calcium, potassium, sodium and magnesium hypophosphites with the citric acid and 4 fluidounces of water; also dissolve the manganese and iron hypophosphites with the potassium citrate and 1 fluidounce of water by the aid of heat; mix, add the remaining ingredients, and filter.

**Wampole's Perfected Tasteless Cod Liver Oil.**

A preparation of cod liver oil, combined with extract of malt, fluid extract of wild cherry, and compound syrup of hypophosphites with iron and manganese, containing the curative agents from 25 per cent of cod liver oil, and rendered pleasant by aromatics.

A preparation with essentially these ingredients and proportions is the following:

Morrhuol (gadual) . . . . .	gr. 64
Fluid extract of wild cherry . . . . .	fl.oz. 2
Fluid extract of licorice . . . . .	fl.oz. 3
Glycerin . . . . .	fl.oz. 1
Simple syrup . . . . .	fl.oz. 1
Fluid extract of malt . . . . .	fl.oz. 6
Compound syrup of hypophosphites, with iron and manganese . . . . .	fl.oz. 3
Fuller's earth, powder . . . . .	av.oz. $\frac{1}{2}$
Caramel . . . . .	sufficient

Mix the morrhuol with the glycerin and triturate with the fuller's earth; add the fluid extracts, syrup and malt; shake well, let stand for a day, agitating occasionally; filter, and to filtrate add the syrup of hypophosphites and sufficient caramel to color.

**Wampole's Pyralgesic Compound.**

This is a granular effervescent compound, stated to contain antipyrin, sodium salicylate and cocaine hydrochlorate.

It is used for rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, etc.

A preparation of similar character may be made as follows:

Antipyrin.....gr.	60
Sodium salicylate.....gr.	100
Cocaine hydrochlorate...gr.	5
Sodium bicarbonate.....gr.	600
Tartaric acid.....av.oz.	1¼
Sugar.....av.oz.	1

Reduce all to fine powder and mix well. A granular preparation may be obtained by making a paste with alcohol, rubbing through a porcelain colander, and drying.

#### Warburg's Tincture.

Aqueous extract of aloes.gr.	3½
Camphor.....gr.	14
White agaric.....gr.	14
Myrrh.....gr.	14
Cubeb.....gr.	14
Zedoary.....gr.	14
Gentian.....gr.	14
Fennel.....gr.	28
Saffron.....gr.	28
Elecampane.....gr.	28
Angelica seed.....gr.	56
Rhubarb.....gr.	56
Quinine sulphate.....gr.	160
Diluted alcohol, enough to make.....fl.oz.	16

Reduce the fibrous drugs to coarse powder; mix with myrrh, camphor and aloes, previously powdered; digest the whole during 12 hours in a suitable well-covered vessel with 14 fluidounces of menstruum on a water bath, avoiding, as much as possible, loss by evaporation; then strain with pressure; pass enough menstruum through the strainer to make 16 fluidounces of product, and in the latter dissolve the quinine.

Sometimes also Warburg's tincture without aloes is prescribed. This is the same as the above except that the aloes has been omitted.

#### Ward's Essence for Headache.

The following resembles and is generally sold for it (Cooley):

Camphor.....av.oz.	3
Oil of lavender.....fl.dr.	4½
Ammonia water.....fl.oz.	8
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	20

Mix, close the vessel, and agitate occasionally until the camphor is dissolved.

#### Warner's Safe Cure.

The following was contributed to N. I. as producing a similar preparation:

Potassium nitrate, powder.....av.oz.	¾
Liverwort.....av.oz.	1
Alcohol.....fl.oz.	2
Water.....	sufficient
Glycerin.....fl.oz.	1½
Spirit of wintergreen...drops	40

Infuse the liverwort with 16 fluidounces of hot water for 2 hours, strain and filter. Dissolve the potassium nitrate in the liquid; when cold add the alcohol, glycerin and spirit of wintergreen, and make up the measure to 16 fluidounces with water.

#### Warner's Safe Pills.

According to the examination of the Dresden (Germany) Health Department, each pill contains 1¾ grains of aloes.

#### Wart Eradicators.

Pharmacists are frequently called upon to recommend or offer some remedy for the eradication of the peculiar excrescences known as "warts." These are peculiar in that sometimes a very simple remedy applied but once or twice will cause them to disappear, and at other times they persist indefinitely in spite of all treatment.

**Wart Eradicators.**—(Continued.)

Every one is familiar, of course, with the application of silver nitrate in sticks, concentrated nitric acid, creosote, carbolic acid, or salicylic acid in any of the forms of corn cures. Glacial acetic and dichloroacetic acid are frequently employed, while some add salicylic acid in the proportion of 1 in 16 to concentrated acetic acid. Another escharotic solution consists of chromic acid 1 part, water 5 parts. Unna recommends mercurial plaster containing 5 per cent of arsenic. It is also recommended to shave off the wart to the quick and then to apply a compress wet with a saturated solution of ammonium chloride. A corrosive collodion for warts consists of 1 part of mercuric chloride dissolved in 20 parts of collodion. Other applications are: Concentrated hydrochloric acid, solution of antimony chloride, solution of mercuric nitrate, potassium bichromate, arsenic oleate and copper oleate. Castor oil and oil of cinnamon are also useful. All of these remedies must be applied once or twice daily until the wart disappears. The outer hard, thick layer of cuticle should always be removed before applying anything whatever.

An ointment sometimes recommended is the following:

Verdigris.....	gr. 50
Savin, powder.....	gr. 50
Soap cerate.....	av.oz. 1

The following powder is said to be very effective:

Calomel.....	gr. 30
Boric acid.....	gr. 15
Salicylic acid.....	gr. 5
Cinnabar.....	gr. 3

Rub into the wart 2 or 3 times a day.

In the case of multiple warts, where a large number appear within a short time, there is some constitutional derangement, and the patients are usually advised to take Fowler's solution in very small doses, or magnesium sulphate in 5-grain doses 3 times daily. The following application has been recommended:

Sublimed sulphur.....	gr. 120
Glycerin.....	fl.dr. 5
Acetic acid.....	fl.dr. 1

Apply repeatedly to each wart, continuing the treatment for several days. The warts dry up and then drop off.

Children's warts, appearing principally on the hands, may be removed by applying during several days solution of soda or potassa, and then covering them with collodion containing tannin. The same treatment applies for common warts.

Erasmus Wilson considers the application of caustic potassa in stick form to be the quickest and most reliable eradicator, one treatment being all that is usually required.

Warts appearing on the skin of elderly persons must be looked upon as suspicious (cancer) and should be shown to a reliable surgeon.

**Waters.**

Most of the "waters" are mineral waters, either natural or artificial. See Hunyadi Water. Some of the "waters" are also "eye waters" (see Eye Diseases for preparations of this kind).

**Watt's Anti-Rheumatic Pills.**

Aloes.....gr. 240  
 Gamboge.....gr. 240  
 Hellebore.....gr. 120  
 Calomel.....gr. 30  
 Guaiac.....gr. 30  
 Yellow sulphide of anti-  
     mony.....gr. 15  
 Oil of clove.....fl.dr.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Soap.....gr. 60  
 Spirit of camphor.....sufficient  
 Make into 5-grain pills.—Nat. Dr.

**Waxham's Tonic Pills.**

Each is made to contain:

Cinchonidine sulphate.....gr. 1  
 Extract of prickly ash.....gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Extract of red cinchona...gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Extract of dogwood.....gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Capsicum.....gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$

**Wayne's Diuretic Elixir.**

The following contains the same essential constituents as are claimed for this elixir:

Fluid extract of buchu...fl.oz. 2  
 Fluid extract of uva ursi.fl.dr. 11  
 Fluid extract of juniper  
     berries.....fl.dr.  $5\frac{1}{2}$   
 Potassium acetate.....av.oz.  $1\frac{1}{2}$   
 Alcohol.....fl.oz. 1  
 Simple syrup.....fl.oz. 1  
 Simple elixir, enough to  
     make.....fl.oz. 16

Mix, allow to stand for 24 hours, and filter through purified talcum.

**Wayne's Tonic Aphrodisiac Tablets.**

These are stated to contain phosphorus, damiana, extracts of nux vomica and coca, and saw palmetto.

The following formula contains essentially the same ingredients:

Extract of damiana.....gr. 100  
 Extract of saw palmetto...gr. 100  
 Extract of coca.....gr. 100  
 Extract of nux vomica...gr. 10  
 Phosphorus.....gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Make into 100 tablets.

**Weeks' Anti-Constipation Pills.**

Each pill is stated to contain  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain each of aloin, podophyllin, and extracts of belladonna and nux vomica.

**Weeks' Little Devils.**

Each of the "active" pills is stated to contain  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain each of aloin, compound extract of colocynth and extract of nux vomica,  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain of resin of podophyllin,  $\frac{1}{15}$  grain of croton oil, and  $\frac{1}{128}$  grain of oleoresin of capsicum.

The "mild" pills are stated to contain, each, leptandrin,  $\frac{1}{32}$  grain; aloin and extract of henbane, each  $\frac{1}{16}$  grain; podophyllin,  $\frac{1}{6}$  grain; gamboge,  $\frac{1}{84}$  grain; and oils of capsicum and peppermint, each  $\frac{1}{128}$  grain.

**Wei de Meyer's Catarrh Cure.**

This consists largely of sodium bicarbonate.—N. I.

**Weinmann's Dental Anæsthetic.**

This contains about  $5\frac{3}{4}$  per cent of cocaine, hydrochlorate, also alcohol, oil of peppermint and iodine (indicating possibly aristol).—Sadler.

**Weld's Syrup of Chloride of Iron.**

The following makes a satisfactory non-astringent syrup of ferric chloride:

Solution of chloride of  
     iron, U. S. P.....m. 160  
 Solution of soda, U. S. P.fl.oz.  $2\frac{1}{2}$   
 Simple syrup, enough to  
     make.....fl.oz. 16  
 Compound spirit of or-  
     ange.....fl.dr.  $\frac{1}{2}$

**Wheeler's Digestive.** (By Wheeler.)

The following is given by the manufacturers as the formula:

**Wheeler's Digestive.**—(Continued.)

Sugar of milk.....oz.	40
Pepsin.....oz.	8
Pancreatin.....oz.	6
Veg. diastase.....dr.	4
Lactic acid.....fl.dr.	5
Hydrochloric acid.....fl.dr.	5

**Wheeler's Tissue Phosphates.** (Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya.)

This is stated to contain "bone calcium phosphate," sodium phosphate, ferrous phosphate, trihydrogen phosphate, and the active principles of calisaya and wild cherry.

The following is given as making a similar article:

Solution of iron phosphate.....fl.dr.	2
Solution of calcium lactophosphate.....fl.dr.	4
Hydrochloric acid, sufficient, about.....fl.dr.	1
Elixir of cinchona, from alkaloids (elixir of quinine, compound, N.F.) fl.oz.	8
Simple elixir.....fl.oz.	7
Spirit of bitter almond..fl.dr.	½
Carmine (dissolved in ammonia or potassa), .....sufficient to color	

Mix and filter. If the preparation does not remain clear, add a few drops more of hydrochloric acid.

The solution of iron phosphate may be made from:

Iron sulphate.....av.oz.	4
Warm water.....fl.oz.	4
Sugar.....av.oz.	4
Solution of phosphoric acid.....av.oz.	4

Dissolve the iron sulphate in the warm water, add the solution of phosphoric acid and sugar, dissolve and filter.

The solution of phosphoric acid is to be made from:

Glacial phosphoric acid.....av.oz.	8
Warm water.....fl.oz.	8
Nitric acid.....gr.	320

Dissolve the phosphoric acid in the water by allowing to stand awhile, stirring occasionally; add the nitric acid, heat until the odor of the latter has disappeared, and add enough water to make 16 fluidounces.—Oleson's Nostrums.

**White's Eye Water.**

Contains 1.73 per cent of zinc sulphate, 2 per cent of honey, 2.56 per cent of alcohol, and 0.2 per cent of acetic acid.—Apoth. Ztg.; analysis by Dr. H. Weller.

**White's (Peleg) Salve.**

Burgundy pitch.....av.oz.	12
Yellow wax.....av.oz.	1
—Nelson's Handbook.	

**White Pine Expectorant.**

See Cough and Cold Remedies, No. II.

**Whiteley's Nipple Wash.**

The following is said to be a good wash:

Borax.....gr.	40
Tannin.....gr.	10
Glycerin.....fl.oz.	1
Rose water.....fl.oz.	1

**Wiggin's Rheumatic Pills.** (By Baker.)

They are made to contain each:

Salicylic acid.....gr.	2½
Extract of colchicum root..gr.	½
Quinine sulphate.....gr.	½
Extract of poke.....gr.	½
Capsicum.....gr.	½
Podophyllin.....gr.	⅛

**Wilkinson's Ointment.**

Precipitated calcium carbonate.....	gr. 360
Sublimed sulphur.....	av.oz. 1¼
Oil of cade.....	fl.oz. 1¼
Green soap.....	av.oz. 2½
Lard.....	av.oz. 2½

Mix the lard with the soap and oil, and then incorporate the sulphur and chalk.—N. F.

**Wine of American Ash.** (By Metcalf.)

A wine of American ash may be made as follows:

Fluid extract of American ash.....	fl.oz. 2
Compound spirit of orange.....	fl.dr. 2
Sherry wine, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

Mix, let stand 24 hours, and filter clear.

**Wine of Senecio Compound.** (By Chapman.)

Each fluidram is stated to represent 10 grains each of senecio aureus and viburnum prunifolium, 5 grains each of hydrastis canadensis and helonias dioica, 8 grains of mitchella repens, 2 grains of cimicifuga racemosa, and 1 grain each of pulsatilla and conium maculatum seed.

This preparation is used for diseases of the uterus and ovaries.

**Winslow's Soothing Syrup.**

The following, contributed to the D. C., is said to furnish a similar preparation:

Morphine sulphate.....	gr. 1
Sodium carbonate.....	gr. 2
Simple syrup.....	fl.oz. 3
Water.....	fl.oz. 1
Spirit of fennel.....	fl.dr. 2

**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**

The following makes, according to N. I., a very similar preparation:

Fluid extract of wild cherry.....	fl.oz. 1
Fluid extract of ipecac.....	fl.dr. 2
Fluid extract of squill.....	fl.dr. 2
Tincture of opium.....	fl.dr. 1
Tartar emetic.....	gr. 2
Sugar-house syrup.....	fl.oz. 3
Alcohol.....	fl.dr. 6
Spirit of anise.....	drops 20
Compound tincture of cudbear.....	fl.dr. 2
Water, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 8

**Wistar's Cough Lozenges.**

The following is given by Cooley:

Gum arabic.....	av.oz. 2½
Extract of licorice.....	av.oz. 2½
Sugar.....	av.oz. 2½
Opium, powder.....	gr. 60
Oil of anise.....	drops 40

For 60 lozenges.

The troches of glycyrrhiza and opium, U. S. P., contain the same ingredients, but are only about ⅛ of the size of the preceding.

**Wither's Antizymotic Solution.**

The following contains the same essential ingredients as were found by Bierbach's analysis in the original:

Corrosive sublimate.....	gr. 16
Aluminum chloride.....	gr. 6
Zinc chloride.....	gr. 3½
Potassium chloride.....	gr. 6
Sodium chloride.....	gr. 60
Hydrochloric acid.....	m. 15
Water, enough to make.....	fl.oz. 16

**Wizard Oil.**

See Hamlin's Wizard Oil.

**Wolcott's Pain Paint.**

This is said, according to N. I., to owe its value chiefly to the oil of peppermint it contains.

**Woman's Friends.**

For preparations like the patent medicines of this name, see Female Disorders.

**Woodbridge Treatment of Typhoid Fever.** (By Parke, D. & Co.)

This method of treatment of typhoid requires the employment of the three formulas:

**I. (Tablets.)**

Podophyllin.....gr.	$\frac{1}{960}$
Calomel.....gr.	$\frac{1}{16}$
Guaiacol carbonate.....gr.	$\frac{1}{16}$
Menthol.....gr.	$\frac{1}{16}$
Eucalyptol.....	sufficient

**II. (Tablets.)**

Podophyllin.....gr.	$\frac{1}{960}$
Calomel.....gr.	$\frac{1}{16}$
Guaiacol carbonate.....gr.	$\frac{1}{4}$
Menthol.....gr.	$\frac{1}{16}$
Thymol.....gr.	$\frac{1}{16}$
Eucalyptol.....	sufficient

**III. (Capsules.)**

Guaiacol carbonate.....gr.	3
Thymol.....gr.	1
Menthol.....gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Eucalyptol.....m.	5

**IV. (Tablets for children.)**

Podophyllin.....gr.	$\frac{1}{960}$
Calomel.....gr.	$\frac{1}{16}$
Guaiacol carbonate.....gr.	$\frac{1}{8}$
Menthol.....gr.	$\frac{1}{16}$
Eucalyptol.....	sufficient

**V. (Capsules for children.)**

Guaiacol carbonate.....gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thymol.....gr.	$\frac{1}{8}$
Menthol.....gr.	$\frac{1}{16}$
Eucalyptol.....m.	1
Olive oil.....	sufficient

**Worden's Geoline.**

This is described as a neutral hydrocarbon oil, permanent and non-oxidizable.

It is presumably a purified liquid petrolatum.

**Worden's Nasal and Throat Spray.—**  
Geolinum Antisepticum.

This consists of geoline combined with menthol, eucalyptol and terebene.

**Worm Medicines.**

See Vermifuges.

**Wright's Condensed Smoke.**

This is presumably, like the other preparations of this kind, crude pyroligneous acid.

**Wright's Face Powder.**

Snow gives the following for a similar preparation:

Talcum.....av.oz.	30
Starch.....av.oz.	40
Calcium sulphate.....av.oz.	48
Bismuth oxide.....av.oz.	1

**Wunder Kron Essenz.**

This is the same as elixir of long life.

**Xeroform.** (Tribromphenolbismuth.)

This is a yellow, odorless, tasteless, insoluble powder, containing about 50 per cent each of bismuth oxide and tribromphenol.

It is used as an intestinal antiseptic in cholera, etc., the single dose being about 10 grains, the daily dose 60 to 100 grains.

**Yerba Santa Cough Mixture.**

This preparation is sold by several manufacturing firms. The following is a formula:

Yerba santa.....av.oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Grindelia.....av.oz.	$\frac{3}{4}$
Wild cherry.....av.oz.	$\frac{3}{4}$
Licorice root.....av.oz.	$\frac{3}{4}$
Cubeb.....av.oz.	$\frac{3}{4}$
Ammonium bromide.....gr.	300
Pine tar.....gr.	300
Sugar.....av.oz.	8
Alcohol,	
Glycerin,	
Water.....of each,	sufficient

Mix the first five ingredients; reduce to coarse powder, and extract by percolation with a mixture of 2 volumes each of alcohol and water, and 1 of glycerin, so as to obtain 11 fluidounces of product; add the ammonium bromide and tar; macerate for several hours, agitating frequently; filter, add the sugar, dissolve by agitation without heat, and strain.

**Ze-An.** (By Nelson, B, & Co., Detroit, Mich.)

This is described as a concentrated fluid extract of corn silk, a preparation of 8 times the strength of the ordinary fluid extract.

**Zollickoffer's Mixture.**

Potassium iodide.....	gr. 20
Resin of guaiac.....	gr. 20
Wine of colchicum root..	fl.dr. 1
Cinnamon water.....	fl.oz. 2
Syrup of ginger.....	fl.oz. 2

**Zomakyne.**

This is stated to be a combination of caffeine with one of the derivatives of the phenol group.

Possibly the following is similar:

Caffeine.....	part 1
Sodium bicarbonate.....	parts 2
Acetanilid .....	parts 7

**Zumo - Anana.** — Pine - Apple Digestive Wine.

This is described as containing 50 per cent of ripe pineapple juice and its proteolytic ferments in concentrated form.

Presumably a mixture of equal parts of pineapple juice and sweet wine will make a preparation of similar character.

**Zymoidin.**

This is an antiseptic said to be composed of oxides of zinc, bismuth and aluminium with iodine, boric, carbolic, gallic and salicylic acids, quinine, etc.

—Coblentz.

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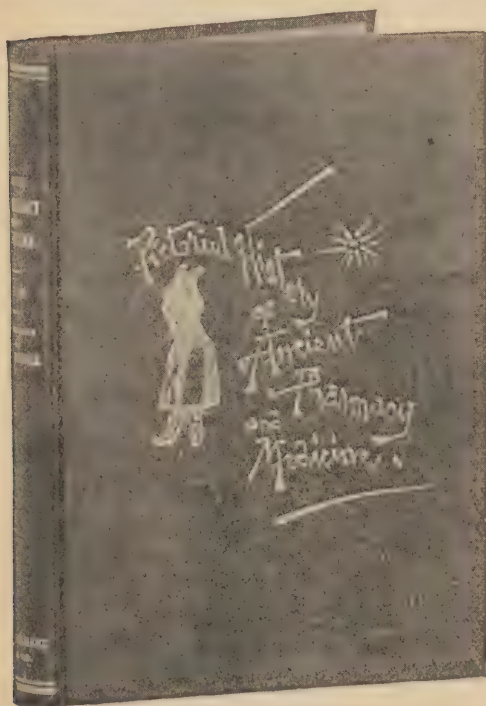
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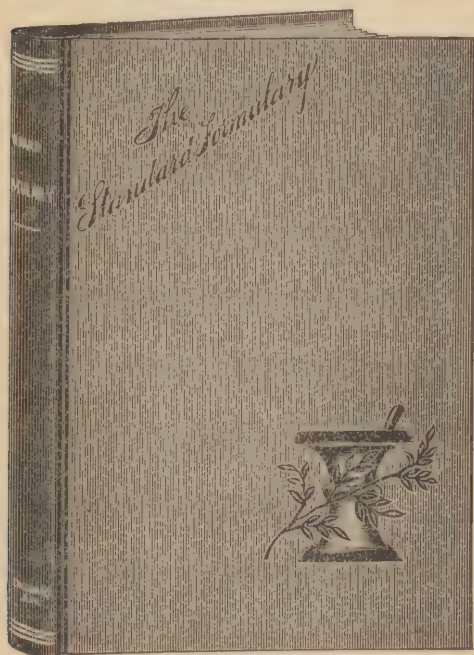
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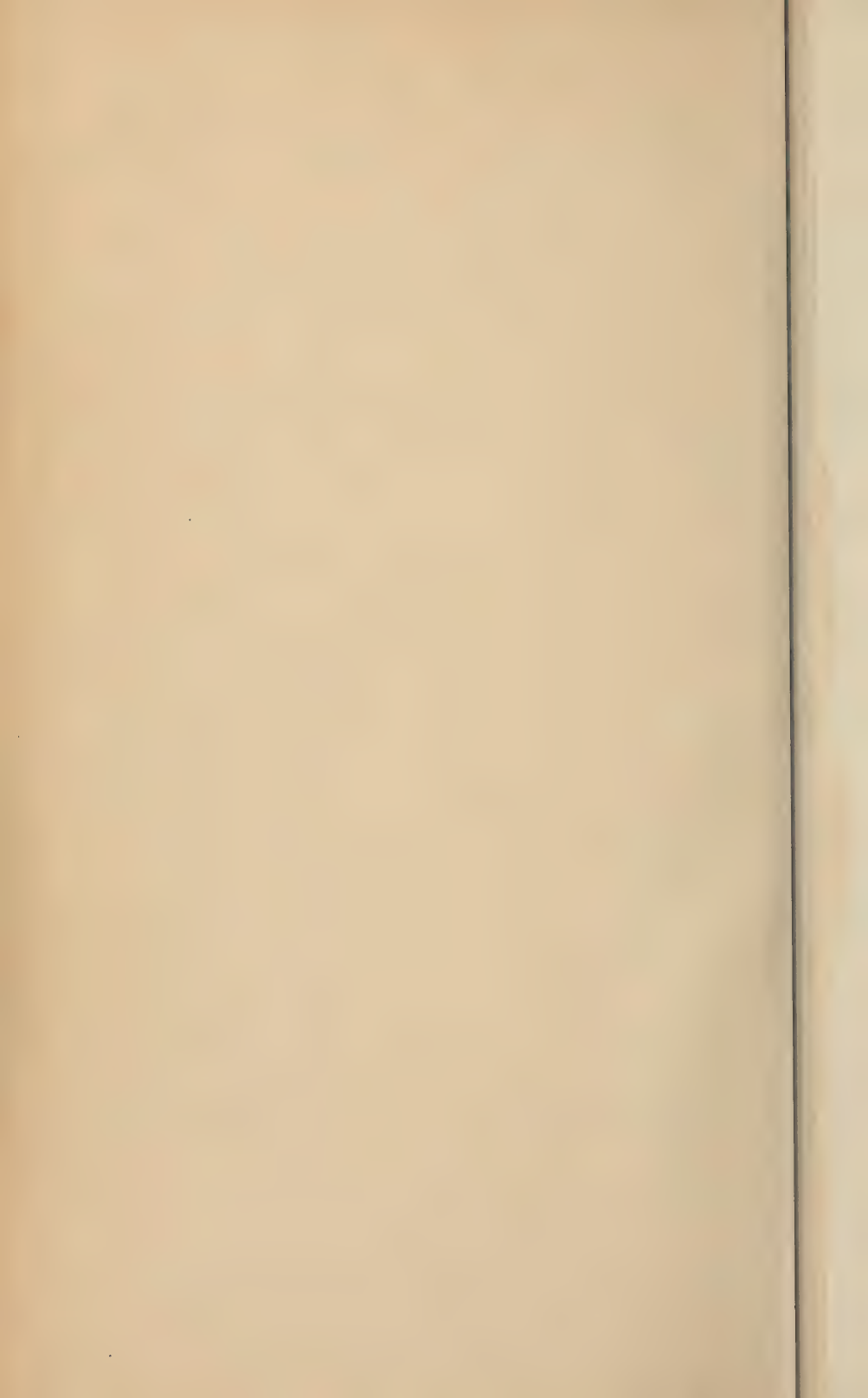


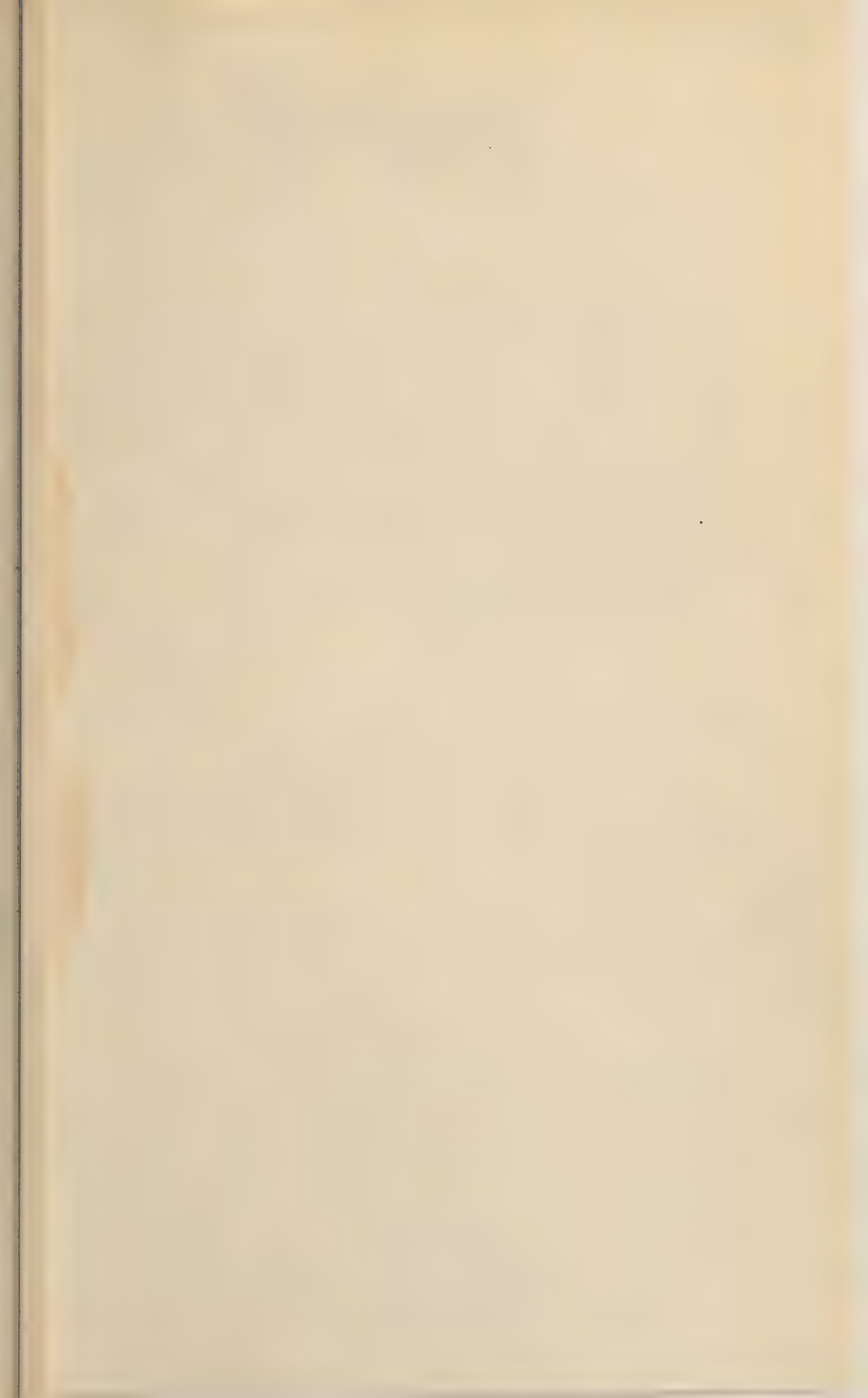
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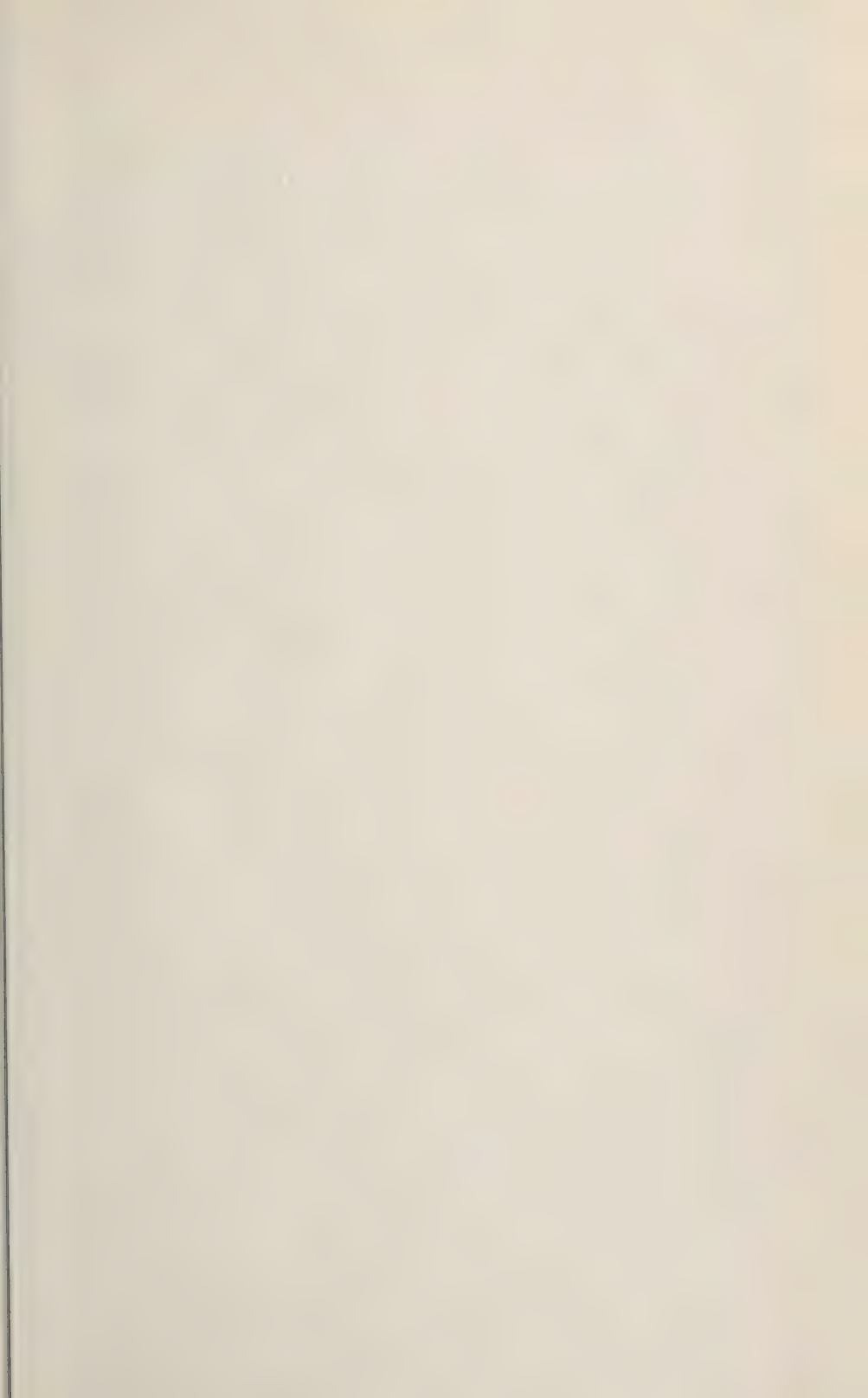
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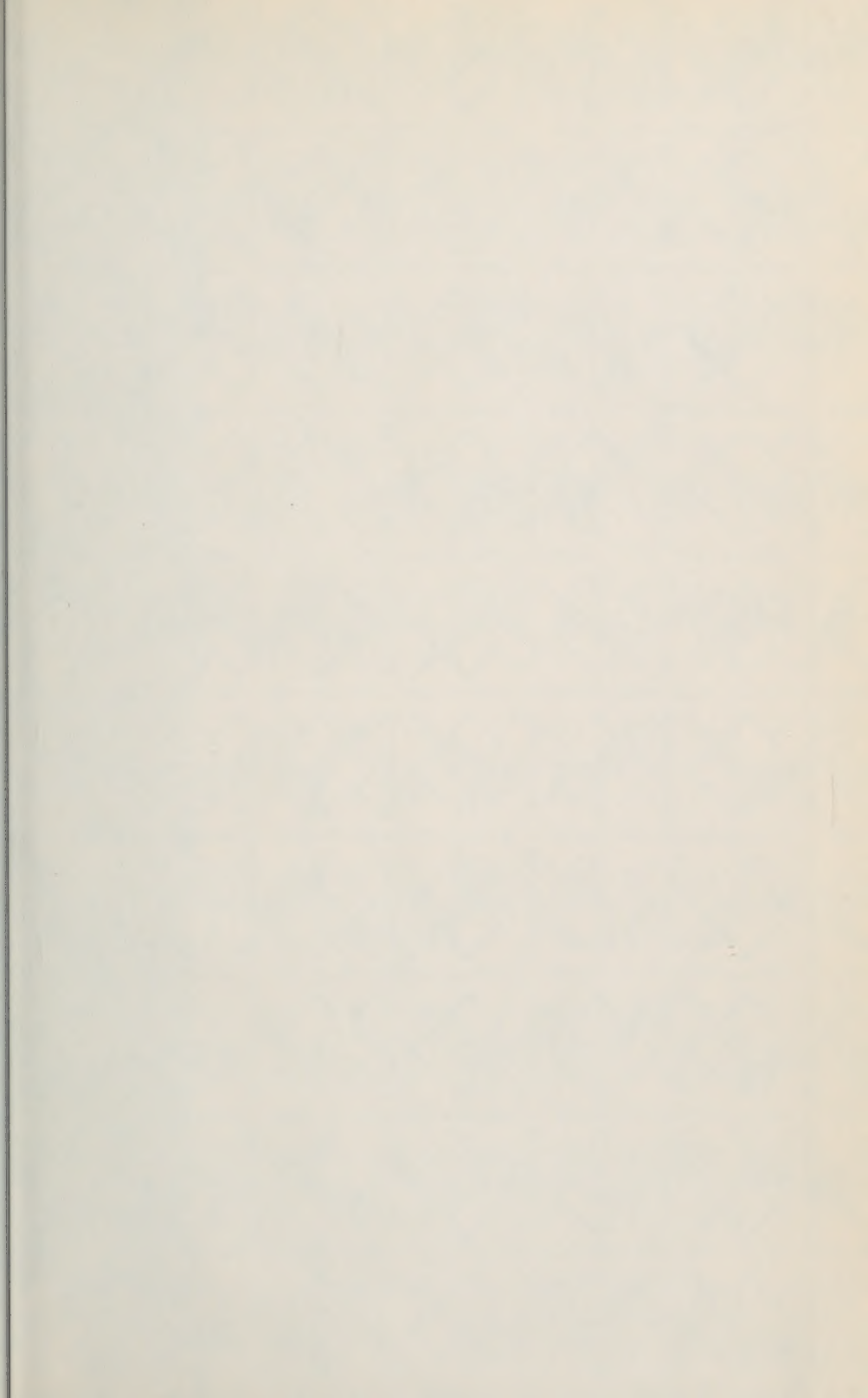
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